

Topic :- The Living World

- 1 **(c)**
Kingdom-Monera of five kingdom classification consists of blue-green algae, nitrogen fixing bacteria and methanogens
- 2 **(c)**
The basic unit of classification is species. It is the lowest taxonomic category and consists one or more natural populations closely related that individual of other population
- 3 **(d)**
Taxonomic categories are the various grouping levels or rank in classification like kingdom (largest) and species (lowest category). So, here division and phylum are categories
- 4 **(d)**
Prokaryote can be distinguished from eukaryotes on basis of the absence of cell organelles like chloroplast mitochondria, chromosome, nucleus and nuclear membrane
- 5 **(d)**
Phylogeny is the evolutionary history of a species or individual. It plays a great role in classification. It is the appropriate theoretical background for taxonomy and is quite essential in explaining all the associations involved in classification. Cladistics is exclusively based on phylogenetic characters.
- 6 **(a)**
Hierarchical system is used in classification by majority of the biologist because each higher taxonomic category contain its below group, *i.e.*, it reduce the volume of description in a catalogue of animal and plants and character at larger category need not to be repeated for smaller categories
- 7 **(c)**
The accurate arrangement of species in order to descending specificity is
Species → Genus → Family → Order → Class
As in the taxonomical hierarchy similarity increases from highest category to lowest category
- 8 **(a)**
Prophage is the phage (viral genome) inserted into the circular bacterial genome or existing as extra chromosomal plasmid
- 9 **(d)**
When synthetic process or constructive process called anabolism exceeds destructive process of the body *i.e.*, catabolism, growth will takes place, which in turn proceeds development and body will function well

- 10 **(a)**
The suffix phyta indicates division
- 11 **(a)**
Taxon can be defined as a group of organisms with similar trait of any taxonomic rank like roses (genus), legumes (family), gymnosperm (class). According to Simpson, it is a group of real organisms recognized at a formal unit at any level in hierarchy
- 12 **(d)**
The arrangement of taxonomic categories is known as taxonomical hierarchy order either it is descending or ascending
- 13 **(b)**
According to Ernst Mayr species are group of interbreeding natural populations that are reproductively isolated from other such groups. It contains most similar organisms
- 14 **(a)**
Regeneration was first observed in *Hydra*. *Planaria* exhibits true regeneration. All these organisms show regeneration as a key feature
- 15 **(c)**
Reproduction is not essential for the survival of individual. However, it is essential and required for the survival of population because the through this loss of life is compensated
- 16 **(c)**
ICVCN is the abbreviation of international Code of Viral Classification and Nomenclature. ICNCP stands for International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants
- 17 **(d)**
In a scientific name, the first name denote/indicates the generic name of the organism, while second name indicates or stands for specific epithet or specific names
- 18 **(a)**
Mangifera is the generic name of mango
- 19 **(b)**
Linnaeus system is an example for the artificial system of classification. Linnaeus also gave binomial nomenclature. In this, first part is generic name and second one is the specific name.
- 20 **(c)**
Mule a result of outbreeding interspecific hybridization and worker bee lack primary sex organ. So, they are unable to do reproduction

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	C	C	D	D	D	A	C	A	D	A
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	A	D	B	A	C	C	D	A	B	C

PE