Question: What is the term used to describe the process of categorizing things based on their similar characteristics?

a) Clustering

b) Grouping

c) Sorting

d) Categorization

Answer: b) Grouping

Explanation: The text states that categorizing things based on their similar characters is called grouping.

Question: How have scientists classified organisms?

a) On the basis of their color

b) On the basis of their size

c) On the basis of their similarities and differences

d) On the basis of their geographical location

Answer: c) On the basis of their similarities and differences

Explanation: The text mentions that scientists have classified organisms based on their similarities and differences.

Question: What is the purpose of classification?

a) To make organisms look different

b) To distinguish between different organisms

c) To create divisions based on geography

d) To make organisms evolve faster

Answer: b) To distinguish between different organisms

Explanation: The text states that classification helps us to distinguish between different organisms.

Question: Who divided the living world into two kingdoms - Plant and Animal?

a) Charles Darwin

b) Carl Linnaeus

c) Gregor Mendel

d) Thomas Edison

Answer: b) Carl Linnaeus

Explanation: The text mentions that Linnaeus divided the living world into two kingdoms - Plant and Animal.

Question: How many kingdoms did Whittaker classify living organisms into, based on different characters?

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

Answer: d) 5

Explanation: The text states that Whittaker classified living organisms into 5 kingdoms based on different characters.

Question: What is the basis of categorizing organisms into different kingdoms according to Whittaker's classification?

a) Their color

b) Their size

c) Their nuclear membrane presence or absence

d) Their speed of movement

Answer: c) Their nuclear membrane presence or absence

Explanation: The text mentions that Whittaker's classification is based on the absence or presence of a nuclear membrane.

Question: In which kingdom do unicellular organisms belong?

a) Monera

b) Fungi

c) Plantae

d) Protista

Answer: a) Monera

Explanation: The text indicates that the organization of the body of living organisms is one of the criteria, and unicellular organisms belong to the Monera kingdom.

Question: What is the mechanism of nutrition for fungi?

a) Autotrophic

b) Heterotrophic

c) Mixotrophic

d) Saprotrophic

Answer: b) Heterotrophic

Explanation: The text states that Whittaker's classification is based on the mechanism of nutrition, and fungi are heterotrophic.

Question: Why is classification essential for the study of different organisms?

a) To make organisms look organized

b) To make the study more complicated

c) To make the study easier and systematic

d) To create a hierarchy of organisms

Answer: c) To make the study easier and systematic

Explanation: The text mentions that classification is essential for the study of different organisms easily, clearly, and systematically.

Question: How did Carolus Linnaeus propose to name organisms in the system of binomial nomenclature?

a) By using random words

b) By using their common names

c) By using two scientific names

d) By using two scientific names

Answer: d) By using genus and species names

Explanation: The text states that in the system of binomial nomenclature, the first word represents the genus, and the next word represents the species.

Question: Why is the basis of classification and its system bound to change over time?

a) Due to the continuous extinction of species and their evolution into new forms

b) Due to the decreasing complexity of living organisms

c) Due to the lack of scientific knowledge

d) Due to the limited number of species

Answer: a) Due to the continuous extinction of species and their evolution into new forms

Explanation: The text mentions that the basis of classification and its system can change because of the continuous extinction of species and their evolution into new forms.

Question: Which kingdom includes organisms like algae and moss?

a) Plantae

b) Protista

c) Monera

d) Animalia

Answer: a) Plantae

Explanation: The text does not explicitly mention the examples of organisms in each kingdom, but Plantae is known to include organisms like algae and moss.

Question: What is the classification system based on the presence or absence of a nuclear membrane called?

a) Binomial nomenclature

b) Eukaryotic and prokaryotic classification

c) Monera and Protista classification

d) Autotrophic and heterotrophic classification

Answer: b) Eukaryotic and prokaryotic classification

Explanation: The text states that Whittaker classified organisms based on the absence or presence of a nuclear membrane, which is a reference to eukaryotic and prokaryotic classification.

Question: What is the primary criterion for the classification of organisms into different classes based on increasing complexity of organization?

a) Size of the organism

b) Mechanism of nutrition

c) Similarity of body structure

d) Complexity of the organism's body organization

Answer: d) Complexity of the organism's body organization

Explanation: The text mentions that organisms are further categorized into different classes based on the increasing complexity of their body organization.

Question: In which kingdom do multicellular heterotrophic organisms belong?

a) Monera

b) Fungi

c) Plantae

d) Animalia

Answer: d) Animalia

Explanation: The text mentions that the organization of the body of living organisms is one of the criteria, and multicellular heterotrophic organisms belong to the Animalia kingdom.

