

(BOTANY)

SECTION - A

- 101.** Taxonomic aid monograph is
(1) Taxonomic aid with preserved dead plant specimen
(2) Contain pair of contrasting statements
(3) Carry detail of single taxon
(4) Live plant specimen are kept for study
- 102.** The number of species that are known and described ranges between
(1) 1.7-1.8 million (2) 1 million
(3) 50 million (4) 2 million
- 103.** Mark the **correctly** matched-
(1) Family of cat – Felidae
(2) Botanical Garden – Dead plant specimen
(3) Herbarium – Storage of live plant specimen
(4) Museum – Live animal specimen
- 104.** Mark the **correctly** matched
(1) Dog – *Canis*
(2) Leopard – *Felis*
(3) Potato – Fabaceae
(4) Wheat – Dicotyledonae
- 105.** Correct biological name of House fly is:
(1) *Musca indica* (2) *Musca Domestica*
(3) *Musca domestica* (4) *Apis Domestica*
- 106.** Each statement in taxonomic key is known as
(1) Couplet (2) Lead
(3) Manual (4) Flora
- 107.** National Botanical Research Institute is located at
(1) Lucknow (2) Delhi
(3) Kanpur (4) Howrah
- 108.** From the following example which of the following use for *ex-situ* conservation?
(1) Botanical garden (2) Museum
(3) Flora (4) Monograph
- 109.** Term *Mangifera* and Anacardiaceae is respectively:
(1) Order and Genus
(2) Division and family
(3) Genus and family
(4) Division and sub family
- 110.** Which of the following taxonomic category to which *Datura* belong
(1) *Mangifera* (2) Mammalia
(3) Diptera (4) Solanaceae

- 111.** How many of the following taxa represents hierarchy above family?

Canidae, Polymoniales, Hominidae, Diptera, Poales, Anacardiaceae

- (1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) Five
- 112.** Study the three statements (A-C) given below and select the correct option
(A) Key is taxonomic aid for identification of plants and animals specimens
(B) Herbarium has dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens
(C) The concept of biological species was given by Linnaeus
(1) (A) and (B) (2) (A) and (C)
(3) (B) and (C) (4) Only (B)
- 113.** Which of the following is **not** a defining property of living organisms?
(1) Cellular organisation of the body
(2) Consciousness
(3) Growth by accumulation of material on the surface
(4) Metabolism
- 114. Assertion (A):** Reproduction is not defining feature of all life forms
Reason (R): Many living organisms like mules, workers bees, infertile human couple do not reproduce.
(1) Both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(2) Both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(3) Assertion is true statement but Reason is false.
(4) Both Assertion and Reason are false statements
- 115.** Select the **incorrect** match w.r.t. taxonomical aids?
(1) Flora → Actual account of habitat and distribution of plants of a given area
(2) Manual → Contains information on any one taxon
(3) Herbarium → Serve as quick referral system
(4) Museums → Contains insects in insect box
- 116.** What is the prime source of taxonomic studies?
(1) Collection of actual specimens of organisms
(2) Identification of actual specimen of organisms
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) None of the above

