

CLASS 9 | BIOLOGY

# BIODIVERSITY

## Chapter 2 — Complete MCQ Practice Bank

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**77**

Solved  
MCQs

**100%**

Answers &  
Explanations

**7**

Topics  
Covered

Reference: **[scholareye.xyz](https://scholareye.xyz)**

# Chapter 2: Biodiversity

Solved Multiple Choice Questions — Correct answers highlighted in green with full explanations

**How to use this booklet:** Every question below is fully solved. The **green highlighted option** marked with a checkmark (✓) is the correct answer, and a short explanation follows each question to reinforce the concept. Topics covered include the meaning and importance of biodiversity, classification, taxonomic ranks, the three domains of life, kingdoms of Eukarya, viruses/prions/viroids, and binomial nomenclature.

**Q1**

**What does the term 'biodiversity' refer to?**

**A The variety of organisms in a particular area** ✓

**B** The number of ecosystems on Earth

**C** The total mass of living organisms

**D** The variety of minerals found in soil

Correct Answer: **A. The variety of organisms in a particular area**

**Explanation:** Biodiversity means the variety of organisms present in a particular area.

**Q2**

**Biodiversity of an area is measured by considering:**

**A** Only the number of species present

**B The number of different kinds of organisms and the variation within each kind ✓**

**C** The total population of a single species

**D** The size of the area only

Correct Answer: **B. The number of different kinds of organisms and the variation within each kind**

**Explanation:** Biodiversity is measured by the number of different kinds of organisms present and the variation found within each kind.

**Q3**

**Approximately how many kinds of organisms have biologists discovered and classified so far?**

**A** Half a million

**B** One million

**C Almost two million** ✓

**D** Ten million

Correct Answer: **C. Almost two million**

**Explanation:** Biologists have discovered and classified almost two million kinds of organisms, although the true total is believed to be much greater.

**Q4**

**Which regions of the world generally show greater biodiversity?**

**A** Polar regions

**B Tropical regions** ✓

**C** Desert regions

**D** Temperate regions only

Correct Answer: **B. Tropical regions**

**Explanation:** Tropical regions have more biodiversity than polar regions because of favourable climate conditions.

**Q5**

**Biodiversity in a place mainly depends on factors such as:**

**A** Population and currency

**B Climate, altitude, and soil type** ✓

**C** Language and culture

**D** Time zone and longitude

Correct Answer: **B. Climate, altitude, and soil type**

**Explanation:** The text states that biodiversity in a place depends on factors like climate, altitude, and soil type.

**Q6**

**Which service of biodiversity helps maintain the balance of ecosystems through biogeochemical cycles?**

**A** Economic benefits

**B Ecosystem stability** ✓

**C** Climate regulation

**D** Natural resources

Correct Answer: **B. Ecosystem stability**

**Explanation:** Ecosystem stability refers to biodiversity's role in maintaining ecosystem balance, playing an important part in cycles such as the carbon and nitrogen cycles.

**Q7**

**Which organisms mainly help in climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide?**

**A** Fungi and bacteria

**B Plants and algae** ✓

**C** Viruses and prions

**D** Protozoans only

Correct Answer: **B. Plants and algae**

**Explanation:** Plants and algae absorb carbon dioxide, helping to keep the climate balanced.

**Q8**

**Biodiversity provides humans with food, medicine, building materials, and fuel. This benefit is called:**

- A** Economic benefits
- B** Climate regulation
- C Natural resources** ✓
- D** Ecosystem stability

Correct Answer: **C. Natural resources**

**Explanation:** Biodiversity provides a vast array of natural resources, from food and medicine to building materials and fuel.

**Q9**

**Which industries are especially supported by the economic benefits of biodiversity?**

**A** Mining and construction only

**B Agriculture, tourism, and pharmaceuticals** ✓

**C** Banking and finance

**D** Information technology

Correct Answer: **B. Agriculture, tourism, and pharmaceuticals**

**Explanation:** Biodiversity supports different industries, including agriculture, tourism, and pharmaceuticals, providing important economic benefits.

