



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### THE LIVING WORLD

#### Practice Problems Systematics Basic Concepts

1. What is cohort?

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2. Enlist the categories of classification in their ascending order.

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3. Distinguish between taxon or category.

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4. Differentiate between species and taxon.

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5. Describe hierarchical classification.

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## Practice Problems Wild Life

1. Who coined the term "wildlife"?

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2. What is wildlife symbol of WWF?

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3. Give the scientific importance of wildlife.

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4. Which useful material is derived from the bark of Cinchona plant?

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5. Name the most serious threat to wildlife.

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6. Which animal has become extinct from India ?



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



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8. Name three categories of threatened species.



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9. Give the full form of IUCN.



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10. When does the wildlife week celebrated in India?



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

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12. Give the full form of MAB.

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13. Name the zoo famous for white tigers.

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14. Differentiate between flora and monograph.

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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.

Mangifera Indica

Mangifera indica

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

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

(a) Species → Order → Phylum → Kingdom

(b) Genus → Species → Order → Kingdom

(c) Species → Genus → Order → Phylum

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**8.** 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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**9.** Define and understand the following terms:

(i) Phylum (ii) Class (iii) Family (iv) Order (v) Genus



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



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



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## Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problems A Multiple Choice Questions

1. 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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2. Which of the following 'suffixes' used for units of classification in plants indicates a taxonomic category of 'family' ?

A. Ales

B. Onae

C. Aceae

D. Ae

**Answer:**



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3. The term 'systematics' refers to

A. Identification and classification of plants and animals

B. Nomenclature and identification of plants and animals

C. Diversity of kinds of organisms and their relationship

D. Different kinds of organisms and their classification

**Answer: C**



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**4. 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: C**



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**5. The taxonomic unit 'Phylum' in the classification of animals is equivalent to which hierarchical level in classification of plants ?**

- A. Class
- B. Order
- C. Division
- D. Family

**Answer: C**

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**6. Botanical gardens and zoological parks have**

- A. Collection of endemic living species only
- B. Collection of exotic living species only
- C. Collection of endemic and exotic living species
- D. Collection of only local plants and animals.

**Answer: C**

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

- A. Monographs
- B. Flora
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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8. 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: D**



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9. 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: D**



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10. Match the following and choose the correct option.

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

A. i-D, ii-C, iii-E, 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

**Answer: A**



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## Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problems B Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. 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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2. What does ICZN stand for?



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3. Couplet in taxonomic key means:



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4. What is a monograph?



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5. Amoeba multiplies by mitotic cell division. Is this phenomena growth or reproduction? Explain.



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6. Define metabolism.

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

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### Ncert File Exemplar Problems C Short Answer Type Questions

1. 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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2. 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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3. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (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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4. 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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5. 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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6. What is the difference between flora, fauna and vegetation? Eichhornia crassipes is called as an exotic species, while Rauwolfia is an endemic species in India. What do these terms exotic and endemic refer to ?

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

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8. Brinjal and potato belong to the same genus *Solanum*, but to two different species. What defines them as separate species ?



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



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



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## Ncert File Exemplar Problems D Long Answer Type Questions

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



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2. 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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3. *Brassica campestris* Linn

(a) Give the common name of the plant.

(b) What do the first two parts of the name denote?

(c) Why are they written in italics?

(d) What is the meaning of Linn written at the end of the name?



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4. 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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5. Define a taxon. What is meant by taxonomic hierarchy ? Give a flow diagram from the lowest to the highest category for a plant and an animal. What happens to the number of individuals and no. of shared character as we go up the taxonomical hierarchy?



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6. 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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7. Metabolism is a defining feature of all living organisms without exception. Isolated metabolic reactions in vitro are not living things but

surely living reactions. Comment.

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8. Do you consider a person in coma living or dead?

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9. What is the similarity and dissimilarity between 'whole moong daal' and 'broken moong daal' in terms of respiration and growth? Based on these parameters classify them into living or non-living?

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## Hots Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who coined the term taxonomy?

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2. Name the taxonomist to use the term species for the first time?

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3. Who is classical taxonomist?

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

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5. Reproduction is synonymous with growth in

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

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7. Who developed the concept of new systematics?

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8. Expand ICZN.

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## Hots Short Answer Questions

1. Name the steps in process of taxonomy.

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2. Give examples of two species, having same genera.

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3. How Amoeba, Planaria and Hydra reproduce?

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

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5. Define category and hierarchy.

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6. 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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7. Metabolic reactions can be shown outside the body in cell free systems experimentally. Why the cells are required in living organisms?

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8. What makes species a basic taxonomic category?

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9. How are plants and animals kept in museums?

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10. All living organisms can be classified into different taxa on the basis of characteristics, this process is called?



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



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## Hots Long Answer Questions

1. *Brassica campestris* Linn

- Give the common name of the plant.
- What do the first two parts of the name denote?
- Why are they written in italics?
- What is the meaning of Linn written at the end of the name?