117. Systematics involve.
- (1) Phylogenetic relationship
 - (2) Identification
 - (3) Classification
 - (4) All of these
118. Mark the incorrectly matched?
- (1) Ernst Mayer – Darwin of 20th century
 - (2) Carolus Linnaeus – Binomial Nomenclature
 - (3) Royal Botanical Garden – England
 - (4) Binomial nomenclature – Greek
119. In which of the following taxonomic aid insects are preserved in insect box after collecting, killing, pinning?
- (1) Zoological Park (2) Museum
 - (3) Herbarium (4) Both (1) and (2)
120. Mark the **correct** from the following
- (1) Growth in living organism is from inside
 - (2) Plants grow but only up to a certain age
 - (3) Only living organisms show growth
 - (4) All of the above
121. Growth and reproduction are mutually exclusive events in which of the following
- (1) Plants only
 - (2) Animals only
 - (3) Higher animals and plants
 - (4) Lower organisms
122. Which of the following taxonomical aids serve as quick referral system in taxonomical studies?
- (1) Taxonomic key
 - (2) Zoological Park
 - (3) Botanical gardens
 - (4) Herbarium
123. Solanaceae and _____ have common order polmoniales.
- (1) Poaceae (2) Anacardiaceae
 - (3) Convolvulaceae (4) Fabaceae
124. Which of the following group taxon have minimum similarity?
- (1) Housefly and dog
 - (2) Cat and lion
 - (3) Human and tiger
 - (4) Monkey and gorilla
125. Mark the **incorrect** one
- (1) *Petunia* – Monocotyledonae
 - (2) *Triticum* – Poales
 - (3) *Datura* – Polymoniales
 - (4) *Solanum*-Solanaceae
126. Common character from *Felis* to animalia
- (1) Increasing
 - (2) Decreasing
 - (3) Increasing and decreasing both
 - (4) All of these
127. ICBN is for
- (1) Rule for binomial nomenclature of plants
 - (2) Rule for binomial nomenclature of animals
 - (3) Rule for binomial nomenclature of bacteria
 - (4) Rule for binomial nomenclature of virus
128. Indian Botanical Garden is located in
- (1) Delhi (2) Chennai
 - (3) Howrah (4) Lucknow
129. Which is **not** true for *Triticum*?
- (1) Class is angiospermae
 - (2) Kingdom is plantae
 - (3) Poales is order
 - (4) Poaceae is family
130. Families are characterized on which of the following features of plant species?
- (1) External morphology
 - (2) Anatomy of parts
 - (3) Vegetative and reproductive feature
 - (4) Seasonal similarities and variations
131. In taxonomic hierarchy of mango, which of the following group of taxa will have more number of similarities than the other ones?
- (1) Anacardiaceae (2) Sapindales
 - (3) *Mangifera* (4) Dicotyledonae
132. Choose the **incorrect** match:
- (1) Convolvulaceae – Group of related genera
 - (2) Insecta – Category includes related orders
 - (3) Primata – Assemblage of order
 - (4) Sapindales – Assemblage of families
133. The fundamental taxonomic category or basic unit of classification is
- (1) Genus (2) Species
 - (3) Sub-species (4) Variety
134. **Assertion (A):** Both the words in a biological name, when handwritten, are separately underlined, or printed in italics
Reason (R): To indicate their Latin origin
- (1) Both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (2) Both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (3) Assertion is true statement but Reason is false.
 - (4) Both Assertion and Reason are false statements

135. Which of the following is against the rules of binomial nomenclature?
- (1) Scientific name are in Latin and should be italics
 - (2) The second word denoting the genus starts with a small letter
 - (3) Every species should have generic name and specific epithet
 - (4) Each organism is given only one name consisting of two parts

SECTION – B

136. Which of the following is **incorrect** about zoological park?
- (1) Wild animals are kept in protected environment
 - (2) Study of food habits and behaviour
 - (3) Condition not similar to natural habitat
 - (4) *Ex situ* conservation

137. A student prepared a herbarium sheet then this does not provide the information of
- (1) Species of specimen
 - (2) Genus of specimen
 - (3) Family of specimen
 - (4) Division of specimen

138. State True (T) or False (F) for the following statements and select the **correct** option.

P. Property of tissue are present in the constituents cells

Q. Property of cellular organelles are not present in the molecular constituents of the organelle

R. Only eukaryotes can sense and respond to environmental cues

P	Q	R
(1) F	T	F
(2) F	F	T
(3) F	T	T
(4) T	F	F

139. A museum does **not** have
- (1) Dry specimens of plants
 - (2) Skeleton of some larger animals
 - (3) Specimens of insects
 - (4) Photographs of both plants & animals

140. *Datura*, *Makoi* and Mango belong to
- (1) Same order
 - (2) Same class
 - (3) Same family
 - (4) Same genus

141. Identify the **correct** sequence of taxonomic Categories
- (1) Genus – species – order – family – class
 - (2) Genus – species – family – order – class
 - (3) Species – genus – family – order – class
 - (4) Species – genus – order – family – class

142. Taxonomic category, which is the assemblage of families exhibiting a few similar character is

- (1) Class
- (2) Division
- (3) Order
- (4) Sub class

143. Which of the following option have **incorrectly** matched details?

- (1) ICZN - International Code of Zoological Nomenclature
- (2) ICBN - International Code for Botanical Nomenclature
- (3) ICBN - International Code for Biological Nomenclature
- (4) Herbarium - Repository of herbarium sheet

