Visit QB365-SLMS - https://www.qb365.in/slms/ Complete Questions and Answers

# Questions:

## Case Study Questions

1. All living phenomena are due to the underlying interactions, which result in emergent properties at higher levels of organisation. It is true in the hierarchy of organisational complexity at all levels.
   (a) Give two examples to substantiate the above statement.
   (b) Define living organisms based on this property

## 5 Marks

2. What are the general rules for nomenclature?

## 3 Marks

3. Write the scientific names of following organisms ?
   (i) Cat
   (ii) Rose
   (iii) Sparrow
4. How is botanical garden useful for scientists?

## 2 Marks

5. Define metabolism.
6. How will you differentiate between growth of plants and animals?

## Multiple Choice Question

7. What is the full form of ICBN?
   (a) International Council for Botanical Nomenclature (b) International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (c) International Code for Biological Nomenclature
   (d) Indian Code for Biological Nomenclature
8. Which is the topmost taxa in zoology?
   (a) Kingdom (b) Phylum (c) Division (d) Order
9. Choose the incorrect match.
   (a) Order - a group of related families (b) Genus - a group of related species (c) Class - a group of related orders (d) Division - a group of related phyla
10. Assertion (A) : Physical hierarchy includes organ system.
    Reason (R) : Biological hierarchy includes atoms,compounds and tissues.
    (a) (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A. (b) (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the A. (c) (c) A is true, but R is false.
    (d) (d) A is false,but R is true.
11. Assertion (A) : Linnaeus binomial system of animal classification is essentially an artificial system, yet it has become a natural system.
    Reason (R) : Similarities forming the basis of Linnaeus system are indicative of genetic relationship.
    (a) (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A. (b) (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the A. (c) (c) A is true, but R is false.
    (d) (d) A is false,but R is true.
12. Assertion (A) : There are seven obligate categories in the hierarchy of taxonomy.
    Reason (R) : Other categories of similar type can be called as intermediate categories.
    (a) (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A. (b) (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the A. (c) (c) A is true, but R is false.
    (d) (d) A is false,but R is true.