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2. Define the following terms (i) Genus (ii) Species (iii) Family (iv) Class (v) Order.



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



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### Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False

1. Zoological parks are centres for recreation and education



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

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3. Class is a category which includes related families.

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4. Amoeba reproduces by budding

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5. Anabolism is the sum total of all constructive processes

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6. Cells are structural and functional unit of living organisms.

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## Quick Memory Test B Complete The Missing Links

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

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2. Biological names are generally in ..... and written in .....

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3. Genus comprises group o related .....

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4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a store house of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets.



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5. Zoological parks are the places where ..... animals are kept in protected environment.



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### Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Flora/monograph provides information as to all the plants growing in an area.



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2. In classical taxonomy/modern taxonomy, a larger number of individuals are studied.

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3. Species/taxon represents basic taxonomic category.

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4. Museum/zoological park deals with living organisms.

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5. In *Homo sapiens*, *Homo* represents genus/order.

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1. ICBN is



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2. Expand ICZN.



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3. ICBN is



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4. Who gave the concept of New Systematics?



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## 5. Nomenclature



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## 6. Who coined the term taxonomy?



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## 7. How many new species are described every year?



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



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## 9. Define hierarchy.



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10. Define category.



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## Revision Exercises Short Answer Questions

1. What is metabolism? What are its types?



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2. Write any two advantages of common names.



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3. What are the disadvantages of common names?



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4. Write any two advantages of binomial nomenclature.



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5. How correlated characters help in defining genus?



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



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



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**8.** Write the common names and scientific names of following organisms:

(a) Dog (b) Cat (c) Sparrow



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**9.** Write the functions of an museum.



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**10.** How does hierarchial system of classification help the scientist to unravel the mystery of living world?



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**11.** 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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12. Write the scope of systematics.

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

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

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Revision Exercises Long Answer Questions

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

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2. Define metabolism.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Define and understand the following terms:

(i) Phylum (ii) Class (iii) Family (iv) Order (v) Genus

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4. Define sexual reproduction

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## 5. Define Evolution



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## 6. Write two rules of binomial nomenclature.



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## 7. Discuss the various characteristics of living beings.



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## Competition File A Multiple Choice Questions

### 1. In India, tropical rain forests occur in

A. Jammu Kashmir

B. Andamans

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Himachal Pradesh

**Answer: B**



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2. The "Central Wildlife Board" was established in

A. 1951

B. 1955

C. 1968

D. 1970

**Answer: A**



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3. Project Tiger' in India was launched in the year:

A. 1989

B. 1975

C. 1973

D. 1968

**Answer: C**



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4. 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: C**



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5. The timing of seasonal activity of plants in relation to change in environmental conditions is termed as

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

**Answer: D**



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6. The Wildlife (protection) Act 1972 was first amended in

A. 1991

B. 1995

C. 2001

D. 2007

**Answer: A**



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7. IUCN stands for :

A. Indian Union for Conservation of Nature

B. International Union for Conservation of Nature

C. Indian Union for Chemical Nomenclature

D. International Union for Conservation of Nutrients

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Assam

**Answer: D**



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9. An example of ex situ conservation is

Or

Which is the best method of germplasm conservation

- A. National Park

B. Seed Bank

C. Wildlife Sanctuary

D. Sacred Grove

**Answer: B**



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**10.** 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 is highly polluted

D. Location is not polluted

**Answer: D**



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11. The organization which publishes the Red List of species is :

A. ICFRE

B. IUCN

C. UNEP

D. WWF

**Answer: B**



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12. New systematics introduced by sir Julian Huxley is also called

A. Phenetics

B. Cladistics

C. Biosystematics

D. Numerical taxonomy



**Answer: C**



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**13. Systema naturae was written by**

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Aristotle
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Darwin

**Answer: A**



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**14. Binomial nomenclature was first issued in**

- A. Systema Naturae

B. Genera Plantariumm

C. Genera Animalium

D. Historia Plantarium

**Answer: A**



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**15. 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 gardens

**Answer: C**



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16. The basic unit of classification is

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

**Answer: A**



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17. The term taxonomy was introduced by

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

**Answer: C**



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

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

**Answer: C**



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

A. Morphology

B. Anatomy

C. Taxonomy

D. Systematics

**Answer: D**



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**20.** select the incorrect statements

(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

A. A, B and C

B. B, C and D

C. A and D

D. C and D

**Answer: C**

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**21.** 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: B**

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22. 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: A**



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

- A. Convergent evolution
- B. Phyletic evolution
- C. Allopatry

D. Divergent evolution

**Answer: D**



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

A. Darwin

B. Mendel

C. Aristotle

D. Linnaeus

**Answer: D**



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25. 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: A**



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26. All of the following are included in ex-situ conservation except

