

**CBSE TEST PAPER-02**  
**CLASS - XI BIOLOGY (The Living World)**

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**General Instruction:**

- All questions are compulsory.
  - Question No. 1 to 3 carry one marks each. Question No. 4 to 7 carry two marks each. Question No. 8 and 10 carry three marks each.
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1. Give the unit of classification?
2. Who gave binomial name of classification?
3. What is meant by identification of a species?
4. Why are classification systems changing every now and then?
5. Differentiate between taxon & category?
6. Describe the role of museum in studying systematic?
7. "Botanical gardens are living herbaria". Comment ?
8. State any five objectives of classification.
9. Explain the utility of systematic & mention the characteristics of new.
10. What are the major divisions of classification, classify man.

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**[ANSWERS]**

Ans. 1 Rank / category

Ans. 2 A Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus gave name for binomial classification.

Ans. 3 The identification is aimed at finding correct name & proper position of a species in established scheme of classification.

Ans. 4 Millions of plants, animals, and microorganisms found on earth, have been identified by the scientists while many new species are still being discovered around the world.

Therefore, to classify these newly discovered species, with new characters, new systems of classification have to be devised every now and then. This creates the requirement to change the existing systems of classification.

Ans. 5

TAXON	CATEGORY
i) Taxon represents to a group of organisms.	i) Category refers to a rank of status of taxon.
ii) It is only of one eg. Dicots, Monocots,	ii) Category is of two types i.e. a) Major rank – kingdom, division, class. b) minor rank – Genus & species

Ans. 6 i) Museums have collections of plants & animals

ii) These are used to deposit type specimens.

iii) Important centres for taxonomic studies.

Ans. 7 Botanical gardens are repositories of information useful for taxonomic studies.

Herbarium is formed to preserve the plant species, but in nonliving form. In the same way a botanical garden also preserve the plants. But in their natural and living condition. So they

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can be called as, living herberia.

Ans. 8 Objectives of classification:-

- i) Development of a system for easily identifying a species if known or unknown
- ii) The description of various species.
- iii) Recognition of different species.
- iv) To bring circulated characteristics at various levels in hierarchy.
- v) The grouping of species in taxonomic classification.
- vi) To establish natural relationship board on phylogeny on the basis of resemblances of the organisms of the organisms.

Ans.9 Systematics is defined as “the study of classification of organisms based on evolutionary relationships”.

- i) It provides useful information about organism, its evolution & adaptation name & classification etc.
- ii) Systematics helps us in the identification of useful & harmful animals or plants in applied field of biology.
- iii) It plays economical role.

New systematics has the following features:-

- a) Species are regarded as dynamic unit & not as static unit of classical systematic.
- b) The importance of species as such is reduced since most of the work is done with subdivisions of species.
- c) The morphological species definition has been replaced by a biological one which takes ecology, genetics, geography, cytology & behaviour into consideration.

Ans. 10 i) Kingdom:- It is the highest category of classification. There are 2 kingdom – Animal & plant kingdom.

ii) Phylum:- A group of closely related classes having certain common characters.

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iii) Class:- A group of closely related orders having certain common characters.

iv) Order:- A group of closely related families having certain common characters.

v) Family:- A group of closely related genera having certain common characters.

vi) Genus:- A group of closely related species having certain common characters.

vii) Species:- Individuals having certain common characters.

Classification of man:-

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordate
Class	Mammalia
Order	Primates
Family	Hominidae
Genus	Homo
Species	Sapiens