Al Amal Learning Center

Class 9 Biology Chapter 2 MCQ Quiz Online | Level 1

Class 9 Biology · Chapter 2: Biodiversity

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1. The term "biodiversity" comes from which words?

A) Biological division
B) Biological diversity
C) Biotic divergence
D) Biological dynamics

2. Biodiversity is defined as:

A) The study of living things
B) The grouping of organisms
C) The variety of living organisms on earth
D) The naming of organisms

3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of life?

A) Sensitivity
B) Excretion
C) Crystallization
D) Reproduction

4. Which role does natural biodiversity play?

A) Helps the carbon cycle and fixes nutrients
B) Helps pollination and crop production
C) Controls pests through insects, birds and fungi
D) All of these

5. Which of the following industrial materials is derived directly from plants?

A) Rubber
B) Gums
C) Resins
D) All of these

6. Classification is best defined as:

A) Naming organisms only
B) Grouping organisms on the basis of similarities and differences
C) Studying fossils
D) Counting organisms

7. The branch of biology concerned with identification, naming and classification of organisms is:

A) Ecology
B) Genetics
C) Taxonomy
D) Physiology

8. The scientific study of the diversity of organisms and their evolutionary relationships is called:

A) Systematics
B) Ecology
C) Morphology
D) Anatomy

9. Which of the following is an aim of classification?

A) To find out evolutionary relationships among organisms
B) To increase the number of species
C) To avoid naming organisms
D) To study only plants

10. Who was the first person to classify living organisms?

A) Linnaeus
B) Aristotle
C) John Ray
D) Haeckel

11. Abu Usama Aljahiz described how many species of animals in the 700s?

A) 150
B) 250
C) 350
D) 450

12. Who divided plants into fifteen groups and called them genera?

A) Andrea Caesalpino
B) John Ray
C) Tournefort
D) Carolus Linnaeus

13. Who introduced the taxa of class and species?

A) Aristotle
B) Tournefort
C) Whittaker
D) Woese

14. Who grouped species according to similar physical characteristics?

A) John Ray
B) Aristotle
C) Carolus Linnaeus
D) Haeckel

15. Which is the oldest classification system?

A) Five-kingdom system
B) Three-kingdom system
C) Two-kingdom system
D) Three-domain system

16. The two kingdoms of the oldest classification system are:

A) Monera and Protista
B) Plantae and Animalia
C) Fungi and Plantae
D) Protista and Animalia

17. Organisms like Euglena needed a separate kingdom because they:

A) Are very large
B) Show both plant-like and animal-like characteristics
C) Are multicellular
D) Have no cells

18. Who proposed the third kingdom, Protista?

A) Ernst Haeckel
B) Robert Whittaker
C) Carl Woese
D) E-Chatton

19. Who introduced the five-kingdom classification system in 1967?

A) Linnaeus
B) Haeckel
C) Robert Whittaker
D) Aristotle

20. In 1937, E-Chatton suggested the terms "Procariotique" and "Eucariotique" to describe:

A) Fungi and plants
B) Bacteria, and plant and animal cells
C) Viruses and bacteria
D) Algae and protozoa

21. Which option lists the five kingdoms correctly?

A) Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
B) Archaea, Bacteria, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
C) Monera, Protista, Viruses, Plantae, Animalia
D) Bacteria, Protista, Fungi, Eukarya, Animalia

22. Bacteria and archaea were combined in kingdom Monera because they:

A) Both live in extreme conditions
B) Share the prokaryotic form of cell structure
C) Are both multicellular
D) Both have chlorophyll

23. Organisms whose cells lack a nucleus are called:

A) Eukaryotes
B) Prokaryotes
C) Autotrophs
D) Saprotrophs

24. A domain is a taxonomic category:

A) Below the species
B) Between class and order
C) Above the kingdom
D) Equal to the kingdom

25. Who introduced the three-domain system in 1990?

A) Carl Woese
B) Carolus Linnaeus
C) Ernst Haeckel
D) Robert Whittaker

26. The three domains of life are:

A) Monera, Protista, Fungi
B) Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya
C) Plantae, Animalia, Fungi
D) Prokarya, Eukarya, Viria

27. Classification into three domains is based on:

A) Colour and size
B) Habitat only
C) rRNA nucleotide sequence, membrane lipid structure and antibiotic sensitivity
D) Number of cells only

28. The cell walls of Archaea:

A) Contain peptidoglycan
B) Contain chitin
C) Contain cellulose
D) Contain no peptidoglycan

29. Peptidoglycan (murein) is a:

A) Protein made of amino acids only
B) Polysaccharide made of sugar and amino acids
C) Lipid
D) Nucleic acid

30. Archaea often live in:

A) Only fresh water
B) Only soil
C) Extreme environments
D) Only inside animals

31. Microorganisms that produce methane as a metabolic by-product are called:

A) Halophiles
B) Methanogens
C) Thermoacidophiles
D) Protozoa

32. Microorganisms that live in high salt concentrations are called:

A) Halophiles
B) Methanogens
C) Thermoacidophiles
D) Saprotrophs

33. Microorganisms that live in high temperature and high acidity are called:

A) Halophiles
B) Methanogens
C) Thermoacidophiles
D) Autotrophs

34. Which domain has cell walls containing peptidoglycan?

A) Archaea
B) Bacteria
C) Eukarya
D) All of these

35. Bacteria are sensitive to:

A) Antibiotics that affect eukaryotes
B) Traditional antibiotics
C) No antibiotics
D) Only antifungal drugs

36. Which statement about Eukarya is correct?

A) They have prokaryotic cells
B) Their cell walls, when present, contain no peptidoglycan
C) All of them have a cell wall
D) They lack rRNA

