

The Living World — Assignment 1

Class 11 Biology · Topic-wise question bank covering every concept of the chapter · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions. This worksheet walks through every concept of the chapter, topic by topic.
(2) The interactive MCQ version of these questions (with instant answer reveal) is available on the notes page.
(3) Universal values: $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ unless stated. Give answers with correct SI units.

What Is Living?

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

- Which of the following is a defining characteristic of living organisms?
(A) Metabolism
(B) Growth
(C) Reproduction
(D) Movement
- Growth in living organisms is usually
(A) from inside
(B) from outside
(C) by accumulation of material on the surface
(D) by cell enlargement only
- Which feature is exhibited by all living organisms without exception?
(A) Consciousness
(B) Reproduction
(C) Growth
(D) Movement
- A living organism is characterised by
(A) self-replication and metabolism
(B) only growth
(C) only movement
(D) only respiration

1 Mark Questions

- Define biology.
- Name the defining property of living organisms.
- Give one example of a non-living entity that shows growth.

2 Mark Questions

- Why is growth not a defining property of living organisms?
- What is meant by consciousness in living organisms?

3 Mark Questions

- Explain why reproduction cannot be considered a defining feature of living organisms.
- List the twin characteristics of growth in living organisms with examples.

Diversity in the Living World

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The number of species described so far is about
 - (A) 1.7–1.8 million
 - (B) 10 million
 - (C) 100 million
 - (D) one million
2. The term 'biodiversity' refers to
 - (A) the variety of living organisms
 - (B) the number of ecosystems
 - (C) the total biomass
 - (D) the number of genes
3. The need for classification arises because of
 - (A) the huge diversity of organisms
 - (B) the small number of organisms
 - (C) uniformity in life forms
 - (D) the absence of variation
4. Systematics is the study of
 - (A) the diversity of organisms and their relationships
 - (B) only naming
 - (C) cell structure
 - (D) molecular biology

1 Mark Questions

1. What is biodiversity?
2. Define taxonomy.
3. Why is classification necessary?

2 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish between taxonomy and systematics.
2. State the scope of systematics.

3 Mark Questions

1. Explain the need for classification of living organisms.
2. Describe the three processes included in taxonomy.

Taxonomical Aids

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Herbarium sheets carry a label with
 - (A) date and place of collection, collector and name
 - (B) only the name
 - (C) only the date
 - (D) only the collector
2. Biological museums preserve specimens in

- (A) preservative solutions
 - (B) dry air only
 - (C) deep freeze
 - (D) acid baths
3. A key used for identification is
- (A) taxonomic
 - (B) dichotomous
 - (C) artificial
 - (D) genetic
4. Zoological parks house
- (A) wild animals in protected conditions
 - (B) only plants
 - (C) only microbes
 - (D) preserved specimens

1 Mark Questions

1. What is a herbarium?
2. What is a taxonomic key?
3. Name one botanical garden in India.

2 Mark Questions

1. List the information written on a herbarium label.
2. What are the uses of a biological museum?

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the role of botanical gardens and zoological parks as taxonomical aids.
2. Explain how a dichotomous key is used to identify organisms.

Binomial Nomenclature

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The system of binomial nomenclature was given by
 - (A) Carolus Linnaeus
 - (B) Charles Darwin
 - (C) Mendel
 - (D) Aristotle
2. In a scientific name, the first word denotes the
 - (A) genus
 - (B) species
 - (C) family
 - (D) order
3. The second word in a scientific name denotes the
 - (A) species
 - (B) genus
 - (C) class

- (D) kingdom
4. International Code for Botanical Nomenclature is abbreviated
- (A) ICBN
 - (B) ICZN
 - (C) ICNB
 - (D) ICPB

1 Mark Questions

1. Who proposed binomial nomenclature?
2. What does the first word of a scientific name indicate?
3. Write the scientific name of mango.

2 Mark Questions

1. State two rules of binomial nomenclature.
2. Why is a universal scientific name necessary?

3 Mark Questions

1. State any five rules of binomial nomenclature.
2. Explain the advantages of binomial nomenclature.

Taxonomic Categories — Hierarchical Order

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The basic unit of classification is the
 - (A) species
 - (B) genus
 - (C) family
 - (D) order
2. The correct sequence of taxonomic categories ascending is
 - (A) Species → Genus → Family → Order
 - (B) Genus → Species → Family → Order
 - (C) Species → Family → Genus → Order
 - (D) Order → Family → Genus → Species
3. A group of related genera forms a
 - (A) family
 - (B) order
 - (C) class
 - (D) tribe
4. Species is defined as a group of individuals with
 - (A) fundamental similarities
 - (B) different characters
 - (C) no interbreeding
 - (D) different genetic makeup

1 Mark Questions

1. What is the basic unit of classification?
2. Define a genus.
3. What is a family?

2 Mark Questions

1. Arrange the taxonomic categories in ascending order.
2. Define species and give one example.

3 Mark Questions

1. Explain the hierarchy of taxonomic categories with an example (mango, housefly or human).
2. Distinguish between genus and species with examples.

Identification and Classification

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Classification involves
 - (A) grouping organisms based on similarities
 - (B) only naming
 - (C) only collecting
 - (D) preserving
2. Identification of an organism is done with the help of
 - (A) keys
 - (B) microscopes
 - (C) chemicals
 - (D) stains
3. The process of classification leads to
 - (A) grouping at various levels
 - (B) naming only
 - (C) preservation only
 - (D) collection only
4. Taxonomy includes
 - (A) characterisation, identification, classification and nomenclature
 - (B) only identification
 - (C) only nomenclature
 - (D) only classification

1 Mark Questions

1. What is identification?
2. What is classification?
3. Name the four components of taxonomy.

2 Mark Questions

1. How is a key helpful in identification?
2. Distinguish between identification and classification.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the four processes of taxonomy.
2. Explain the relationship between classification and nomenclature.