

## DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

**Question (1):** The science of classification is called

1. demography
2. taxonomy
3. biology
4. none of the above

**Ans: 2**

**Question (2):** Homo: generic name :: sapiens: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. species name
2. human name
3. division name
4. organism name

**Ans: 1**

**Question (3):** Who is the Father of Taxonomy?

1. Carolus Linnaeus
2. Eichler
3. E.H. Haeckel
4. Robert Whittaker

**Ans: 1**

**Question (4):** Radial symmetry is found in \_\_\_\_\_.

1. protozoa
2. coelenterata
3. flatworms
4. arthropoda

**Ans: 2**

**Question (5):** Protochordates consist of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. urochordata and cephalochordata
2. urochordata and vertebrata
3. cephalochordata and vertebrata
4. none of the above

**Ans: 1**

**Question (6):** Sub-phylum urochordata includes \_\_\_\_\_.

1. amphibians
2. marine animals
3. terrestrial animals
4. all of the above

**Ans: 2**

**Question (7):** The class Aves have all the following features except that their

1. fore limbs are modified into wings

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2. respiration is not through lungs
3. heart is 4 chambered
4. skeleton is light

**Ans: 2****Question (8):** In phylum Aschelminthes, the alimentary canal is

1. complete
2. incomplete
3. not present
4. none of the above

**Ans: 1****Question (9):** An example of phylum Echinodermata is

1. prawn
2. starfish
3. octopus
4. apis

**Ans: 2****Question (10):** Chondrichthyes are also called

1. cartilaginous fish
2. bony fish
3. lamprey
4. creeping vertebrates

**Ans: 1****Question (11):** Binomial nomenclature was introduced by

1. John Ray
2. A. P. de Candolle
3. A. L. de Jussien
4. Carolus Linnaeus

**Ans: 4****Question (12):** A group of freely inter-breeding organisms constitutes a

1. species
2. genera
3. family
4. class

**Ans: 1****Question (13):** Which taxonomic term may be substituted for any rank in the classification?

1. Class
2. Genus
3. Species
4. Taxon

**Ans: 4**

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**Question (14):** In Whittaker's classification, unicellular organisms are grouped under

1. protista
2. porifera
3. fungi
4. protozoa

**Ans: 1**

**Question (15):** The algal partner of a lichen is called

1. mycobiont
2. phycobiont
3. both A and B
4. none of the above

**Ans: 2**

**Question (16):** 'Venus flower basket' is the dried skeleton of

1. euspongia
2. euplectella
3. spongilla
4. leucosolenia

**Ans: 2**

**Question (17):** Choanocytes are unique to

1. protozoa
2. porifera
3. mollusca
4. echinodermata

**Ans: 2**

**Question (18):** Mesoglea is characteristic of

1. platyhelminthes
2. aschelminthes
3. cnidaria
4. mollusca

**Ans: 3**

**Question (19):** In platyhelminthes, the excretory organs are

1. nephridia
2. malpighian tubules
3. flame cells (solenocytes)
4. green glands

**Ans: 3**

**Question (20):** The body cavity of arthropoda is

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1. pseudocoel
2. coelom
3. haemocoel
4. acoelom

**Ans: 3****Question (21):** Respiration in arthropods occurs through

1. gills
2. book lungs
3. trachea
4. all the above

**Ans: 4****Question (22):** Spiders and scorpions are

1. insects
2. millipedes
3. arachnids
4. crustaceans

**Ans: 3****Question (23):** Hag fish is the common name of

1. octopus
2. balanoglossus
3. myxine
4. peteromyzon

**Ans: 3****Question (24):** Elasmobranchs do not have

1. placoid scales
2. gill-slits
3. notochord
4. operculum

**Ans: 4****Question (25):** What is the scientific name of the National bird of India?

1. Psittacula eupatra
2. Passer domesticus
3. Pavo cristatus
4. Corvus splendens

**Ans: 3****Question (26):** Birds differ from bats in absence of

1. homeothermy
2. four-chambered heart
3. tracheae
4. diaphragm