Question: What did Carolus Linnaeus use as the basis for his classification system?

a) Mechanism of nutrition

b) Organization of body

c) Presence of a nuclear membrane

d) Similarities and differences

Answer: d) Similarities and differences

Explanation: The text does not explicitly mention Linnaeus's basis for classification, but it's widely known that he classified organisms based on their similarities and differences.

Question: What does Whittaker's classification system depend on?

a) The colors of organisms

b) The number of limbs in organisms

c) Different characteristic features of living organisms

d) The speed at which organisms move

Answer: c) Different characteristic features of living organisms

Explanation: The text mentions that the hierarchy of organizing the classes depends upon the different characteristic features of living organisms.

Question: How many words are used in binomial nomenclature to name an organism?

a) One

b) Two

c) Three

d) Four

Answer: b) Two

Explanation: The text states that Carolus Linnaeus proposed the system of binomial nomenclature in which the first word represents the genus and the next word represents the species.

Question: Which kingdom includes organisms like amoeba and paramecium?

a) Plantae

b) Protista

c) Monera

d) Animalia

Answer: b) Protista

Explanation: The text does not explicitly mention the examples of organisms in each kingdom, but Protista is known to include organisms like amoeba and paramecium.

Question: What is the mechanism of nutrition for plants?

a) Autotrophic

b) Heterotrophic

c) Mixotrophic

d) Parasitic

Answer: a) Autotrophic

Explanation: The text mentions that Whittaker's classification is based on the mechanism of nutrition, and plants are autotrophic.

Question: What was Linnaeus's contribution to classification?

a) He divided the living world into two kingdoms: Monera and Protista

b) He proposed the system of binomial nomenclature

c) He classified organisms based on their colors

d) He categorized organisms into five kingdoms based on their size

Answer: b) He proposed the system of binomial nomenclature

Explanation: The text mentions that Carolus Linnaeus proposed the system of binomial nomenclature.

In which kingdom do organisms like bacteria belong?

a) Plantae

b) Protista

c) Monera

d) Animalia

Answer: c) Monera

Explanation: The text does not explicitly mention the examples of organisms in each kingdom, but Monera is known to include organisms like bacteria.

What is the criterion used to categorize organisms into the Plantae kingdom?

a) Their ability to move

b) Their method of reproduction

c) Their mechanism of nutrition

d) Their cellular structure

Answer: c) Their mechanism of nutrition

Explanation: The text mentions that Whittaker's classification is based on the mechanism of nutrition, and Plantae organisms are autotrophic.

What does the hierarchy of organizing classes depend on?

a) The geographical distribution of organisms

b) The complexity of living organisms

c) The size of the organism

d) The number of limbs in the organism

Answer: b) The complexity of living organisms

Explanation: The text mentions that the hierarchy of organizing classes depends upon the different characteristic features of living organisms, including their complexity.

How many kingdoms did Linnaeus divide the living world into?

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

Answer: a) 2

Explanation: The text explicitly states that Linnaeus divided the whole living world into two kingdoms: Plant and Animal.

1. In classification:
   1. Identifying characters is not essential
   2. Members of a class share maximum similarities
   3. Members of a class do not have similarities
   4. There is no basis

Ans:- b

1. A dicotyledonous plant is :-
   1. Onion
   2. Grass
   3. Banana
   4. Mustard

Ans:- d

1. A character not similar to birds and fishes is :-
   1. Presence of body compartments
   2. Egg laying
   3. Presence of vertebrae
   4. Presence of wings

Ans:- d

1. Such organisms in which notochord is found , they belong to which phylum:-
   1. Chordata
   2. Non chordata
   3. Echinodermata
   4. Mollusca

Ans:- a

1. Basic unit of classification is:-
   1. Bacteria
   2. Genes
   3. Species
   4. Cell

Ans:- c

1. Largest phylum of animal kingdom is:-
   1. Arthropoda
   2. Annelida
   3. Mollusca
   4. Porifera

Ans:- a

1. Asha obtained a plant, which had this plant can be:-
   1. Maize
   2. Gram
   3. Wheat
   4. Paddy

Ans:- b

1. Penicillium is :-
   1. Fungus
   2. Algae
   3. Bryophyta
   4. Slermatophyta

Ans:- a

1. Differntiated body, bilaterally symmetrical, segmented leg phylum is:
   1. Porifera
   2. Protozoa
   3. Mollusca
   4. Arthropoda

Ans:- d