

The Bodwad Sarvajanic Co-Op. Education Society Ltd. Bodwad

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

## Question Bank

**Class:- F.Y.B.S.C**

**Sem:-I**

**Subject:- Botany**

**Paper Name:- Plant taxonomy**

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**1. Difference between the natural system of plant classification and artificial system of classification is**

- (a) Considers only one vegetative character
- (b) Considers all the similarities between plants**
- (c) Considers only one floral character
- (d) All of the above

**2. This system of classification was used by Linnaeus**

- (a) Phylogenetic system
- (b) Natural system
- (c) Artificial system**
- (d) Asexual system

**3. The substitute for the newly collected specimen when the original type material is missing in a herbarium is entitled as**

- (a) Holotype
- (b) Neotype**
- (c) Lectotype
- (d) Isotype

**4. The reason why the system of plant classification proposed by Carolus Linnaeus was artificial is**

- (a) Because it considered the physiological facts along with the morphological traits
- (b) Because it was based on the similarities and differences in floral and other morphological characters only**
- (c) Because it was on the basis of evolutionary relationships of plants
- (d) None of these

**5. Pick the right sequence of taxonomic categories**

- (a) division-class-family-tribe-order-genus-species
- (b) division-class-family-order-tribe-genus-species
- (c) division-class-order-family-tribe-genus-species**
- (d) division-order-class-family-genus-tribe-species

**6. The organization of taxonomic information in logical classification is known as**

- (a) Phenetic
- (b) Systematics**
- (c) Dendogram
- (d) Phylogenetic

**7. The primary advantage of Bentham and Hookers classification is**

- (a) It is a system whose basis is on evolutionary concepts
- (b) It is a natural system of classification of all plant groups
- (c) Deemed to be the phylogenetic aspect as well
- (d) The taxa description is based on the actual examination of the specimens**

**8. Linnaeus is credited with the following**

- (a) Law of Limiting factor
- (b) Binomial nomenclature**
- (c) Concept of inheritance
- (d) Theory of heredity

**9. Classification deals with**

- a. Identification of organisms
- b. Arranging organisms into groups
- c. Arranging organisms in herbaria and museums
- d. Naming, identification and grouping of organism**

**10. Linnaeus used which kingdom of classification?**

- a. Artificial system**
- b. Natural system
- c. Phylogenetic system
- d. Asexual system

**11. Smallest taxon of classification is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Kingdom
- b. Family
- c. Variety
- d. Species**

**12. Bentham and Hooker gave which system of classification?**

- a. Numerical
- b. Phylogenetic
- c. Artificial
- d. Natural**

**13. Linnaeus evolved a system of nomenclature called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Vernacular
- b. Monomial
- c. Polynomial
- d. Binomial**

**14. This is considered as a demerit of the 'Engler and Prantl' in the system of classification**

- (a) Gymnosperms are placed between monocotyledons and dicotyledons
- (b) Dicotyledons are placed after monocotyledons**
- (c) Dicotyledons are placed before monocotyledons
- (d) Gymnosperms are placed among Dicotyledons

**15. What is a taxon?**

- a. A group of related families
- b. A type of living organisms
- c. A group of related species
- d. A group of any ranking**

**16. Phylogenetic classification is based on \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Overall similarities
- b. Habit of plants
- c. Common evolutionary descendants**
- d. All of these

**17. Systematics is**

- a) Identification
- b) Nomenclature

- c) Relationships and classification
- d) All the above

**18. ICBN stands for \_\_\_\_\_.**

**a. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature**

- b. Indian Code of Botanical Nomenclature
- c. Indian Congress of Biological names
- d. Indian Congress of Botanical Nomenclature

**19. Taxonomy is connected with**

- a) Collection of plants and animals
- b) Classification of organisms

**c) Identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms**

- d) All the above

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

**A) De Candolle**

B) Theophrastus

C) Pliny

D) Linnaeus

**21. Taxonomy is important in agriculture because it helps in**

- A) Identification of plant pests
- B) Identification of weeds
- C) Identification of pathogens
- D) All the above

**22. \_\_\_\_\_ are the non-essential parts of a flower**

- a. Androecium and gynoecium
- b. Sepals and carpels
- c. Sepals and petals**
- d. Sepals and gynoecium

**23. A fruit developed from a condensed inflorescence is**

- a. Composite fruit**
- b. Simple fruit

c. Aggregate fruit

**24. Roots that develop from plant parts other than the radicle are**

- a. Epicaulous
- b. Fibrous
- c. Adventitious**
- d. Epiphyllous

**25. Phyllotaxy is**

- a. Folding leaf in the bud
- b. Arrangement of leaves on the stem**
- c. Both (1) and (2)
- d. None

