

DWARKA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SECTOR- 12, DWARKA-110078

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS: XI

M.M:70

DURATION: 3 hours

SECTION A

- In five kingdom system, the main basis of classification is
A)Structure of cell wall B) Nutrition C)Structure of nucleus D)Asexual reproduction
- In which kingdom would you classify the archaea and nitrogen-fixing organism, if the five-kingdom system of classification is used
A.Protista B.Fungi C.Plantae D.Monera
- The Phylogenetic system of classification was put forth by
A.Theophrastus B. George Bentham and Joseph Hooker
C. Carolus Linnaeus D.AdolfEngler and Karl Prantl
- Which series ends with the cohort umbellales in Bentham and Hooker's system of classification?
A. Heteromerae B.Disciflorae C. Thalamiflorae D.Calyciflorae
- Which one of the taxonomic aids can give comprehensive account of complete compiled information of any one genus or family at a particular time?
A. Taxonomic key B.Flora C.Herbarium D.Monograph
- Classification of organisms based on evolutionary as well as genetic relationships is called
A.Numerical taxonomy B.Phenetics
C.Biosystematics D.Cladistics
- After fertilization the zygote of a seed plant becomes
A.Fruit B.Embryo C.Seed D.Ovule
- A pine seed has cotyledons and tissue from the _____.
A.Male gametophyte B.Female gametophyte C.Megasporangium D.pollen grain
- A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont found in
A) Pisum B) Alnus C) Cycas D) Cicer
- Algae having oil as reserve food belongs to
AXanthophyceae BRhodophyceae CChlorophyceae DPhaeophyceae
- Antheridia and Archegonia are sex organs of
A.Moss B.Mucor C.Spirogyra D.Puccinia

16. A dikaryon is formed when

- a. Meiosis is arrested
- b. The two haploid cells do not fuse immediately
- c. Cytoplasm does not fuse
- d. None of the above

17. Difference between Virus and Viroid is

- a. Absence of protein coat in viroid but present in virus
- b. Presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus but absent in viroid
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

18. Taxonomic key is one of the taxonomic tools in the identification and classification of plants and animals. It is used in the preparation of

- a. Monographs
- b. Flora
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of these

19. As we go from species to kingdom in a taxonomic hierarchy, the number of common characteristics

- a. Will decrease
- b. Will increase
- c. Remain same
- d. May increase or decrease

20. The term 'systematics' refers to:

- a. Identification and classification of plants and animals
- b. Nomenclature and identification of plants and animals
- c. Diversity of kinds of organisms and their relationship
- d. Different kinds of organisms and their classification

SECTION B

21. Classify bacteria on the basis of their shapes.

22. What is the basis of modern taxonomical studies?

23. What are Lichens ? How are they useful?

24. . Why are deuteromycetes known as 'imperfect fungi'?

25. Describe the structure cell wall of diatoms

SECTION C

26. Write a note on the member of protista that makes the sea appear red in color

27. What are bacteriophages ? Explain its structure.

28. Define: (i)Genus (ii)Family (iii)Order

29. Name the various classes of fungi on the basis of their (i) mycelium, (ii)types of spores and (iii)type of fruiting body. Also give two examples for each class.

30. Diatoms are also called as 'pearls of ocean', why? What is diatomaceous earth

31. Explain the sexual reproduction in Fungi

32. What is reproduction? Explain the types of reproduction.

33. What is the difference between botanical garden and herbarium?

34. Who gave five kingdom classification? What was the criteria used by him?

35. Some symbiotic organisms are very good pollution indicators and composed of a chlorophyllous and a non- chlorophyllous member. Describe them.

SECTION D

36. Write a note on fungi.

37. Explain the four major groups of protozoans