**Q10**

**International Biodiversity Day is celebrated every year on:**

**A** 5th June

**B** 22nd April

**C 22nd May** ✓

**D** 1st January

Correct Answer: **C. 22nd May**

**Explanation:** The United Nations designated 22nd May as International Biodiversity Day, celebrated to promote the protection of biodiversity.

**Q11**

**According to the text, besides being useful, on what other grounds do some people respect biodiversity?**

**A** Political and legal grounds

**B Aesthetic and moral grounds** ✓

**C** Religious grounds only

**D** Financial grounds only

Correct Answer: **B. Aesthetic and moral grounds**

**Explanation:** Some people don't respect biodiversity only because it is useful; rather, they respect it on aesthetic and moral grounds.

**Q12**

**Out of the nearly 2 million kinds of organisms identified, roughly how many are plants?**

**A 0.5 million** ✓

**B 1 million**

**C 1.5 million**

**D 2 million**

Correct Answer: **A. 0.5 million**

**Explanation:** Of the identified organisms, about 0.5 million are kinds of plants and 1.5 million are kinds of animals.

**Q13**

**Classification is best defined as:**

**A** The naming of a single organism

**B The process of dividing organisms into groups and subgroups based on similarities and differences** ✓

**C** The study of only extinct organisms

**D** The measurement of population size

Correct Answer: **B. The process of dividing organisms into groups and subgroups based on similarities and differences**

**Explanation:** Classification is the process in which organisms are divided into groups and subgroups on the basis of similarities and differences found in them.

**Q14**

**Which of these is one of the main aims of classification?**

**A** To increase the population of organisms

**B To determine similarities and differences so organisms can be studied easily** ✓

**C** To eliminate rare species

**D** To change the habitat of organisms

Correct Answer: **B. To determine similarities and differences so organisms can be studied easily**

**Explanation:** One of the main aims of classification is to determine similarities and differences among organisms so that they can be studied easily.

**Q15**

**Besides studying organisms easily, classification also helps to:**

**A Find the evolutionary relationships among organisms** ✓

**B** Reduce the number of known species

**C** Standardize climate patterns

**D** Increase soil fertility

Correct Answer: **A. Find the evolutionary relationships among organisms**

**Explanation:** A main aim of classification is to find the evolutionary relationships among organisms.

**Q16**

**Which of the following is an advantage of classification?**

**A** It makes it harder to identify organisms

**B It provides a framework for studying and comparing different species** ✓

**C** It removes the need for scientific names

**D** It hides the evolutionary history of organisms

**Correct Answer: B. It provides a framework for studying and comparing different species**

**Explanation:** Classification provides a framework for studying and comparing different species, which is one of its major advantages.

**Q17**

**How does classification benefit biologists working in different parts of the world?**

**A It provides a common language for effective communication** ✓

**B** It removes the need for taxonomic ranks

**C** It eliminates the need for observation

**D** It only benefits biologists in one country

Correct Answer: **A. It provides a common language for effective communication**

**Explanation:** Classification provides a common language for biologists around the world, enabling effective communication in the study of organisms.

**Q18**

**The groups into which organisms are classified are known as:**

**A** Species only

**B Taxonomic ranks or taxa** ✓

**C** Domains only

**D** Genera only

Correct Answer: **B. Taxonomic ranks or taxa**

**Explanation:** The groups into which organisms are classified are known as taxonomic ranks or taxa (singular 'taxon').

**Q19**

**Who devised the Linnaean system of taxonomic ranks?**

**A** Charles Darwin

**B Carl Linnaeus** ✓

**C** Gregor Mendel

**D** Robert Hooke

Correct Answer: **B. Carl Linnaeus**

**Explanation:** The Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus devised the Linnaean system of taxonomic ranks.

**Q20**

**In which year did Carl Linnaeus devise his system of taxonomic ranks?**

**A** 1677

**B** 1735 ✓

**C** 1859

**D** 1977

Correct Answer: **B. 1735**

**Explanation:** Carl Linnaeus devised the Linnaean system of taxonomic ranks in 1735.

**Q21**

**How many taxonomic ranks did Linnaeus originally suggest in his system?**

**A** Five

**B** Six

**C Seven** ✓

**D** Eight

Correct Answer: **C. Seven**

**Explanation:** Linnaeus suggested seven taxonomic ranks: kingdom, phylum (division), class, order, family, genus, and species.