**26. ————— is the characteristic of monocot plants**

- a. Stilt roots
- b. Taproots
- c. Fibrous roots**
- d. Annulated roots

**27. Which root modification does not store food?**

- a. Stilt**
- b. Conical
- c. Napiform
- d. Tuberous

**28. Arrangement of leaves on the stem branches is called**

- a. Ptyxis
- b. Vernation
- c. Prefoliation
- d. Phyllotaxy**

**29. Opposite phyllotaxy is present in**

- a. Banana
- b. Calotropis**
- c. Grass
- d. China Rose

**30. Main function of leaf is**

- a. Transpiration
- b. Exchange of gases

**c. Photosynthesis**

- d. Cooling

**31. Water is absorbed by**

- a. Root cap
- b. Root apex

**c. Root hairs**

- d. Root

**33. Venation in most dicot is**

**a. Reticulate.**

- b. Parallel.

c. Complex.

- d. None.

**34. Venation in most monocot is:**

- a. Reticulate.

**b. Parallel.**

c. Complex.

- d. None.

**35. What is inflorescence?**

- a. Arrangement of leaflets on a stem axis.

b. Arrangement of florets on a floral axis.

**c. Arrangement of flowers on a floral axis.**

- d. None Answer Explanation

**36. In racemose inflorescence, floral axis:**

- a. Terminate into flower.

**b. Grows continuously and flowers appear laterally**

c. Convert into flower.

- d. None.

**37. In cymose inflorescence, floral axis:**

**a. Terminate into flower.**

b. Grows continuously and flowers appear laterally

c. Convert into flower.

d. None.

**38. Hypogynous flower is :**

**a. Superior.**

b. Inferior.

**39. In a herbarium, sheets are arranged according to**

a. regionally accepted system of classification

**b. Universally accepted system of classification**

c. Nationally accepted system of classification

d. Locally accepted system of classification

**40. Choose the correct expression**

**a. a group of related genera – Family**

b. a group of related species-order

c. a group of related families – class

d. a group of related orders- genus

**41. Botanical gardens have**

a. living plants and animals for reference

b. collection of living plants

c. preserved plant specimens

**d. Living and preserved plants**

**42. Herbaria are useful in**

a. Understanding the distribution of plants

b. Observing the habitat of plants

**c. Identification of plants**

d. Indicating list of plants in a particular area



**43. In a taxonomic hierarchy, from species to kingdom**

- a. **The number of common Characters decrease**
- b. complexity decreases
- c. more common characters are shared between members of higher taxa
- d. similarities between plants increase

**44. Lowest and highest taxonomic categories are respectively**

- a. Division, species
- b. species, Division
- c. species **kingdom**
- d. phylum genus

**45. Taxonomy comprises**

- a. Identification
- b. Classification
- c. Nomenclature
- d. **all of these**

**46. Study of principles and procedures of classification of organisms is**

- a. Classification
- b. **Taxonomy**
- c. Nomenclature
- d. Grouping

**47. Scientific names to the plants are given based on the principles provided by**

- a. ICZN
- b. BSI
- c. **ICBN**
- d. IUB

**48. According to binomial nomenclature, two words used for naming a plant or animal are**

- a. family and genus
- b. species and family
- c. class and family
- d. Genus and species**

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**50. Taxonomy means**

- a. Arrangement
- b. Bryophytes
- c. Lawful arrangement**
- d. Outline

**51. -----forms dominant vegetation on earth**

- a. Algae
- b. Bryophytes
- c. Gymnosperms
- d. Angiosperms**

**52. The similar species may be grouped under**

- a. Taxon
- b. Genera**
- c. Variety
- d. Family

**53. Botanical nomenclature is ..... to zoological nomenclature.**

- a. dependent
- b. similar
- c. not dependent
- d. different**

**54. A single specimen or other element used by author or designated by him as the nomenclatural type is known.....**

- a. lectotype
- b. holotype**
- c. syntype
- d. neotype

**55. A specimen believed to be duplicate of holotype is known as.....**

- a. lectotype**
- b. hototype
- c. isotype
- d. neotype

**56. The name of family should normally have an ending.....**

- a. oideae
- b. ales
- c. ceae**
- d. inae

**57. When two or more authors publish a new species or propose a new name, their names are linked by.....**

- a. ex
- b. et**
- c. in
- d. emend

**58. When the first author published a new species in a publication of another authors, the authors names are inked by.....**

a.ex

**b.in**

c.et

d.emend

**59. The names of two authors are linked using ..... when second author makes some changes in the diagnosis of taxon without altering the type.**