37. Into how many kingdoms is the domain Eukarya divided?

A) Two
B) Three
C) Four
D) Five

38. Which kingdom includes unicellular or colonial eukaryotes that are mostly aquatic?

A) Fungi
B) Protista
C) Plantae
D) Animalia

39. Amoeba is an example of:

A) Plant-like protists
B) Fungi-like protists
C) Animal-like protists
D) Bacteria

40. Slime molds are examples of:

A) Animal-like protists
B) Plant-like protists
C) Fungi-like protists
D) Archaea

41. The cell wall of fungi contains:

A) Cellulose
B) Peptidoglycan
C) Chitin
D) Lipids

42. Fungi are generally:

A) Photosynthetic
B) Saprotrophic decomposers
C) Ingestive heterotrophs
D) Prokaryotic

43. Which of the following is a fungus?

A) Moss
B) Amoeba
C) Yeast
D) Euglena

44. The cell wall of plants is made of:

A) Chitin
B) Cellulose
C) Peptidoglycan
D) Protein

45. Animals are:

A) Multicellular heterotrophic eukaryotes lacking cell wall and chlorophyll
B) Unicellular autotrophs
C) Prokaryotic decomposers
D) Multicellular autotrophs with cell walls

46. Organisms that make their own food are called:

A) Heterotrophs
B) Saprotrophs
C) Autotrophs
D) Consumers

47. Heterotrophs, which feed on other organisms, are also known as:

A) Producers
B) Consumers
C) Decomposers
D) Photosynthesizers

48. Organisms that depend on dead, decaying matter are called:

A) Autotrophs
B) Saprotrophs
C) Producers
D) Herbivores

49. The singular of "taxa" is:

A) Taxis
B) Taxum
C) Taxon
D) Taxan

50. The ladder of taxonomic ranks is called the:

A) Taxonomic hierarchy
B) Food chain
C) Phylogeny
D) Binomial system

51. Which is the correct order of ranks from largest to smallest?

A) Kingdom, Class, Phylum, Order, Family, Genus, Species
B) Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species
C) Kingdom, Phylum, Order, Class, Family, Genus, Species
D) Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Family, Order, Genus, Species

52. For plants and fungi, the term "phylum" is replaced by:

A) Section
B) Division
C) Group
D) Tribe

53. A family is a group of related:

A) Species
B) Orders
C) Genera
D) Classes

54. An order is a group of related:

A) Families
B) Genera
C) Classes
D) Species

55. To which class do humans belong?

A) Chordata
B) Primate
C) Mammalia
D) Homonidae

56. Which is the family of the pea plant?

A) Fabales
B) Fabaceae
C) Pisum
D) Magnoliopsida

57. A species is a group of similar organisms that:

A) Live in the same place
B) Can interbreed and produce fertile offspring
C) Have the same colour
D) Eat the same food

58. A mule is not regarded as a species because:

A) It is too large
B) It is infertile due to an odd number of chromosomes
C) It has no genus
D) It lives only with humans

59. The most basic unit of classification is the:

A) Genus
B) Family
C) Species
D) Kingdom

60. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by:

A) Aristotle
B) Carolus Linnaeus
C) Ernst Haeckel
D) Carl Woese

61. In a binomial name, the first name is the:

A) Species name, starting with a small letter
B) Genus name, starting with a capital letter
C) Family name
D) Common name

62. Which is the correct way to write the biological name of human beings?

A) Homo Sapiens
B) homo sapiens
C) Homo sapiens
D) Sapiens homo

63. All cats, including the lion, belong to the genus:

A) Panthera
B) Felis
C) Canis
D) Homo

64. Scientific names are given in Latin because:

A) Latin is easy to speak
B) Common names vary between regions and a universal language is needed
C) Latin is spoken everywhere
D) It is a government rule

65. The biological name of brinjal is:

A) Oryza sativa
B) Pisum sativum
C) Solanum melongena
D) Solanum tuberosum

66. The scientific name of rice is:

A) Oryza sativa
B) Solanum tuberosum
C) Pisum sativum
D) Homo sapiens

67. Which is a living characteristic of viruses?

A) They respire
B) They have cellular structure
C) They have their own genetic material (RNA or DNA)
D) They have an enzyme system

68. Which is a non-living characteristic of viruses?

A) They lack cellular structure
B) They reproduce in host cells
C) They cause diseases
D) They occur in different varieties

69. Viruses reproduce using the material of:

A) Water
B) The host cell
C) Soil
D) Sunlight

70. Prions are composed of:

A) Circular RNA only
B) DNA only
C) Proteins only
D) Lipids only

71. Viroids are composed of:

A) Circular RNA only
B) Proteins only
C) DNA only
D) Carbohydrates

72. Viruses are not included in any domain or kingdom because they:

A) Are too small to see
B) Are at the borderline of living and non-living
C) Are plants
D) Have no genetic material

Answer key

1-B 2-C 3-C 4-D 5-D 6-B 7-C 8-A 9-A 10-B

11-C 12-A 13-B 14-C 15-C 16-B 17-B 18-A 19-C 20-B

21-A 22-B 23-B 24-C 25-A 26-B 27-C 28-D 29-B 30-C

31-B 32-A 33-C 34-B 35-B 36-B 37-C 38-B 39-C 40-C

41-C 42-B 43-C 44-B 45-A 46-C 47-B 48-B 49-C 50-A

51-B 52-B 53-C 54-A 55-C 56-B 57-B 58-B 59-C 60-B

61-B 62-C 63-B 64-B 65-C 66-A 67-C 68-A 69-B 70-C

71-A 72-B