**Q22**

**In which year was the rank of 'domain' added to the taxonomic system?**

**A** 1735

**B** 1859

**C** 1953

**D 1977** ✓

Correct Answer: **D. 1977**

**Explanation:** The rank of domain was added to the taxonomic system in 1977.

**Q23**

**What is the highest taxonomic rank in modern classification?**

**A** Kingdom

**B Domain** ✓

**C** Phylum

**D** Class

Correct Answer: **B. Domain**

**Explanation:** Domain is the highest taxonomic rank, and all organisms are divided into three domains.

**Q24**

**Into how many domains are all living organisms broadly divided?**

**A** Two

**B Three** ✓

**C** Four

**D** Five

Correct Answer: **B. Three**

**Explanation:** All organisms are divided into three domains: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya.

**Q25**

**The domain Eukarya is divided into how many kingdoms?**

**A** Two

**B** Three

**C Four** ✓

**D** Five

Correct Answer: **C. Four**

**Explanation:** The domain Eukarya is divided into four kingdoms: Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, and Protista.

**Q26**

**In plants and fungi, the taxonomic rank equivalent to 'phylum' is called:**

**A Division** ✓

**B** Class

**C** Order

**D** Family

Correct Answer: **A. Division**

**Explanation:** For plants and fungi, the taxonomic rank equivalent to phylum is called 'division'.

**Q27**

**Which taxonomic rank is defined as a group of similar organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring?**

**A** Genus

**B** Family

**C Species** ✓

**D** Order

Correct Answer: **C. Species**

**Explanation:** Species is the lowest level of classification; it is a group of similar organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring.

**Q28**

**According to the classification table, what is the genus of the fruit fly?**

**A** Drosophilidae

**B Drosophila** ✓

**C** Arthropoda

**D** Insecta

Correct Answer: **B. Drosophila**

**Explanation:** The table shows the fruit fly's genus is Drosophila, and its species name is Drosophila melanogaster.

**Q29**

**According to the classification table, the family of human beings is:**

**A Hominidae** ✓

**B** Chordata

**C** Mammalia

**D** Primates

Correct Answer: **A. Hominidae**

**Explanation:** The classification table lists the family of human beings as Hominidae, under order Primates.

**Q30**

**According to the classification table, the phylum/division of the pea plant is:**

**A** Chordata

**B** Arthropoda

**C Magnoliophyta** ✓

**D** Magnoliopsida

Correct Answer: **C. Magnoliophyta**

**Explanation:** The pea plant belongs to the phylum/division Magnoliophyta and the class Magnoliopsida.

**Q31**

**Which domain contains the most primitive organisms on Earth?**

**A** Bacteria

**B Archaea** ✓

**C** Eukarya

**D** Protista

Correct Answer: **B. Archaea**

**Explanation:** Archaea are described as the most primitive organisms on Earth.

**Q32**

**What is the cell wall of Archaea made of?**

**A** Peptidoglycan

**B** Cellulose

**C Various polypeptides and proteins** ✓

**D** Chitin

Correct Answer: **C. Various polypeptides and proteins**

**Explanation:** Archaea are prokaryotes, but unlike bacteria, their cell wall does not contain peptidoglycan; instead it is made of various polypeptides and proteins.

**Q33**

**The rRNA of Archaea more closely resembles that of:**

**A** Bacteria

**B Eukaryotes** ✓

**C** Viruses

**D** Fungi only

Correct Answer: **B. Eukaryotes**

**Explanation:** The rRNA (ribosomal RNA) of Archaea resembles more to eukaryotes than to bacteria.

**Q34**

**Which feature of Archaea's cell membrane allows them to live in extreme environments?**

**A** Presence of chlorophyll

**B Presence of unique lipids** ✓

**C** Absence of a membrane

**D** Presence of chitin

Correct Answer: **B. Presence of unique lipids**

**Explanation:** The cell membrane of Archaea contains unique lipids that enable them to live in extreme environments such as hot springs, salt lakes, and acidic or alkaline waters.