a.ex

**b.emend**

c.et

d.in

**60. Those names which do not satisfy the rules of botanical nomenclature are termed as.....**

**a. illegitimate names**

**b. Ligitimate**

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

**61. A name with no accompanying description is rejected and called as.....**

a.nomen superflum

**b.nomen nudum**

c.nomen confusum

d.nomen dubium

**62. A name is termed as..... when it is based on type consisting of two entirely different elements.**

a.nomen nudum

b.nomen dubium

**c.nomen confusum**

d.nomen superfluum

**63. The system of classification proposed by Theophrastus is.....**

- a. Natural
- b. Artificial**
- c. Phylogenetic
- d. None of these

**64. A natural system of classification is proposed by**

- a. Engler and Prantle
- b. Aristotle
- c. Bentham and Hooker**
- d. Takhtajan

**65. Cronquist proposed.....system of classification.**

- a. Artificial
- b. Natural
- c. Phylogenetic**
- d. None of these

**66.....introduce the binomial system.**

- a. Linnaeus**
- b. Theophrastus
- c. Takhtajan
- d. Bauhin

**67..... system of classification is based on principle of evolution.**

- a. Artificial
- b. Phylogenetic**
- c. Natural
- d. All of these

**68. Class Dicotyledons is characterized by presence of .....**

- a. seed with single cotyledon
- b. parallel venation
- c. unbranched stem
- d. seed with two cotyledons**

**69. Class monocotyledon is characterized by presence of .....**

- a. seed with two cotyledons
- b. pentamerous flower
- c. reticulate venation
- d. seed with single cotyledon**

**70. Subclass polypetalae is further divided into.....series**

- a. two
- b. three**
- c. four
- d. five

**71. Subclass Gamopetalae is further divided into.....series.**

- a. two
- b. three**
- c. four
- d. five

**73. Class monocotyledons is further divided into.....series.**

- a. two
- b. seven**
- c. eight
- d. nine

**74. Thalamitlorae is series of subclass**

- a. Polypetalae**
- b. Gamopetalae
- c. Monochlamydae
- d. Monocotyledons

**75. Microspermae is series of .....**

- a. Dicotyledons
- b. Gamopetalae
- c. Monochlamydae
- d. Monocotyledon**

**76. Family Malvaceae is belonging to order.....**

- a. **Malvales**
- b. Gentinales
- c. Personales
- d. Polemoniales

**77. Family Euphorbiaceae is belonging to series.....**

- a. Daphnales
- b. Microembryae
- c. Coronarieae
- d. **Unisexuales**

**78..... Is belonging to family Solanaceae.**

- a. *Nicotiana tobaccum.L*
- b. *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis L*
- c. *Cajanas cajan L*
- d. *Mirabilis jalapa L*

**79. A herbarium is .....**

- a. A garden of collection of medicinal plant
- b. A collection of herbs in dry form
- c. **A centre of preservation of dried specimen of plants**
- d. A garden of varied collection of plants

**80. Herbarium specimens should be stored in.....**

- a. refrigerator
- b. **climate controlled room**
- c. the attic
- d. none of the above

**81.....is the largest and oldest botanical garden in India.**

a.Lyod's Botanical Garden

**b.Indian Botanical Garden**

c.Hyderabad Botanical Garden

d.Malabar botanical Garden

**82.Indian Botanical Garden is situated in**

a.Hyderabad

b.Kozikode

c.Mysore

**d.Kolkota**

**83.The total ara of Indian Botanical Garden Kolkota is**

**a.100 Hectares|**

b.160 hectares

c.110 hectares

d.210 hectares

**84.Great Banyan tree is present in**

a.Lyod's Botanical Garden

b.Hyderabad Botanical Garden

c.Malabar Botanical Garden

**d.Indian Botanical Garden**

**85.Royal Botanical garden is situated in**

a.Italy

**b.England**

c.Switzerland

d.France

**86.Botanical Capital of world is a.Singapore Botanical Garden**

**a.Singapore**

b.Royal Botanical Garden,England

c.Montreal Botanical Garden, Canada

d.Brooklyn Botanical Garden,New York



**87. Classification based on Numerical taxonomy reflect**

**a. Degrees of similarity**

b. Evolutionary relationship

c. heredity

d. Similarity

**88. Numerical taxonomy provide.....means of classification**

**a. Mathematical and Quantitative**

b. Mathematical and Qualitative

c. Phylogenetic

d. Natural

**89. Study of Pollen grains is known as**

a. Histology

b. Paleontology

**c. Palynology**

d. Anatomy

**90. When one pore is situated at the distal portion of pollen grains, it is known as**

a. Biaperturate

**b. uniaperturate**

c. triaperturate

d. polyaperturate

**91. Spinous exine is found in family**

a. Solanaceae

b. Poaceae

c. Malvaceae

d. Plumbaginaceae