144. Consider the following statements for taxonomic aid “key” and select the **correct** option

- (A) Key based on similarities and dissimilarities
(B) Same key can be used for all taxonomic categories

- (1) Only (A) correct
- (2) Only (B) correct
- (3) Both correct
- (4) Both wrong

145. Man (*Homo sapiens*) belong to family

- (1) Hominidae
- (2) Primata
- (3) Mammalia
- (4) Chordata

146. Taxonomic studies are useful in -

- (1) Agriculture and forestry
- (2) Industry
- (3) Knowing our bioresources
- (4) All of the above

147. Which of the following is the highest rank?

- (1) Class
- (2) Kingdom
- (3) Family
- (4) Sub species

148. A specialized place has collections of living plants for reference is –

- (1) Herbarium
- (2) Museum
- (3) Flora
- (4) Botanical Garden

149. Name of author appear in biological name after-

- (1) Genus
- (2) Specific epithet
- (3) Family
- (4) None of these

150. Tiger, dog and cat are placed in order of

- (1) Insectivora
- (2) Carnivora
- (3) Primata
- (4) Diptera

(ZOOLOGY)

SECTION - A

- 151.** Compound epithelium is found in
(1) Stomach (2) Intestine
(3) Fallopian tube (4) Pharynx
- 152.** Which of the following type of cell junction is not found in animal tissues?
(1) Adhering junction
(2) Tight junction
(3) Gap junction
(4) Plasmodesmata
- 153.** Chondrocytes are found in
(1) Cartilage (2) Areolar
(3) Bone (4) Adipose
- 154.** Neuroglia are
(1) Excitable cells of neural tissue.
(2) Supporting and non-excitable cells of neural tissue.
(3) Less than 1/3 the volume of neural tissue.
(4) Protective and excitable cells of neural tissue.
- 155.** In all connective tissues, except which of the following, the cells secrete fibres of collagen or elastin protein?
(1) Bone
(2) Cartilage
(3) Areolar connective tissue
(4) Fluid connective tissue
- 156.** Which of the following type of tissue is being described by the given statements?
(i) They are named because of their special function of linking and supporting other tissues/organs of the body.
(ii) They include cartilage, bone, adipose and blood.
(iii) They provide strength, elasticity and flexibility to the tissue.
(iv) They also secrete modified polysaccharides, which accumulate between cells and fibres and act as matrix.
(1) Epithelial tissue (2) Connective tissue
(3) Muscle tissue (4) Neural tissue
- 157.** Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding cuboidal epithelium?
(1) It is an epithelial tissue.
(2) It is composed of a single layer of cube-like cells.
(3) They are found in the walls of blood vessels and air sacs of lungs.
(4) Secretion and absorption are the main functions of these tissue.

- 158.** The supportive skeletal structures in the human external ears and in the nose tip are examples of
(1) ligament (2) areolar tissue
(3) bone (4) cartilage

- 159.** Match the types of connective tissue given in column-I with their examples given column-II and choose the correct option.

	Column-I (Types of connective)		Columns II (Examples)
A.	Loose connective tissue	I.	Tendons and ligaments
B.	Dense regular tissue	II.	Skin
C.	Dense irregular tissue	III.	Cartilage, bones, blood
D.	Specialized connective tissue	IV.	Fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells

- | | | | |
|--------|----|-----|-----|
| A | B | C | D |
| (1) I | IV | II | III |
| (2) I | IV | III | II |
| (3) IV | I | II | III |
| (4) IV | II | I | III |

- 160.** The fibres of which of the following muscles are fusiform and do not show striations
(1) Skeletal muscles
(2) Cardiac muscles
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) Smooth muscles

- 161.** Which of the following gland releases both exocrine and endocrine secretions?
(1) Pancreas
(2) Adrenal gland
(3) Pituitary gland
(4) Thyroid gland

- 162.** Which of the following is involved in the production of new blood cells?
(1) Adipose cell (2) Bone marrow
(3) Liver (4) Matrix