**Q35**

**Some Archaea obtain energy from inorganic compounds such as:**

**A** Glucose and starch

**B Sulphur or ammonia** ✓

**C** Cellulose and lignin

**D** Oxygen and nitrogen gas only

Correct Answer: **B. Sulphur or ammonia**

**Explanation:** Some archaea obtain energy from inorganic compounds such as sulphur or ammonia.

**Q36**

**What is the name of the single kingdom found within domain Archaea?**

**A** Eubacteria

**B Archaeobacteria** ✓

**C** Protista

**D** Monera

Correct Answer: **B. Archaeobacteria**

**Explanation:** There is one kingdom in domain Archaea, i.e., kingdom Archaeobacteria (ancient bacteria).

**Q37**

**Which type of archaebacteria produces methane as a by-product of their metabolism?**

**A** Halophiles

**B** Thermophiles

**C** Acidophiles

**D Methanogens** ✓

Correct Answer: **D. Methanogens**

**Explanation:** Methanogens are archaebacteria that produce methane as a by-product of their metabolism.

**Q38**

**Halophiles are archaebacteria found in which type of environment?**

**A Extremely salty environments** ✓

**B** Extremely hot springs

**C** Extremely acidic environments

**D** Deep freezing environments

Correct Answer: **A. Extremely salty environments**

**Explanation:** Halophiles are archaebacteria found in extremely salty environments.

**Q39**

**The cell wall of domain Bacteria is made of:**

**A** Cellulose

**B** Chitin

**C Peptidoglycan** ✓

**D** Polypeptides only

Correct Answer: **C. Peptidoglycan**

**Explanation:** In domain Bacteria, the cell wall is made of peptidoglycan, unlike Archaea.

**Q40**

**What is the name of the kingdom contained within domain Bacteria?**

**A** Archaeobacteria

**B Eubacteria** ✓

**C** Protista

**D** Fungi

Correct Answer: **B. Eubacteria**

**Explanation:** Domain Bacteria contains the kingdom Eubacteria (true bacteria).

**Q41**

**Domain Bacteria organisms are found in which of the following environments?**

**A** Only in soil

**B** Only in water

**C All environments, including soil, water, air, and bodies of organisms** ✓

**D** Only in extreme hot springs

Correct Answer: **C. All environments, including soil, water, air, and bodies of organisms**

**Explanation:** Bacteria are found in all environments including soil, water, air, and in the bodies of other organisms.

**Q42**

**Which statement about the nutrition of domain Bacteria is correct?**

**A** All bacteria are autotrophic

**B Most are heterotrophic, but some ✓  
have chlorophyll and  
photosynthesize**

**C** None of them can photosynthesize

**D** All bacteria cause diseases

**Correct Answer: B. Most are heterotrophic, but some  
have chlorophyll and photosynthesize**

**Explanation:** Most bacteria are heterotrophic, although some have chlorophyll and carry out photosynthesis.

**Q43**

**Which of these is a beneficial role played by many bacteria?**

**A** Causing disease in all organisms

**B Acting as decomposers and playing a role in nutrient recycling** ✓

**C** Producing methane only

**D** Destroying soil fertility

Correct Answer: **B. Acting as decomposers and playing a role in nutrient recycling**

**Explanation:** Many bacteria are beneficial; for example, decomposer bacteria play an important role in nutrient recycling.

**Q44**

**Which of the following is a defining feature of domain Eukarya?**

**A** Absence of a nucleus

**B Presence of complex cells with a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles ✓**

**C** Cell wall made of peptidoglycan

**D** All members are prokaryotic

**Correct Answer: B. Presence of complex cells with a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles**

**Explanation:** Domain Eukarya includes organisms with complex eukaryotic cells that have a nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles.

