

Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

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The Living World

DPP: 1

- Q1** The number of species that are known and described range between:
 (A) 1.7-1.8 billion
 (B) 13 - 14 lakh
 (C) 13 -14 million
 (D) 17-18 lakh
- Q2** All the given options represent the basic process of taxonomy **except**:
 (A) nomenclature.
 (B) identification.
 (C) speciation.
 (D) classification.
- Q3** Diversity of organisms and their evolutionary relationship is studied scientifically under:
 (A) Morphology (B) Anatomy
 (C) Taxonomy (D) Systematics
- Q4** Find out the odd one with respect to taxonomy
 (A) Identification (B) Classification
 (C) Nomenclature (D) Phylogeny
- Q5** Classical taxonomy is based on
 (A) Morphology
 (B) Internal structure
 (C) Phylogeny
 (D) Cell structure
- Q6** Systematics is the study of
 (A) Diversity amongst groups of organisms
 (B) Grouping of organisms
 (C) Identification and grouping of organisms
 (D) Taxonomy and phylogenetic relationship
- Q7** In taxonomy the first step is:
 (A) Identification
 (B) Nomenclature
 (C) Classification
 (D) Characterization
- Q8** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:
 Assertion (A): Systematics is the study of organisms, their diversities but not the relationships among them.
 Reason (B): The word systematics is derived from the Latin word 'systema'.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (A) A is true but R is false.
 (B) A is false but R is true.
 (C) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (D) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- Q9** Nomenclature or naming is only possible when the organism is described correctly and we know to what organism the name is attached to. This is known as:
 (A) Taxonomy
 (B) Classification
 (C) Identification
 (D) Binomial system
- Q10** What forms the basis of modern taxonomic studies?
 (A) Structure of cell
 (B) Ecology
 (C) Development process
 (D) All of these
- Q11** In binomial nomenclature, the name of an organism consists of
 (A) A scientific and a common name
 (B) Name of genus and species



- (C) A name given by two scientists
(D) One name is Latin, other common

Q12 ICBN refers to
(A) International code for botanical nomenclature
(B) International code for botanical naming
(C) Internal code of botanical Nomenclature
(D) None of the above

Q13 The scientific name of mango is -
(A) *Azadirachta indica*
(B) *Mangifera indica*
(C) *Mangifera neovosia*
(D) *Solanum tuberosum*

Q14 Which of the following is true for binomial nomenclature?
(I) The names are derived from Latin
(II) When handwritten they should be written in italics
(III) The first name is the name of the genus
(A) (I) and (II) (B) (II) and (III)
(C) (I) and (III) (D) (II) and (I)

Q15 Which of the name is correctly written?
(A) *Mangifera indica*
(B) Mangifera Indica
(C) Mangifera indica
(D) mangifera indica

Q16 Binomial Nomenclature is the system
p. Given by Carolus Linnaeus
q. Practiced by scientists of Botany only
r. Provides a name with two components
s. Inconvenient than earlier naming systems
How many of the statements are correct?
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 1

Q17 What are the two components of Binomial Nomenclature?
(A) The generic name
(B) Specific epithet
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

Q18 Statement A: The first word in a biological name represents the genus while the second component denotes the specific epithet.
Statement B: Both the words in a biological name, when handwritten, are separately underlined, or printed in italics to indicate their Italic origin.
(A) Both statements A and B are true and statement B is the correct explanation of statement A.
(B) Both statements A and B are true but statement B is not the correct explanation of statement A.
(C) Statement A is true and statement B is false.
(D) Both statements A and B are false.

Q19 Expand ICZN:
(A) International code of zoological nomenclature
(B) Intranational criteria for zoological nomenclature
(C) International code for zoological naming
(D) Interregional criteria for zoological naming

Q20 The disadvantage of using common names for species is that-
(A) The name may change
(B) One name does not apply universally
(C) One species may have several common names and one common name may be applied to two species
(D) All of these

Q21 Binomial epithet has
(A) Generic name
(B) Specific epithet
(C) Author citation
(D) All of the above

Q22 Which of the following sets the rule to name brinjal?
(A) ICBN (B) ICZN
(C) ICNB (D) none

Q23 Which of the following statements regarding the universal rules of biological nomenclature is



incorrect?

- (A) Biological names are generally in Latin and written in italics.
- (B) The first word in a biological name represents the genus while the second component denotes the species.
- (C) Both the words in a biological name, when handwritten, are separately underlined. Or printed in italics to indicate their Latin origin.
- (D) The specific epithet starts with a small letter while the generic epithet starts with a capital letter. It can be illustrated with the example of *mangifera Indica*.

Q24 The order generally ends with the suffix:

- (A) -ales (B) -aceae
- (C) -eae (D) None of these

Q25 Which of the following 'suffixes' used for units of classification in animals indicates a taxonomic category of 'family'?

- (A) —ales (B) —onae
- (C) —aceae (D) —ae

Q26 The word ending with - *aceae* indicates:

- (A) Genera (B) Family
- (C) Order (D) Class

Q27 A taxonomic category refers to:

- (A) The basic unit of classification
- (B) A rank or level in a taxonomic hierarchy
- (C) A group of related organisms able to interbreed
- (D) A group of related organisms but unable to interbreed freely

Q28 The term 'taxon' is used for:

- (A) The ranks of species and genus
- (B) The ranks up to phylum
- (C) The species epithet only
- (D) Any rank of taxonomic hierarchy

Q29 In the system of classification, which one of the following is not a category?