- 163.** Non-ciliated simple columnar epithelium often contains_____, which increase the surface area for secretion and absorption.
(1) flagella
(2) collagen fibres
(3) microvilli
(4) all of these

164. What are the three basic components of connective tissues?

- (1) Ground substance, cells and basement membrane
- (2) Intercellular matrix, myofibrils and sarcolemma
- (3) Cells, protein fibers and ground substance
- (4) Collagen, elastin and reticular fibers

165. Simple epithelium is

- (1) One cell layer thick
- (2) Two cell layers thick
- (3) Two or three cell layers
- (4) All are correct

166. The secretions of endocrine glands are released directly

- (1) Into the skin surface
- (2) Into the blood stream
- (3) Into a gland duct
- (4) Into the cavity of stomach

167. Mast cells are associated with

- (1) exocrine glands
- (2) endocrine glands
- (3) areolar connective tissue
- (4) neural tissue

168. Muscle tissue cells are contractile, which means they

- (1) are responsible for the production and secretion of enzymes.
- (2) are specialized in contraction and relaxation.
- (3) help in the movement of involuntary organs only.
- (4) all of the above

169. Which of the following statement(s) regarding cell junctions is/are correct?

- (1) Tight junctions help to stop substances from leaking across a tissue.
- (2) Adhering junctions perform cementing to keep neighbouring cells together.
- (3) Gap junctions facilitate the cells to communicate with each other by connecting the cytoplasm of adjoining cells, for rapid transfer of ions, small molecules and sometimes big molecules.
- (4) All of the above

170. On the basis of structures and functions animal tissues are classified into

- (1) 3 types (2) 2 types
- (3) 1 type (4) 4 types

171. Find the incorrectly matched pair.

- (1) Unicellular glandular cells - Goblet cell
- (2) Saliva - Exocrine secretion
- (3) Fusiform fibres - Smooth muscle
- (4) Cartilage - Areolar tissue

172. The major functions of loose connective tissue include

- (1) occupying spaces between organs and supporting epithelia.
- (2) supporting and surrounding blood vessels and nerves
- (3) cushioning organs, storing lipids and facilitating diffusion.
- (4) All of the above

173. A group of similar cells along with intercellular substance perform a specific function known as ____

- (1) Tissue
- (2) Organ
- (3) Organ System
- (4) Both 2 & 3

174. Cells of squamous epithelium are

- (1) Columnar
- (2) Tall with elongated nuclei
- (3) Flat plate like
- (4) Cube like

175. Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I: Mammary gland is an exocrine gland present in all vertebrates

Statement II: Salivary gland consisting of isolated glandular cells.

- (1) Both statements are correct.
- (2) Both statements are incorrect.
- (3) Only statement I is correct.
- (4) Only statement II is correct.

176. Assertion: Fibres of connective tissue are secreted by Macrophages

Reason: Ligament Connect Biceps to humerus.

- (1) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.
- (2) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.
- (3) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.
- (4) Only assertion is correct and reason is incorrect.

177. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Cartilage	I.	Osteocytes
B.	Bone	II.	WBCs
C.	Blood	III.	Areolar tissue
D.	Loose connective tissue	IV.	Chondrocytes

- A B C D
 (1) IV III I II
 (2) II IV I III
 (3) IV I II III
 (4) IV I III II
178. Which of the following statements are incorrect.
- I.** Biceps is a skeletal muscle
II. Skeletal muscles fibres tapers at both ends
III. Cardiac muscles are branched
- (1) I and II (2) II and III
 (3) III only (4) II only

179. Dense irregular connective tissue has
- (1) Collagen fibres
 (2) Fibroblasts
 (3) Fat cells
 (4) Both (1) and (2)

180. Glandular epithelium is specialized ____
- (1) Squamous epithelium
 (2) Columnar epithelium
 (3) Cuboidal epithelium
 (4) Both (2) and (3)

181. Tendons attaches ____
- (1) skeletal muscle to bones
 (2) bone to bone
 (3) muscle to muscle
 (4) muscle to neural tissue

182. Cuboidal epithelium with brush border of microvilli is found in
- (1) Lining of intestine
 (2) Ducts of salivary glands
 (3) Proximal convoluted tubule of nephron
 (4) Eustachian tube

183. The wall of blood vessels possess ____ muscle fibres
- (1) Smooth
 (2) Skeletal
 (3) Cardiac
 (4) All of the above

184. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
- Statement I :** Cartilage is dense regular connective tissue.
Statement II : Neural tissue exerts least control over the body.
- (1) Both statements are correct.
 (2) Both statements are incorrect.
 (3) Only statement I is correct.
 (4) Only statement II is correct.