**Q45**

**Compared to Bacteria and Archaea cells, Eukarya cells are generally:**

**A** Smaller and simpler

**B Larger and contain more complex structures ✓**

**C** Identical in structure

**D** Lacking any organelles

Correct Answer: **B. Larger and contain more complex structures**

**Explanation:** Eukarya cells are larger than bacterial and archaeal cells and contain more complex structures.

**Q46**

**Which of the following kingdoms does NOT belong to domain Eukarya?**

**A** Protista

**B** Fungi

**C Eubacteria** ✓

**D** Animalia

Correct Answer: **C. Eubacteria**

**Explanation:** Eubacteria belongs to domain Bacteria, not Eukarya. Eukarya contains Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia.

**Q47**

**Kingdom Protista includes eukaryotes that are:**

**A** Only unicellular

**B Unicellular, colonial, or simple multicellular/filamentous** ✓

**C** Only multicellular with complex organs

**D** Only prokaryotic organisms

Correct Answer: **B. Unicellular, colonial, or simple multicellular/filamentous**

**Explanation:** Kingdom Protista includes eukaryotes which are unicellular or colonial or filamentous or simple multicellular.

**Q48**

**Plant-like protists, also called algae, are characterized by:**

**A** Heterotrophic nutrition and no cell wall

**B Cell walls of cellulose and chlorophyll in chloroplasts** ✓

**C** Cell walls made of chitin

**D** Absence of any pigment

Correct Answer: **B. Cell walls of cellulose and chlorophyll in chloroplasts**

**Explanation:** Plant-like protists (algae) have cell walls made of cellulose and contain chlorophyll in chloroplasts, making them autotrophs.

**Q49**

**Which organism is an example of an animal-like protist (protozoan)?**

**A** Euglena

**B** Amoeba



**C** Slime mold

**D** Penicillium

Correct Answer: **B. Amoeba**

**Explanation:** Amoeba and Paramecium are common examples of animal-like protists (protozoans), which are heterotrophs and ingest food.

**Q50**

**Fungus-like protists absorb nutrients from decaying organic matter and have cell walls made of:**

**A** Chitin

**B** Peptidoglycan

**C Cellulose**



**D** No cell wall at all

Correct Answer: **C. Cellulose**

**Explanation:** Fungus-like protists absorb nutrients from decaying organic matter, and their cell walls are made of cellulose instead of chitin.

**Q51**

**The disease malaria is caused by which parasitic protist?**

**A** Entamoeba

**B Plasmodium**



**C** Euglena

**D** Paramecium

Correct Answer: **B. Plasmodium**

**Explanation:** Plasmodium is a parasitic protist that causes malaria.

**Q52**

**Amoebic dysentery in humans is caused by which protist?**

**A** Plasmodium

**B Entamoeba** ✓

**C** Paramecium

**D** Euglena

Correct Answer: **B. Entamoeba**

**Explanation:** Entamoeba causes a type of dysentery known as amoebic dysentery.

**Q53**

## How do fungi obtain their nutrients?

**A** By photosynthesis

**B By absorbing food from decaying matter in their surroundings ✓**

**C** By ingesting food like animals

**D** By parasitizing bacteria only

Correct Answer: **B. By absorbing food from decaying matter in their surroundings**

**Explanation:** Fungi are heterotrophic and get their nutrients in a unique way — they absorb food from decaying matter present in their surroundings, rather than ingesting it.

**Q54**

**The cell wall of fungi is made up of which polysaccharide?**

**A** Cellulose

**B** Peptidoglycan

**C Chitin** ✓

**D** Starch

Correct Answer: **C. Chitin**

**Explanation:** Fungi are eukaryotic and have a cell wall made of chitin, a polysaccharide.

**Q55**

**Which of the following fungi is unicellular, unlike most other fungi?**

**A** Mushroom

**B** Yeast



**C** Bracket fungi

**D** Toadstool

Correct Answer: **B. Yeast**

**Explanation:** Most fungi are multicellular (e.g., mushrooms, rusts, smuts, molds), while a few, such as yeast, are unicellular.

