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www.askiitians.com
Email: info@askiitians.com
Tel: 1800-2000-838

Class: 11
Subject: Biology
Topic: Living world
No. of Questions: 20
Duration: 60 Min
Maximum Marks: 60

Q1. Taxonomic category of 'Order' comes in between

A. Class and family
B. Kingdom and class
C. Family and genus
D. Phylum and class

Answer: A
The correct order of taxonomic hierarchy is: Kingdom – Phylum – Class – Order – Family – Genus - Species

Q2. Volume of an average eukaryotic cell is

A. 10 - 100mm3
B.100 - 1000mm3
C.200 - 2000mm3
D.1000 - 10000mm3

Answer: D

Q3. "Taxonomy without phylogeny is similar to bones without flesh" is the statement of

A. Oswald Tippo
B. John Hutchinson
C. Takhtajan
D. Bentham and Hooker

Answer: C The 'Takhtajan System' of flowering plant classification (Armen Takhtajan. 1997. Diversity and Classification of Flowering Plants) treats flowering plants as a division or phylum (Magnoliophyta) with two classes (monocots and dicots) which are organized into Subclasses.

Q4. Fungi possess

A. Holozoic nutrition
B. Holophytic nutrition
C. Ingestive nutrition
D. Absorptive nutrition

Detailed Answer: Saprophytic and parasitic
Answer: D

Q5. Algae with photosynthetic pigments possess nutrition

A. Holozoic
B. Saprophytic
C. Holophytic
D. Parasitic

Detailed Answer:Obtaining nutrition by photosynthesis, as do green plants and some bacteria
Answer: C

Q6. Species belonging to different time periods are

A. Allochronic species
B. Parapatric species
C. Synchronic species
D. Allopatric species

Answer: A those species that do not occur in the same geological Period

Q7. Nutrition of prokaryotes is

A. Autotrophy
B. Chemoheterotrophy
C. Both A and B
D. Phagotrophy

Detailed Answer:Chemoheterotroph:An organism deriving energy by ingesting intermediates or building blocks that it is incapable of creating on its own
Answer: C

Q8. The lowest category in taxonomic hierarchy is

A. Phylum
B. Subspecies
C. Species
D. Variety

Answer: C
Taxonomic hierarchy: Kingdom-phylum-class-order-family-genus-species

Q9. Which one has a real existence?

A. Phylum
B. Class
C. Genus
D. Species

Answer: D
A species (abbreviated sp., with the plural form species abbreviated spp.) is one of the basic units of biological classification and a taxonomic rank. A species is often defined as the largest group of organisms capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring.

Q10. Heterotrophic ingestive nutrition is found in

A. Monera
B. Animalia
C. Plantae

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D. Fungi

Detailed Answer:

heterotrophic nutrition A type of nutrition in which energy is derived from the intake and digestion of organic substances. Ingestion is the consumption of a substance by an organism

Answer: B

Q11. Classification reflecting the evolutionary inter relationships of organisms is called

A. Phylogenetic classification
B. Artificial classification
C. Natural classification
D. Numerical classification

Answer: A

phylogeny, the history of the evolution of a species or group, especially in reference to lines of descent and relationships among broad groups of organisms.

Q12. Unicellular eukaryotic animals are placed in the kingdom

A. Animalia
B. Protista
C. Metaphyta
D. Monera

Answer: B The kingdom Metaphyta (or the plant kingdom in its true sense) includes all the eukaryotic, multicellular, photosynthetic plants found in this biosphere. Kingdom Animalia includes multicellular eukaryotic heterotrophic organisms. Kingdom Monera includes unicellular prokaryotic organisms.

Q13. Find out the correct sequence in hierarchy

A. Phylum, Class, Family, Species, Order
B. Species, Genus, Family, Order, Class
C. Species, Genus, Phylum, Family, Class
D. Class, Family, Species, Genus, Order

Answer: B

Taxonomic hierarchy: Kingdom-phylum-class-order-family-genus-species

Q14. Common names are

A. Non-scientific
B. Scientific
C. Morphological
D. Universal

Answer: A

Q15. Species is

A. Specific unit of evolution
B. Specific unit in the evolutionary history of a race
C. Specific class of evolution
D. Not related to evolution

Answer: A A single evolutionary lineage of organisms within which genes can be shared, and that maintains its integrity with respect to other lineages through both time and space. At some point in the

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evolution of such a group, some members may diverge from the main population and evolve into a subspecies, a process that may eventually lead to the formation of a new species if isolation (geographical or ecological) is maintained. The process through which species are formed by evolution is called speciation.

Q16. The correct hierarchical order is

A. Kingdom, genus, class, phylum and division
B. Phylum, kingdom, genus, species and class
C. Kingdom, phylum, class, genus and species
D. Phylum, division, family, genus and class

Answer: C Taxonomic hierarchy: Kingdom-phylum-class-order-family-genus-species

Q17. Nicotiona sylvestris flowers only during long days and N tabacum flowers only during short days. If raised in the laboratory under different photoperiods, they can be induced to flower at the same time and can be cross-fertilized to produce self-fertile offspring. What is the best reason for considering N sylvestris and N tabacum to be separate species?

A. They cannot interbreed in nature
B. They are reproductively distinct
C. They are physiologically distinct
D. They are morphologically distinct

Detailed Answer:
A species is a naturally interbreeding population of organisms
Answer: A

Q18. Number of obligate categories is

A. 9
B. 7
C. 5
D. 3

Detailed Answer:
(Kingdom-phylum- -class (division) - order -family-genus-species)
Answer: B

Q19. In absorptive heterotrophy

A. Solid organic food is obtained from outside
B. Liquid organic food is absorbed from outside
C. Inorganic raw materials are obtained
D. Energy is absorbed from sun

Answer: B Absorptive heterotrophy is when an organism which secretes enzymes externally into its environment to digest organic materials which are then absorbed.

Q20. Members of Kingdom Animalia are

A.Unicellular
B.Multicellular
C.Mostly unicellular, a few multicellular
D.Mostly multicellular, a few unicellular

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Answer: B