185. Movement of ovum in Fallopian tube is due to
- (1) Simple Squamous epithelium
 (2) Brush bordered epithelium.
 (3) Ciliated epithelium
 (4) Compound epithelium

SECTION-B

186. **Assertion:** Areolar tissue serves as a support frame work for epithelium.

Reason: Areolar tissue contains fibroblasts and mast cells.

- (1) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion
 (2) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion
 (3) Both assertion and reason are incorrect
 (4) Only assertion is correct and reason is incorrect
187. Goblet cells of alimentary canal are a type of
- (1) Sweat gland
 (2) Multicellular gland
 (3) Unicellular gland
 (4) All of the above

188. Air sacs of lungs and inner surface of bronchioles consists of _____ type of tissues respectively.
- (1) Squamous and cuboidal epithelium
 (2) Squamous and ciliated epithelium
 (3) Cuboidal and ciliated epithelium
 (4) Cuboidal and columnar epithelium

189. Microvilli of epithelium cells
- (1) Increase the surface area
 (2) Protect the cells
 (3) Engulf the foreign matter
 (4) Give movement to cells

190. Choose the correctly matched pair.
- (1) Tendon - Specialized connective tissue
 (2) Adipose tissue - Dense connective tissue
 (3) Areolar tissue - Loose connective tissue
 (4) Cartilage - Loose connective tissue

- 191.** The ciliated epithelial cells are required to move particles or mucus in a specific direction. In humans, these cells are mainly present in
- (1) bronchioles and Fallopian tubes
 - (2) bile duct and bronchioles
 - (3) Fallopian tubes and pancreatic duct
 - (4) Eustachian tube and salivary duct.

- 192.** Smooth muscles are
- (1) involuntary, fusiform, non-striated
 - (2) voluntary, multinucleate, cylindrical
 - (3) involuntary, cylindrical, striated
 - (4) voluntary, spindle-shaped, uninucleate.

- 193.** Which one of the following categories does adipose tissue belong?
- (1) Epithelial tissue
 - (2) Connective tissue
 - (3) Muscular tissue
 - (4) Neural tissue

- 194.** Which one of the following is not a connective tissue?
- (1) Bone
 - (2) Cartilage
 - (3) Blood
 - (4) Muscles

- 195.** Which one of the following is correct pairing of a body part and the kind of muscle tissue that moves it?

I.	Biceps of upper arm	–	Smooth muscle fibres
II.	Wall of intestine	–	Smooth muscle
		–	
III.	Heart wall	–	Involuntary striated muscle

- (1) I, II
- (2) II, III
- (3) I, III
- (4) I, II, III

- 196.** Four healthy people in their twenties got involved in injuries resulting in damage and death of few cells of the following. Which of the cells are least likely to be replaced by new cells?

- (1) Liver cells
- (2) Neurons
- (3) Malpighian layer of the skin
- (4) Osteocytes

- 197.** Read the following statements.

- (i) It is a contractile tissue present only in the heart.
- (ii) Cell junctions fuse the plasma membranes of these cells and make them stick together.
- (iii) Communication junctions at some fusion points allow the cells to contract as a unit, i.e., when one cell receives a signal to contract, its neighbours are also stimulated to contract.

Which of the following type of tissue is being described by the above statements?

- (1) Skeletal muscle
- (2) Cardiac muscle
- (3) Smooth muscle
- (4) All of the above

- 198.** Cardiac muscle tissue ____

- (1) Contractile tissue
- (2) Present only in the heart
- (3) Communication junction present
- (4) All of the above

- 199.** ____ are present in spaces called lacunae

- (1) Chondrocytes
- (2) Osteocytes
- (3) Blood cells
- (4) Both 1 & 2

- 200.** Columnar epithelium is found in

- (1) Walls of blood vessels.
- (2) lining of intestine.
- (3) Fallopian tubes.
- (4) Ducts of glands.

