

**NEET – C1 – THE LIVING WORLD****1. Biosystematics aims at**

- A. Classification of organisms based on broad morphological characters
- B. Delimiting various taxa of organisms and establishing their relationships
- C. Classification of organisms based on their evolutionary history and establishing their phylogeny on the totality of various parameters from all fields of study
- D. Identification and arrangement of organisms on the basis of cytological characters

**2. Phylogenetic system differs from a natural system in its stress on**

- A. Anatomical details
- B. Physiological traits
- C. Morphological details
- D. Origin and evolutionary trends

**3. A non-obligate component of hierarchy of categories used by Linnaeus was**

- A. Class
- B. Genus
- C. Family
- D. Variety

**4. Trinomial nomenclature is used in case of**

- A. Sympatric species
- B. Allochronic species
- C. Polytropic species
- D. Sibling species

**5. Five Kingdom classification was proposed by**

- A. Engler and Pranti
- B. Whittaker
- C. Eichler
- D. Bentham and Hooker

**6. Scientific name of plant family ends in**

- A. - ales
- B. - ata
- C. - sida
- D. - eae

**7. The term taxonomy was coined by**

- A. De Candolle
- B. Theophrastus
- C. Pliny
- D. Linnaeus

**8. The science of naming plants is**

- A. Identification
- B. Nomenclature
- C. Classification
- D. Taxonomy

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**9. First great taxonomist was**

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Hooker
- C. Aristotle
- D. Engler

**10. Two plants belong to same species if they**

- A. Have same number of chromosomes
- B. Look similar and possess identical secondary metabolites
- C. Can reproduce naturally with each other and form seeds
- D. Have more than 90 percent similar genes

**11. The third name in trinomial nomenclature is**

- A. Species
- B. Subgenus
- C. Subspecies
- D. Ecotype

**12. Correlated characters are those which occur**

- A. At random
- B. In groups or units
- C. In a particular portion of body
- D. In certain groups of organisms

**13. Lady's Finger is actually**

- A. Okra
- B. Smooth Gourd
- C. Ridge Gourd
- D. Cucumber

**14. Two or more species occupying same or overlapping areas are**

- A. Sympatric
- B. Sibling
- C. Subspecies
- D. Allopatric

**15. A group of plants or animals with similar traits of any rank is**

- A. Species
- B. Genus
- C. Order
- D. Taxon

**16. Who is father of taxonomy?**

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Lamarck
- C. Parasara
- D. Darwin

**17. Parapatric species are species found in**

- A. Adjacent geographic ranges
- B. Two ends of a geographical range
- C. Same geographic area
- D. Overlapping geographic areas

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**18. A species characterized by only morphological traits is**

- A. Biospecies
- B. Morphospecies
- C. Taxonomic species
- D. Sibling species

**19. Fungi resemble monerans in**

- A. Structure of fruiting body
- B. Mycelium
- C. Absorptive heterotrophy
- D. Cellular structure

**20. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in group**

- A. Protista
- B. Monera
- C. Fungi
- D. Animalia

**21. Correlated characters are similar traits found in**

- A. All members of a population
- B. All races of a species
- C. All species of a genus
- D. All the above

**22. Most primitive organisms are**

- A. Monerans
- B. Protists
- C. Fungi
- D. Algae

**23. Carolus Linnaeus (Carl Linne) was from**

- A. Sweden
- B. U.K
- C. Holland
- D. France

**24. An important criterion for modern day classification is**

- A. Resemblances in morphology
- B. Anatomical and physiological traits
- C. Breeding habits
- D. Presence or absence of notochord

**25. Common and generic names are similar in case of**

- A. Felis
- B. Gorilla
- C. Mangifera
- D. Saccharum

**NEET - C1 - THE LIVING WORLD - KEY.pdf**

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. B
6. D	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. C	12. D	13. A	14. A	15. D
16. A	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. A	24. B	25. B

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