- A. Sacred groves
- B. Botanical gardens
- C. Wildlife safari parks

## D. Seed banks

**Answer: A**



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**27.** 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>i.</i> It is a place having a collection of preserved plants and animals.               |
| (b) Key       | <i>ii.</i> A list that enumerates methodically all the species found in a particular area. |
| (c) Museum    | <i>iii.</i> Is a place where dried and pressed plant specimens are stored.                 |
| (d) Catalogue | <i>iv.</i> A booklet containing a list of characters and their alterations.                |

- A. a b c d  
iii ii i iv
- B. a b c d  
ii iv iii i
- C. a b c d  
i iv iii ii
- D. a b c d  
iii iv i ii

**Answer: D**



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## Competition File B Cese Pmt Main Examination Questions

1. (i) Mention the main reasons for maximum bio-diversity in tropical rain forests.
- (ii) Give the full form of IUCN.
- (ii) What do you mean by sacred groves. Name such groves in Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- (iv) When, where and in which country earth summit was held?



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## Competition File C Matching Type Questions

### 1. Match the columns:

#### Column A

- (i) Taxonomy
- (ii) Primata
- (iii) Julian Huxley (1940)
- (iv) Hierarchy
- (v) Brinjal and potato
- (vi) Father of binomial nomenclature
- (vii) Highest category

#### Column B

- (a) Order
- (b) Descending arrangement of categories
- (c) Solanum
- (d) Carolus Linnaeus
- (e) Kingdom
- (f) de Candolle (1813)
- (g) new systematics



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## Competition File D Assertion Type Questions

1. Assertion: In wildlife conservation, there is no need to conserve micro-organisms.

Reason: Micro-organisms are not of much importance to mankind.

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.

**Answer: D**

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2. 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. 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.

**Answer: A**

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**3. Assertion:** Golden langur is a vulnerable species.

**Reason:** Their number has reduced and their natural habitat is also disturbed.

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.

**Answer: C**

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

Reason: Environment provides the life supporting systems to wildlife.

- 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.

**Answer: A**



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5. Assertion: National parks have been set up to protect wildlife.

Reason: Biosphere reserves have greater importance than the national parks.

- 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.

**Answer: B**



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6. 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. 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.

**Answer: B**



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7. Assertion: In potato tubers stem is edible.

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

- 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.

**Answer: D**



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8. 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. 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.

**Answer: A**



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**9.** Assertion: With few exceptions, tropics harbour more species than temperate or polar areas.

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

- 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.

**Answer: A**



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## Competition File E Additional Multiple Choice Questions

1. 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: A**



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2. 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: C**



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3. Which is correct hierarchical sequence?

- A. Phylum, class, order, family
- B. Phylum, division, family, class
- C. Genus, species, order, family
- D. Division, order, class, genus.

**Answer: A**



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4. A group of related genera represent

- A. Species
- B. Taxa
- C. Order
- D. Family

**Answer: D**



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

A. Systematics

B. Anatomy

C. Taxonomy

D. Morphology

**Answer: A**



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6. 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: C**

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7. Which one has a real existence

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

**Answer: D**

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8. 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 environment and progressive evolution

**Answer: A**



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9. New systematics introduced by sir Julian Huxley is also called

- A. Biosystematics
- B. Phenetics
- C. Cladistics

D. Numerical taxonomy

**Answer: A**



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**10. Largest herbarium of india is at**

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

**Answer: B**



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11. A condition in which internal environment of the body remains constant is

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

**Answer: C**



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12. Which one of the following is a taxonomical aid for identification of plants and animals based on similarities and dissimilarities

- A. Flora
- B. Keys
- C. Monographs

D. Catalogues

**Answer: B**



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13. *nigrum* is one species of genus

A. *Mangifera*

B. *Solanum*

C. *Triticum*

D. *Pisum*

**Answer: B**



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14. Binomial nomenclature was proposed by

A. Bauhin

B. Linnaeus

C. Huxley

D. de Vires

**Answer: B**



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**15. Royal Botanical Garden, Kew is located in**

A. Germany

B. France

C. England

D. India

**Answer: C**



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16. Which taxonomic aid gives comprehensive information about a taxon

A. Taxonomic key

B. Herbarium

C. Flora

D. Monograph

**Answer: D**



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17. Basic unit of taxonomy is

A. Class

B. Order

C. Genus

D. Species

**Answer: D**



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**18.** 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: C**



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**19.** Taxon is a unit of

A. Order

B. Genus

C. Species

D. Taxonomy

**Answer: D**

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## Chapter Practice Test

1. What is monograph?

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2. Couplet in taxonomic key means ?

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**3. Find out the odd one:**

(i) Family, Class, Taxon, Phylum

(ii) indica, Ficus, Mangifera, Brassica

(iii) Plantae, Chordata, Tracheophyta, Eucalyptus

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**4. Mention two advantages of micropropagation technique.**

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

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**6. What is biological diversity?**

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

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8. Write two rules of binomial nomenclature.

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

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10. Define Growth

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11. Name the suffix used for family, order and class

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

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

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14. Why biologists do not favour common names?

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**15. Define classification**



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**16. What is taxonomy?**



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