(BOTANY)

- 101. (3)**
Monographs contain information of any one taxon
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 14
- 102. (1)**
The number of species that are known and described range between 1.7-1.8 million.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 6
- 103. (1)**
*Family of cat – Felidae
*Botanical Garden—These specialised gardens have collections of living plants for reference
*Herbarium – Storage of dead plant specimen
*Museum – Museums have collections of preserved plant and animal specimens for study and reference
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12 ,13
- 104. (1)**
*Dog – Canis
*Genus -*Felis* -cat
*Potato – Solanaceae
*Wheat – Monocotyledonae
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 9, 11
- 105. (3)**
Correct biological name of House fly is *Musca domestica*
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 106. (2)**
*Each statement in Taxonomic key is known as Lead
*Couplet-Statement occur in pair
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 13
- 107. (1)**
National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow (India).
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12
- 108. (1)**
Ex-situ conservation of plants -Botanical Garden
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12
- 109. (3)**
Mangifera-Genus and Anacardiaceae- Family
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 110. (4)**
Datura are placed in the family Solanaceae
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 9
- 111. (2)**
*Polymoniales, Diptera, Poales are order
*Canidae, Hominidae, Anacardiaceae are family
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 112. (1)**
The concept of biological species was given by Ernst Mayr.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 2
- 113. (3)**
*Non-living objects also grow if we take increase in body mass as a criterion for growth. Mountains, boulders and sand mounds do grow.
*However, this kind of growth exhibited by non-living objects is by accumulation of material on the surface. In living organisms, growth is from inside.
*Growth, therefore, cannot be taken as a defining property of living organisms
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 4
- 114. (1)**
Both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 4
- 115. (2)**
Manual are useful in providing information for identification of names of species found in an area
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 14
- 116. (1)**
The collection of actual specimens of plant and animal species is essential and is the prime source of taxonomic studies
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 117. (4)**
The scope of systematics was later enlarged to include identification, nomenclature and classification. Systematics takes into account evolutionary relationships between organisms.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 8
- 118. (4)**
Biological names are generally in Latin and written in italics.
They are Latinised or derived from Latin irrespective of their origin
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 7

- 119. (2)**
Museum -Insects are preserved in insect box after collecting, killing, pinning.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12
- 120. (1)**
*In animals growth is seen only up to a certain age.
*In plants, the growth by cell division occur continuously throughout their life span.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 4
- 121. (3)**
Growth and reproduction are mutually exclusive events in higher plants and animals.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 4
- 122. (4)**
Herbarium serve as quick referral system in taxonomical studies.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12
- 123. (3)**
Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae have common order polymoniales
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 10
- 124. (1)**
Housefly belong to phylum arthropoda and dog belong to Chordata phylum.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 125. (1)**
**Petunia*- Dicotyledonae
* *Petunia*-belongs to Solanaceae family
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 9
- 126. (2)**
As we go higher from species to kingdom, the number of common characteristics goes on decreasing.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 127. (1)**
*ICBN is for rule for binomial nomenclature of plants.
*ICBN-International Code for Botanical Nomenclature
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12

- 128. (3)**
Indian Botanical Garden is located in Howrah.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12

129. (1)

Whe	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	<i>Triticum</i>	Poaceae	Poales	Monocoty -ledonae	Angios- permae
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CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11

- 130. (3)**
Families are characterised on the basis of both vegetative and reproductive features of plant species.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 10
- 131. (3)**
*Lower taxa, more are the characteristics that the members within the taxon share
*Dicotyledonae – Class
*Sapindales – Order
*Anacardiaceae – Family
**Mangifera* -Genus
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 11
- 132. (3)**
Primata – Assemblage of families
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 9
- 133. (2)**
The fundamental taxonomic category or basic unit of classification is species.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 9
- 134. (1)**
Both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 7
- 135. (2)**
The first word denoting the genus starts with a capital letter while the specific epithet starts with a small letter.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 7
- 136. (3)**
All animals in a zoo are provided the condition similar to natural habitat.
CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 12

137. (4)

The herbarium sheets also carry a label providing information about date and place of collection, English, local and botanical names, family, collector's name.

