

LIVING WORLD

DPP-2

- Which of the following is the correct representation of organization levels in living beings?
 - Subcellular → Cellular → Individual → community → Population
 - Atomic → Molecular → Subcellular → Cellular → Tissue → Organ System → Individual
 - Individual → Population → Organ System → Tissue → Cellular → Molecular → Atomic
 - Atomic → Molecular → Tissue → Individual → Ecosystem → Community
- _____ is the branch of science dealing with identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms.
 - Morphology
 - Anatomy
 - Ecology
 - Taxonomy
- First step in taxonomy is
 - description of the organism
 - identification of the organism
 - nomenclature of the organism
 - classification of the organism
- ICBN is
 - International Code of Biological Naming
 - International Code for Botanical Nomenclature
 - International Class of Biological Nomenclature
 - International Classification of Biological Nomenclature
- Founder of binomial nomenclature was
 - Linnaeus
 - Mendel
 - Darwin
 - Lamerck
- Which of the following holds true for scientific nomenclature?
 - Naming of living organisms in English Language
 - Naming of particular organism by the same name all over the world
 - Naming of living organism in such a manner that it may cause less confusion.
 - Naming of living organisms in such a manner that it becomes easy to pronounce.
- Most names in biological nomenclature of living organisms are taken from which language?
 - Hindi
 - Latin
 - German
 - French
- Plants were given Latin names because it is a
 - Simple language
 - Common language
 - Dead language
 - None of these
- In the binomial system of taxonomy developed during the 18th century by C. Linnaeus, the second word of an organism's biological name represents
 - Species
 - genus
 - race
 - family
- Select the correct option for biological names
 - They are binomial
 - They are descriptive
 - They are universal
 - All of these
- The scientific name of banyan is written as *Ficus benghalensis* L. Which of the following statements is correct regarding this?
 - Letter L. Signifies Latin Language
 - The name should be written reverse with *benghalensis* preceding *Ficus*
 - Letter L. Signifies the taxonomist Linnaeus
 - benghalensis* is a generic name

12. The third name in trinomial nomenclature is
 A. Species B. Subgenus
 C. Subspecies D. ecotype
13. Which of the following are the basic processes of taxonomy?
 A. Identification and nomenclature
 B. Characterisation and classification
 C. Both (A) and (B)
 D. None of these
14. The main objective of plant taxonomy is
 A. to study the world's flora
 B. to provide a method for identification and nomenclature
 C. to provide Latin 'Scientific' names for every group of plants in the world
 D. All of these
15. Who wrote "Species Plantarum" and provided a basis for the classification of plants?
 A. Carolus Linnaeus
 B. Charles Darwin
 C. Robert Hooke
 D. Leeuwenhoek
16. Find out the odd one with respect to taxonomy
 A. Identification
 B. Classification
 C. Nomenclature
 D. Phylogeny
17. Binomial epithet has
 A. Generic name
 B. Specific epithet
 C. Author citation
 D. All of the above
18. Which of the following is not valid for plants?
 A. Synonyms
 B. Tautonyms
 C. Autonyms
 D. All of the above
19. A scientific name with same generic name and specific epithet is
 A. Synonym B. Tautonym
 C. Homonym D. Autonym
20. Gorilla gorillaorilla gorilla is an example of
 A. Autonym
 B. Tautonym
 C. Synonym
 D. More than one
21. Classical taxonomy is based on
 A. Morphology
 B. Internal structure
 C. Phylogeny
 D. Cell structure
22. Binomial name consists of
 A. Generic name B. Specific epithet
 C. Author citation D. More than one
23. Which of the following sets the rule to name brinjal?
 A. ICBN B. ICZN
 C. ICNB D. none



***Note* - If you have any query/issue**



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ANSWERS KEY

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 13. (C) |
| 2. (D) | 14. (D) |
| 3. (A) | 15. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 16. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 17. (D) |
| 6. (B) | 18. (B) |
| 7. (B) | 19. (B) |
| 8. (C) | 20. (D) |
| 9. (A) | 21. (A) |
| 10. (D) | 22. (D) |
| 11. (C) | 23. (A) |
| 12. (C) | |



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