

1. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of living organisms?

- a) Growth
- b) Reproduction
- c) Metabolism
- d) All of the above

2. Who is known as the Father of Taxonomy?

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Carl Linnaeus
- c) Robert Hooke
- d) Gregor Mendel

3. The scientific name of an organism is made up of two parts, namely:

- a) Class and order
- b) Family and species
- c) Genus and species
- d) Phylum and species

4. Which of the following is not a taxonomic category?

- a) Class
- b) Species
- c) Variety
- d) Phylum

5. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by:

- a) Aristotle
- b) Linnaeus
- c) Darwin
- d) Wallace



6. Which of the following is the smallest unit of classification?

- a) Family
- b) Class
- c) Species
- d) Genus

7. Metabolism in living organisms refers to:

- a) Physical activities
- b) Chemical reactions occurring in the body
- c) Growth and development
- d) Locomotion

8. Which of the following is an example of a eukaryotic organism?

- a) Virus
- b) Bacteria
- c) Amoeba
- d) Cyanobacteria

9. The hierarchical system of classification was first proposed by:

- a) Aristotle
- b) Mendel
- c) Linnaeus
- d) Darwin

10. A group of related species is classified into which category?

- a) Genus
- b) Family
- c) Order
- d) Class

11. Living organisms exhibit what type of growth?

- c) Unlimited
- d) Reversible

12. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of living organisms?

- a) Cellular organization
- b) Metabolism
- c) Response to stimuli
- d) Crystallization

13. What does the term 'taxonomy' refer to?

- a) Study of evolutionary relationships
- b) Classification, naming, and description of organisms
- c) Study of genes and DNA
- d) Study of ecosystems

14. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of growth in living organisms?

- a) Increase in biomass
- b) Increase in number of cells
- c) Increase in body size
- d) Increase in non-living material

15. Species are grouped together into a:

- a) Class
- b) Genus
- c) Family
- d) Phylum

16. The study of fossils is called:

- a) Archaeology
- b) Histology
- c) Paleontology

d) Anthropology

17. Viruses differ from living organisms because they:

- a) Lack metabolic activity
- b) Do not respond to stimuli
- c) Can reproduce only within a host
- d) All of the above

18. The biological name for humans is:

- a) Homo erectus
- b) Homo habilis
- c) Homo sapiens
- d) Homo neanderthalensis

19. Which is the highest taxonomic rank? a) Phylum

- b) Species
- c) Kingdom
- d) Class

20. What does metabolism encompass?

- a) Respiration only
- b) Growth and reproduction
- c) All biochemical reactions in an organism
- d) Movement and locomotion

21. Growth in living organisms is:

- a) Irreversible
- b) Reversible
- c) Optional
- d) Independent of metabolism

22. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Metabolism occurs only in animals
- b) Only living organisms show metabolism
- c) Growth in living organisms is reversible
- d) Viruses can perform metabolism

23. Living organisms show:

- a) Only physical growth
- b) Only metabolic growth
- c) Growth from both external and internal factors
- d) Growth exclusively from external factors

24. Who introduced the term 'species'? a) Linnaeus

- b) Mayr
- c) Darwin
- d) Lamarck

25. Which of the following levels of biological classification includes all others?

- a) Class
- b) Phylum
- c) Family
- d) Kingdom

26. Taxonomy includes the following processes except:

- a) Nomenclature
- b) Classification
- c) Evolution
- d) Identification

27. Which is a defining feature of living organisms?

- a) Crystallization

- b) Metabolism
- c) Presence of DNA
- d) Response to stimuli

28. Which of the following taxonomic categories is the most specific?

- a) Family
- b) Species
- c) Order
- d) Class

29. Biological names are written in which language?

- a) Greek
- b) French
- c) English
- d) Latin

30. Living organisms differ from non-living objects due to the presence of:

- a) Respiration
- b) Metabolism
- c) Locomotion
- d) Size

31. Linnaeus classified organisms based on their:

- a) External features
- b) DNA sequences
- c) Reproductive patterns
- d) Metabolic activities

32. Systematics deals with:

- a) Identifying organisms
- b) Classifying and describing organisms

- c) Evolutionary relationships among organisms
- d) Understanding ecosystems

33. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for being classified as a living organism?

- a) Growth
- b) Reproduction
- c) Metabolism
- d) Ability to communicate

34. What is the highest rank in the classification hierarchy?

- a) Kingdom
- b) Genus
- c) Phylum
- d) Class

35. What is the primary basis for biological classification?

- a) Anatomy
- b) Genetics
- c) Evolutionary relationships
- d) Behavior

36. Who was the first scientist to propose the hierarchical system of classification?

- a) Darwin
- b) Linnaeus
- c) Aristotle
- d) Wallace

37. Which group includes related families?

- a) Order
- b) Genus
- c) Class
- d) Phylum



38. Which of the following characteristics is unique to living organisms?

- a) Ability to move
- b) Ability to reproduce
- c) Ability to grow
- d) Ability to metabolize

39. Living organisms are self-replicating, evolving, and self-regulating because they possess:

- a) Proteins
- b) DNA
- c) Cells
- d) All of the above

40. A multicellular organism capable of photosynthesis belongs to which kingdom?

- a) Fungi
- b) Animalia
- c) Plantae
- d) Protista

41. Species are further grouped into:

- a) Genus
- b) Order
- c) Family
- d) Class

42. The classification of organisms is based on their:

- a) Common evolutionary history
- b) Locomotion abilities
- c) Size and shape
- d) Behavioral patterns

43. Growth in non-living objects occurs by:

- a) Internal accumulation of material
- b) External accumulation of material
- c) Cellular division
- d) None of the above

44. Which of the following is a fundamental characteristic of life?

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Reproduction
- c) Presence of mitochondria
- d) Ability to fly

45. The term 'taxonomy' refers to the:

- a) Evolutionary relationships among species
- b) Study of ecosystems
- c) Classification, identification, and naming of organisms
- d) Behavior of animals

46. Which taxonomic group includes the highest number of species?
- a) Genus
  - b) Family
  - c) Phylum
  - d) Kingdom
47. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of life?
- a) Adaptation
  - b) Crystallization
  - c) Metabolism
  - d) Homeostasis
48. Which of the following is a feature of living organisms?
- a) They do not undergo chemical reactions
  - b) They produce waste materials
  - c) They lack the ability to evolve
  - d) They are inert
49. Growth in living organisms is characterized by:
- a) Increase in external mass only
  - b) Increase in size, volume, and mass
  - c) No internal changes
  - d) Reversible changes
50. Which of the following kingdoms contains organisms with prokaryotic cells?
- a) Plantae
  - b) Monera
  - c) Protista
  - d) Fungi

**Answer key for Chapter 1 (Living World)**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	
<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	
<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	

1.