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138. (1)

*Property of tissue are not present in the constituents cells but arise due to the interaction of constituent cells.

*All living organism can sense and respond to environmental cues.

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139. (4)

Plant and animal specimens may also be preserved as dry specimens. Insects are preserved in insect boxes after collecting, killing and pinning. Larger animals like birds and mammals are usually stuffed and preserved. Museums often have collections of skeletons of animals too.

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140. (2)

Datura, *Makoi* and Mango belong to same class dicotyledonae

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141. (3)

Species – genus – family – order – class.

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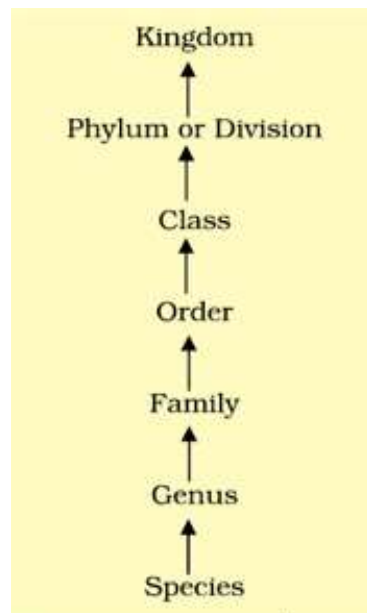


Figure 1.1 Taxonomic categories showing hierarchical arrangement in ascending order.

142. (3)

Taxonomic category, which is the assemblage of families exhibiting a few similar character is order

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143. (3)

ICBN – International Code for Botanical Nomenclature

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144. (1)

Separate taxonomic key can be used for all taxonomic categories

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145. (1)

Human belong to family Hominidae

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146. (4)

Taxonomic studies are useful in agriculture and forestry, industry and knowing our bioresources and their diversity.

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147. (2)

Kingdom is the highest rank.

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148. (4)

Botanical garden is a place where living plants specimen is present.

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149. (2)

Name of author appear in biological name after specific epithet.

CLASS 11 NCERT PG NO. 7

150. (2)

Tiger, dog and cat are placed in order of carnivora.

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(ZOOLOGY)

151. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Compound epithelium covers the dry surface of the skin, the moist surface of buccal cavity, pharynx, inner lining of ducts of salivary glands and pancreatic ducts.
152. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Tight junction, gap junction, and adhering junction are found in animal tissue. Plasmodesmata is found in plants.
153. (1)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
The chondrocytes are found in cartilage.
154. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
Neurons forms the structural and functional unit of nervous tissue. They are excitable cells. While the neuroglial cells constitute the rest of the neural system that protect and support neurons and are non-excitable.
155. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
In all connective tissue except blood (a fluid connective tissue), the cells secrete fibres of structural proteins called collagen or elastin.
156. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101, 102)
Connective tissue is a group of tissues in the body that maintains the form of the body and its organs and provides cohesion and internal support. The connective tissues include several types of fibrous tissue that vary only in their density and cellularity, as well as the more specialized and recognizable variants-bone, ligaments, tendons, cartilage, and adipose (fat) tissue.
157. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
Cuboidal epithelium are commonly found in ducts of glands and tubular parts of nephrons in kidneys.
158. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
Cartilage is a type of connective tissue which is present in human external ears, the nose tip, ribcage joints, etc.
159. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
Conceptual question
160. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 104)
Cells of smooth muscle tissue are spindle shaped and pointed at their ends. Striations are absent due to different arrangement of actin and myosin filaments.
161. (1)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Pancreas releases both exocrine and endocrine secretions.
162. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 104)
Bone marrow is the flexible tissue in the interior of bones. In humans, red blood cells are produced by cores of bone marrow in the heads of long bones in a process known as haematopoiesis. Bone marrow is also a key component of the lymphatic system, producing the lymphocytes that support the body's immune system.
163. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
The columnar epithelium is composed of a single layer of tall and slender cells. Their free surface have microvilli found in the lining of stomach and intestine and help in secretion and absorption
164. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Connective tissue fills the spaces between organs and tissues, and provides structural and metabolic support for other tissues and organs. The three basic components of connective tissue are cells protein fibres and ground matrix.
165. (1)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
Simple epithelium is composed of a single layer of cells.
166. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Endocrine glands do not have ducts, their secretions called hormones are secreted directly into the blood.