**Q56**

**The antibiotic penicillin is derived from which fungus?**

**A** Saccharomyces

**B Penicillium** ✓

**C** Rhizopus

**D** Aspergillus niger

Correct Answer: **B. Penicillium**

**Explanation:** The antibiotic penicillin is derived from the fungus Penicillium.

**Q57**

**Which of the following is an example given for fungi used in food/ beverage production?**

**A Bread, cheese, and beer**



**B** Salt and sugar

**C** Vinegar only

**D** Milk only

Correct Answer: **A. Bread, cheese, and beer**

**Explanation:** Some fungi are used in the production of bread, cheese, and beer.

**Q58**

## Which feature is characteristic of Kingdom Plantae?

**A** Cell walls made of chitin and heterotrophic nutrition

**B Cell walls made of cellulose and autotrophic nutrition through photosynthesis** ✓

**C** Absence of any cell wall

**D** Prokaryotic cell structure

Correct Answer: **B. Cell walls made of cellulose and autotrophic nutrition through photosynthesis**

**Explanation:** Kingdom Plantae includes eukaryotic, multicellular organisms with cell walls made of cellulose; they are autotrophic and prepare food through photosynthesis.

**Q59**

**Which of the following is NOT given as an example of Kingdom Plantae in the text?**

**A** Mosses

**B** Ferns

**C** Conifers

**D Slime molds** ✓

Correct Answer: **D. Slime molds**

**Explanation:** Mosses, ferns, conifers, and flowering plants are examples of Kingdom Plantae. Slime molds are fungus-like protists.

**Q60**

**Members of Kingdom Animalia are described as:**

**A** Autotrophic and unicellular

**B Eukaryotic, multicellular, and heterotrophic** ✓

**C** Prokaryotic and photosynthetic

**D** Acellular and parasitic only

Correct Answer: **B. Eukaryotic, multicellular, and heterotrophic**

**Explanation:** Kingdom Animalia includes animals which are eukaryotic, multicellular, and heterotrophic; they develop from embryos and digest food within their bodies.

**Q61**

**Vertebrates and invertebrates are both included in which kingdom?**

**A** Plantae

**B** Fungi

**C** Protista

**D** Animalia



Correct Answer: **D. Animalia**

**Explanation:** Kingdom Animalia includes both vertebrates and invertebrates.

**Q62**

**A virus is best described as:**

**A** A single-celled prokaryote

**B Nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) surrounded by a protein coat** ✓

**C** A membrane-bound eukaryotic organelle

**D** A multicellular parasite

Correct Answer: **B. Nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) surrounded by a protein coat**

**Explanation:** A virus consists of nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) surrounded by a protein coat, and is acellular in nature.

**Q63**

**Why are viruses not included in the classification system of the three domains?**

**A** Because they are too small to observe

**B Because they lack the characteristics of the three domains of life** ✓

**C** Because they only infect plants

**D** Because they reproduce too quickly

Correct Answer: **B. Because they lack the characteristics of the three domains of life**

**Explanation:** Viruses are not included in the classification system because they lack any of the characteristics of the three domains of life.

**Q64**

**A virus that specifically attacks bacteria is called a:**

**A** Prion

**B** Viroid

**C Bacteriophage** ✓

**D** Protist

Correct Answer: **C. Bacteriophage**

**Explanation:** A bacteriophage is a virus which attacks bacteria.

**Q65**

**Prions are infectious particles composed of:**

**A Protein only** ✓

**B** Circular RNA only

**C** DNA and protein

**D** Cellulose and chitin

Correct Answer: **A. Protein only**

**Explanation:** Prions are acellular particles composed of protein only.

**Q66**

**Viroids are infectious particles composed of:**

**A** Protein only

**B Circular RNA only** ✓

**C** Linear DNA only

**D** Peptidoglycan

Correct Answer: **B. Circular RNA only**

**Explanation:** Viroids are acellular particles composed of circular RNA only.

**Q67**

**In which city was the coronavirus that causes COVID-19 first identified in late 2019?**

**A** Beijing, China

**B Wuhan, China** ✓

**C** Tokyo, Japan

**D** Seoul, South Korea

Correct Answer: **B. Wuhan, China**

**Explanation:** Coronavirus was identified in late 2019 in Wuhan, China, and caused the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Q68**

**Which of the following is recommended to help prevent the spread of COVID-19?**

**A** Avoiding all hand washing

**B Wearing a mask over the nose and mouth, and washing hands frequently** ✓

**C** Touching contaminated surfaces without cleaning them

**D** Ignoring symptoms such as fever and cough

**Correct Answer: B. Wearing a mask over the nose and mouth, and washing hands frequently**

**Explanation:** Wearing a mask over the nose and mouth and washing hands frequently with soap for at least 20 seconds can help prevent the spread of COVID-19.

