

Previous Year's HSE & Model Questions-TOPIC WISE

Grade: XI

ZOOLOGY

Test duration:

Max. mark:

Chapter: 1- **THE LIVING WORLD**

CHARACTERS EXHIBITED BY LIVING ORGANISMS

1. Life is the property that distinguishes living beings from non-living things. List the main characters exhibited by living things. (1)
2. "Reproduction is not a defining character while describe the characters of living things". Give examples (1)

DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD

3. Expand the following
 - a. ICZN
 - b. ICBN
4. Carolus Linnaeus is known as father of taxonomy. State any 2 contributions of Linnaeus. (1) (March 2007)
5. 'Nomenclature is the process of giving scientific names to the plants and animals'
 - a. What is binomial system of nomenclature?
 - b. Who proposed binomial system of nomenclature?
 - c. Enumerate the important universal rules of nomenclature.
 - d. Binomial nomenclature is the most acceptable mode of naming organism. Why?

6. A student conceived the rules of binomial nomenclature as follows. If you find any mistakes in the underlined portions, correct them with appropriate words.

- a. The first word in biological name represents species and begins with a capital letter.
- b. The second word represents genus and begins with a small letter. (1)(Sept. 2015)

7. The scientific name of house fly and wheat are given below. Correct them.

- a) Musca Domestica
- b) triticumAestivum (1)

8. *Panthera leo*

- a) Identify the naming system used?
- b) What do the 2 terms indicate? (1)

9. Select the correct generic name and specific epithet from the table given below and write scientific name of a housefly.

Generic name	Specific epithet
Mangifera	domestica
Musca	tigris

(1)(Aug. 2014)

10. The common name 'house fly' is simpler than its scientific name '*Musca domestica*'.

- a) What is a scientific name?
- b) What is the advantage of scientific naming? (2)

11. In the scientific name of a plant, after generic and specific epithet, there appears a short form of a scientist. What does it shows?

12. Arrange the table below correctly.

Name	Species	Genus	Family	Order	Class
Man	aestivum	Musca	Poaceae	Poales	Mammalia
House fly	domestica	Homo	Hominidae	Primata	Monocotyledonae
Wheat	sapiens	Triticum	Muscidae	Diptera	Insecta

TAXONOMIC CATEGORIES

13. Arrange the following taxonomic categories in ascending order.

Genus, Family, Order, Class, Species, Phylum, Kingdom
(1)(March 2017, Sept. 2014 & Oct. 2011)

14. Rearrange the following in the correct taxonomic hierarchical sequence:

Chordata
↑
Primata
↑
Mammalia
↑
Homo
↑
Hominidae
↑
Sapiens

(1) (March 2010)

15. Give the hierarchical classification of man.

16. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given:

Family, class, genus, species, kingdom, order, phylum

- a. The highest taxonomic category is
- b. The lowest taxonomic category is
- c. The assemblage of related species is
- d. category includes the related family.
- e. An intermediate category between genus and order is
- f. The category phylum is a part of hierarchy which exist between the and (3)

17. Rearrange both the biological category and taxon based on taxonomical hierarchy.

[Hint- The last two terms of taxon will give the scientific name of housefly]

Category	Taxon
Phylum	<i>Musca</i>
Genus	<i>Insecta</i>
Class	Arthropoda
Species	<i>Domestica</i>

(1) (Oct. 2013)

18. A student placed man and housefly in the following taxonomic categories. Some of them are wrongly placed. Identify and correct them.

Common name	Species	Genus	Family	Order	Class
Man	<i>Sapiens</i>	Homo	Primata	Hominidae	Mammalia
Housefly	<i>Domestica</i>	Musca	Muscidae	Insecta	Diptera

(1) (Sept. 2010)

19. Complete the table using suitable terms.

Common name	Genus	Species	Class	Phylum
Man	Sapiens	Mammalia

(1) (March 2015)

TAXONOMICAL AIDS

20. Taxonomical aids are very useful for classification and identification of organisms. Name any two taxonomical aids.

(1)(March 2012)

21. Observe the first pair of words and write a suitable word for the second pair.

Botanical garden: Living plants
.....: Living animals
(1)(Sept. 2016)

22. Fill in the blank spaces in the table given below.

Location	Plants/ animals	Dead/ live
Herbariuma....	Dead
Botanical garden	Plantsb....
.....c.....	Animals and plants	Dead
Zoological park	...d.....e....

23. Identify the taxonomical aids from the description given below.

- a. Specialised gardens have collections of living plants for reference.
- b. Place where wild animals are kept in protected environment under human care and which enables us to learn about their food habits and behaviour.
- c. Store house of collections of preserved plant and animal specimens for study and reference.
- d. It is a taxonomical aid used for identification of plants and animals based on similarities and dissimilarities.
- e. Store house of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets.

24. During the adventurous trip, a plus one student got a skull and skeletal part of rare animal from the Chinnar forest.

Select the suitable location for keeping it from the list of taxonomic aids given below.

Herbarium, Museum, Zoological park, Botanical garden
(1) (March 2016, 2009)

25. During study tour, Reshma collected some insects, 2 birds and few plants. Suggest proper methods for its preservation.

26. After completing a project study based on diversity of spiders, the specimens were intended to be stored for future reference.

Select a suitable taxonomical aid from the following for the preservation of specimens.

- a. Herbarium
 - b. Museum
 - c. Zoological park
 - d. Sanctuary
- (1) (March 2013)

27. Categorise the following terms in to two. Give suitable title for each category.

Species, Museum, Class, Genus, Zoological Park, Herbarium
(1)(Sept. 2012)

28. Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest suitable words for the fourth place.

- a. Collection of living plants : Botanical garden,
Animals kept in protected environment:
- b. Homo sapiens: Man,
Musca domestica:

(1) (March 2011)

29. The term “couplet” is related with taxonomic aid. Identify the taxonomic aid.
(1)