- 167. (3)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103, Fig. 7.4)
 Areolar connective tissue serves as a support framework for epithelium, it consists fibroblasts, macrophages and mast cells.
- 168. (2)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 104)
 Muscle tissue cells are contractile, it means muscle fibres contracts in response to stimulation, then relax to their uncontracted state.
- 169. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
 (1) Tight junctions help to stop substances from leaking across a tissue.
 (2) Adhering junctions perform cementing to keep neighbouring cells together.
 (3) Gap junctions facilitate the cells to communicate with each other by connecting the cytoplasm of adjoining cells, for rapid transfer of ions, small molecules and sometimes big molecules.
- 170. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 100)
 On the basis of structures and functions animal tissues are classified into 4 types : Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscular tissue and neural tissue.
- 171. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102, 103, 105)
 Cartilage, bones and blood are various types of specialised connective tissue.
- 172. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
 The major functions of loose connective tissue include
 (1) occupying spaces between organs and supporting epithelia.
 (2) supporting and surrounding blood vessels and nerves
 (3) cushioning organs, storing lipids and facilitating diffusion.
- 173. (1)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 100)
 A group of similar cells along with inter cellular substance perform a specific function known as tissue.
- 174. (3)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
 Squamous epithelium is made of a single thin layer of flattened cells with irregular boundaries.
- 175. (3)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
 Salivary gland consisting of cluster of cells.
- 176. (3)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
 In connective tissue except blood all the cells secrete fibres of structural protein called collagen or elastin.
 Ligament connects one bone to another bone.
- 177. (3)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 104)
 Conceptual question
- 178. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
 Smooth muscle fibres tapers at both the ends.
- 179. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
 Dense irregular, connective tissue has collagen fibres and fibroblasts.
- 180. (4)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
 Glandular epithelium is specialised columnar and cuboidal epithelium.
- 181. (1)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
 Tendons attaches skeletal muscle to bones.
- 182. (3)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
 The cuboidal epithelium is composed of a single layer of cube-like cells which is commonly found in ducts of glands and tubular parts of nephrons in kidneys and its main functions are secretion and absorption. The epithelium of proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) of nephron in the kidney has microvilli.
- 183. (1)**
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
 The wall of blood vessels possess smooth muscle fibres

184. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103, 105)
Cartilage is specialised connective tissue.
Neural tissue exerts the greatest control over the body's responsiveness.
185. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
Movement of ovum in fallopian tube is due to ciliated epithelium.
186. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
Areolar tissue serves as a support frame work for epithelium.
Areolar tissue contains fibroblasts and mast cells
187. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Goblet cells of alimentary canal are a type of unicellular gland.
188. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
Air sacs of lungs and inner surface of bronchioles consists of squamous and ciliated epithelium type of tissue respectively.
189. (1)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
Microvilli of epithelium cells increase the surface area.
190. (3)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
Areolar tissue is the most widely distributed loose connective tissue in the body. Tendon is a type of dense connective tissue, adipose tissue is a fat-storing loose connective tissue and cartilage is a specialised connective tissue.
191. (1)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
The ciliated epithelial cells are present in bronchioles and fallopian tube.

192. (1)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
Smooth muscle fibres are elongated and spindle shaped (fusiform), involuntary and non-striated.
193. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 103)
Adipose tissue is a connective tissue, located mainly beneath the skin. The cells of adipose tissue are specialised in storing fats in the form of fat globules
194. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 104)
Muscle is not a connective tissue It is composed of long, cylindrical, numerous fine fibrils called myofibrils.
Bone is a solid, rigid, connective tissue.
Blood is a fluid connective tissue
Cartilage is a solid but semi-rigid and flexible connective, tissue.
195. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
Conceptual question
196. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
Neurons are least likely to be replaced by new cells as they have least regeneration power.
197. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 102)
Conceptual question
198. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 105)
Cardiac muscle is a contractile tissue, present only in heart, communication junctions is present.
199. (4)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 104)
Osteocytes and chondrocytes are present in spaces called lacunae.
200. (2)
NCERT class 11th chapter 7 (Pg. 101)
Columnar epithelium is found in the lining of stomach and intestine.