Class 11 Biology Worksheet
Chapter 1: The Living World (CBSE & ICSE)

Maximum Marks: 50

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Biodiversity refers to: (a) Variety of life (b) Variety of rocks (c) Variety of soils (d) Variety of climate
2. Who is known as the Father of Taxonomy? (a) Darwin (b) Linnaeus (c) Mendel (d) Aristotle
3. The basic unit of classification is: (a) Genus (b) Family (c) Species (d) Kingdom
4. The three-domain system was proposed by: (a) Linnaeus (b) Whittaker (c) Carl Woese (d) Darwin
5. In Homo sapiens, 'Homo' represents: (a) Species (b) Family (c) Genus (d) Order
6. Which domain includes organisms with a true nucleus? (a) Bacteria (b) Archaea (c) Eukarya (d) Monera
7. Scientific names are generally derived from: (a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit (c) Latin (d) French
8. Taxonomy includes: (a) Identification (b) Nomenclature (c) Classification (d) All of these
9. Which is the correct scientific name format? (a) homo Sapiens (b) Homo sapiens (c) Homo Sapiens (d) homo sapiens
10. The mnemonic KPCOFGS helps remember: Taxonomical Hierarchy.

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (1 mark each)

1. Define biodiversity.
2. What is taxonomy?
3. What is systematics?
4. Name the three domains of life.
5. What is binomial nomenclature?

Section C: Short Answer Questions (2–3 marks each)

1. State any three reasons why classification is necessary.
2. Differentiate between taxonomy and systematics.
3. Explain the concept of species with an example.
4. Write the rules of binomial nomenclature.
5. What is the significance of biodiversity?

Section D: Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

1. Explain the taxonomical hierarchy with suitable examples.
2. Describe the three-domain classification system.
3. Discuss biodiversity and its importance in maintaining ecological balance.

Section E: Assertion–Reason Questions

1. Assertion: Assertion: Species is the basic unit of classification.
   Reason: Reason: Members of a species can interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
   Choose the correct option.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. Assertion: Assertion: Scientific names are written in italics when printed.
   Reason: Reason: Scientific names are always written in capital letters.
   Choose the correct option.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

3. Assertion: Assertion: Systematics is broader than taxonomy.
   Reason: Reason: Systematics includes evolutionary relationships among organisms.
   Choose the correct option.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Section F: Case Study Based Questions

1. A biologist discovered a new organism in a tropical rainforest. The organism showed unique characteristics but shared some similarities with known organisms. To study it effectively, the scientist identified, named and classified it.

a) Which branch of biology deals with identification, nomenclature and classification?
b) Why is classification important for newly discovered organisms?
c) How does systematics differ from taxonomy in studying this organism?
d) What taxonomic rank is considered the basic unit of classification?

Section G: HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

1. Why do scientists prefer scientific names over local names? Explain with examples.
2. If two organisms belong to the same genus but different species, what can you infer about their relationship?
3. How would biological studies become difficult if classification systems did not exist?
4. Compare the advantages of the three-domain system over earlier classification systems.

Answer Key (MCQs)

1-a

2-b

3-c

4-c

5-c

6-c

7-c

8-d

9-b

10-Taxonomical Hierarchy