- (A) Kingdom (B) Family
- (C) Angiospermae (D) Genus

Q30 Incorrect statement is.

- (A) Naming is only possible when the organism is described correctly.
- (B) Scientific names of plants are based on the principles and criteria provided in ICBN.
- (C) Description of any organism should enable the people (in any part of the world) to arrive at the same name.
- (D) Category denotes rank, and these categories or ranks are merely morphological aggregates.

Q31 More number of common characters are observed in members of a

- (A) Family (B) Species
- (C) Genus (D) Kingdom

Q32 In a taxonomic hierarchy, family is interpolated between:

- (A) Kingdom and class
- (B) Class and order
- (C) Order and genus
- (D) Class and genus

Q33 Which of the following taxonomic categories contains organisms least similar to one another?

- (A) Genera (B) Family
- (C) Class (D) Species

Q34 In taxonomic hierarchy of housefly, which of the following group of taxa will have less number of similarities than the other ones?

- (A) Muscidae (B) Diptera
- (C) *Musca* (D) Insecta

Q35 Match column I with column II for housefly classification and select correct option using the codes given below:

	List-I		List-II
(A)	Family	(I)	Diptera
(B)	Order	(II)	Arthropoda
(C)	Class	(III)	Muscidae
(D)	Phylum	(IV)	Insecta

- (A) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (B) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I



(C) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(D) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Q36 Which of the following has minimum common characters?

- (A) Species (B) Genus
(C) Kingdom (D) Order

Q37 The number of obligate categories which are always used in a taxonomic hierarchy are

- (A) 7 (B) 5
(C) 3 (D) 8

Q38 As we go higher from species to kingdom, the number of common characteristic goes on

- (A) Increasing (B) Decreasing
(C) Remains same (D) None of these

Q39 Identify the correct sequence of taxonomic categories in ascending order

- (A) Species-Order-Kingdom-Phylum
(B) Species-Family-Genus-Class
(C) Genus-Species-Order-Phylum
(D) Species-Genus-Order-Phylum

Q40 Group of organisms that closely resemble each other and freely interbreed in nature, constitute a -

- (A) Species (B) Genus
(C) Family (D) Taxon

Q41 Match the following and choose the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Species	P.	A group of similar individuals
B.	Family	Q.	Includes related orders
C.	Division	R.	A group of related genera
D.	Class	S.	Occur below kingdom and above class

- (A) A-(R); B-(P); C-(S); D-(Q)
(B) A-(Q); B-(P); C-(S); D-(R)
(C) A-(R); B-(P); C-(Q); D-(S)
(D) A-(P); B-(R); C-(S); D-(Q)

Q42

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
A.	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	P.	Poaceae
B.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Q.	Anacardiaceae
C.	<i>Musca domestica</i>	R.	Hominidae
D.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	S.	Muscidae

- (A) A-(P); B-(R); C-(Q); D-(S)
(B) A-(R); B-(Q); C-(S); D-(P)
(C) A-(P); B-(Q); C-(S); D-(R)
(D) A-(P); B-(S); C-(Q); D-(R)

Q43 In taxonomic hierarchy, cats are placed under the genus

- (A) *Felis* (B) *Panthera*
(C) *Canis* (D) none of these

Q44 'Primata' taxonomically represent a:

- (A) Family (B) Order
(C) Class (D) Phylum

Q45 Match column I with column II for potato classification and select correct option using the codes given below

Column I		Column II	
A.	Family	(i)	<i>tuberosum</i>
B.	Kingdom	(ii)	Polymoniales
C.	Order	(iii)	<i>Solanum</i>
D.	Species	(iv)	Plantae
E.	Genus	(v)	Solanaceae

- (A) i-D, ii-C, iii-E, iv-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

Q46 Select the mismatched pair.

- (A) *Panthera* — Mammalia
(B) *Musca* — Muscidae
(C) *Triticum* — Poales
(D) *Solanum* — Anacardiaceae

Q47 Mark the incorrectly matched-

- (A) Felidae - *Panthera*



- (B) Poales - Mango
 (C) Diptera - Housefly
 (D) *Solanum* - Polymoniales

Q48 Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
A.	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	P.	Primata
B.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Q.	Poales
C.	<i>Musca domestica</i>	R.	Sapindales
D.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	S.	Diptera

- (A) (A)-(P); (B)-(R); (C)-(Q); (D)-(S)
 (B) (A)-(R); (B)-(Q); (C)-(S); (D)-(P)
 (C) (A)-(P); (B)-(R); (C)-(S); (D)-(Q)
 (D) (A)-(P); (B)-(S); (C)-(R); (D)-(Q)



Answer Key

Q1 (D)
Q2 (C)
Q3 (D)
Q4 (D)
Q5 (A)
Q6 (D)
Q7 (D)
Q8 (B)
Q9 (C)
Q10 (D)
Q11 (B)
Q12 (A)
Q13 (B)
Q14 (C)
Q15 (A)
Q16 (A)
Q17 (C)
Q18 (C)
Q19 (A)
Q20 (D)
Q21 (D)
Q22 (A)
Q23 (D)
Q24 (A)

Q25 (C)
Q26 (B)
Q27 (B)
Q28 (D)
Q29 (C)
Q30 (D)
Q31 (B)
Q32 (C)
Q33 (C)
Q34 (D)
Q35 (A)
Q36 (C)
Q37 (A)
Q38 (B)
Q39 (D)
Q40 (A)
Q41 (D)
Q42 (B)
Q43 (A)
Q44 (B)
Q45 (A)
Q46 (D)
Q47 (B)
Q48 (C)

