

Question Bank Of F.Y.B.S.C

Plant taxonomy.

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. This system of classification was used by Linnaeus

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

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

10. 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

11. Linnaeus used which kingdom of classification?

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

12. Smallest taxon of classification is _____.

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

13. Bentham and Hooker gave which system of classification?

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

14. Linnaeus evolved a system of nomenclature called _____.

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

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. 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

18. **Question 1 : Systematics is**

- a) Identification
- b) Nomenclature
- c) Relationships and classification
- d) **All the above**

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. 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

21. The term taxonomy was coined by

- A) De Candolle**
- B) Theophrastus
- C) Pliny
- D) Linnaeus

22. 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**

23. ————— are the non-essential parts of a flower

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

24. A fruit developed from a condensed inflorescence is

- a. Composite fruit**
- b. Simple fruit
- c. Aggregate fruit
- d. Etaerio

25. Water is absorbed by

- a. Root cap
- b. Root apex
- c. Root hairs**
- d. Root

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

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

27. Phyllotaxy is

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

28. _____ is the characteristic of monocot plants

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

29. Which root modification does not store food?

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

30. Arrangement of leaves on the stem branches is called

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

31. Opposite phyllotaxy is present in

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

32. Main function of leaf is

- a. Transpiration
- b. Exchange of gases
- c. **Photosynthesis**
- d. Cooling

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. Answer

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 c/a:

- 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**

49. 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**

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 use 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

72. Subclass monochlamydae is further divided into series.

- a. three
- b. six
- c. seven
- d. **eight**

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. Gentiales
- 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 area 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, 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