**Q69**

**Who is credited as the founder of the system of scientific naming of organisms?**

**A** Charles Darwin

**B Carl Linnaeus** ✓

**C** Louis Pasteur

**D** Gregor Mendel

Correct Answer: **B. Carl Linnaeus**

**Explanation:** The great Swedish biologist Carl Linnaeus was the founder of the system of giving scientific names to organisms.

**Q70**

**What are the two parts of a scientific name in binomial nomenclature?**

**A** Family name and order name

**B Genus name and species name** ✓

**C** Kingdom name and phylum name

**D** Common name and local name

Correct Answer: **B. Genus name and species name**

**Explanation:** In binomial nomenclature, the scientific name of an organism consists of two parts: the genus name and the species name.

**Q71**

**Why are the words used in scientific names taken from the Latin language?**

**A** Because Latin is the easiest language to learn

**B Because Latin is spoken by no country, so no country is favoured** ✓

**C** Because Latin has the most letters

**D** Because Latin is used only by biologists

Correct Answer: **B. Because Latin is spoken by no country, so no country is favoured**

**Explanation:** Words for scientific names are taken from Latin because it is spoken by no country, so no particular country is favoured, and the name remains the same everywhere in the world.

**Q72**

**According to the rules of binomial nomenclature, how should the genus name and species name be capitalized?**

**A** Both should begin with capital letters

**B** Both should begin with small letters

**C Genus name begins with a capital ✓ letter, species name begins with a small letter**

**D** Species name begins with a capital letter, genus name with a small letter

**Correct Answer: C. Genus name begins with a capital letter, species name begins with a small letter**

**Explanation:** The first part of the name (genus) should begin with a capital letter, while the second part (species) should begin with a small letter.

**Q73**

**When a scientific name is printed, how should it be formatted?**

**A** In bold only

**B In italics** ✓

**C** In capital letters throughout

**D** With underlining only

Correct Answer: **B. In italics**

**Explanation:** According to the rules of binomial nomenclature, at the time of printing, a scientific name should be typed in italics.

**Q74**

**When a scientific name is handwritten, how should the two parts be shown?**

**A** Written in italics

**B** Written in capital letters

**C Separately underlined** ✓

**D** Written in a different colour

Correct Answer: **C. Separately underlined**

**Explanation:** When handwritten, the two parts of a scientific name should be separately underlined.

**Q75**

**What is the scientific name of the tiger, according to the chapter's example table?**

**A** *Panthera leo*

**B** *Panthera tigris* ✓

**C** *Homo sapiens*

**D** *Apis cerana*

Correct Answer: **B. *Panthera tigris***

**Explanation:** The scientific name of the tiger given in the table is *Panthera tigris*.

**Q76**

**Common names such as 'silverfish', 'crayfish', and 'starfish' are misleading because:**

**A** They are all types of true fish

**B They do not fit the true scientific definition of a fish ✓**

**C** They live only in freshwater

**D** They are all extinct organisms

**Correct Answer: B. They do not fit the true scientific definition of a fish**

**Explanation:** A fish is defined as a vertebrate animal with a backbone, fins, and gills — but organisms like silverfish, crayfish, jellyfish, and starfish do not fit this true definition despite having 'fish' in their common name.

**Q77**

**Why can the same common name sometimes refer to different organisms in different regions?**

**A Because common names have no scientific basis and vary by region and language ✓**

**B** Because scientific names are unreliable

**C** Because binomial nomenclature does not apply worldwide

**D** Because Latin names change frequently

**Correct Answer: A. Because common names have no scientific basis and vary by region and language**

**Explanation:** Common names have no scientific basis; for example, onion is called 'Piyaz' in Urdu but 'ganda', 'bassal', or 'vassal' in other regions of Pakistan, showing how common names vary regionally.