

**BIOLOGY****The Living World**

11. (2)

12. (2)

13. (2)

Nomenclature is the science of providing distinct and proper names to organisms as per the established universal practices and rules. Binomial nomenclature is a system of classification introduced by Carolus Linnaeus (the 18<sup>th</sup> century Swedish naturalist), in which each species is given to two names. The first is the generic name, written with a capital letter, which designates the genus to which the species belongs and the second is the specific name, indicating the species. The generic name is written first. It is followed by specific name.

14. (1)

The term 'taxonomy' was coined by A.P. de Candolle in 1813. Taxonomy is the branch of science that deals with the principles and procedures of identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms.

15. (4)

16. (4)

Theophrastus (371-287 BC) is known as Father of Botany. He prepared a list about 500 plants and divided them into trees, shrubs, under shrubs and herbs. He also distinguished between annual, biennial and perennial plants.

17. (4)

*Systema Naturae* was written by Carolus Linnaeus. Linnaeus gave the binomial nomenclature for naming the species and therefore known as "Father of Modern Taxonomy".

18. (3)

The system of Binomial nomenclature was developed by Linnaeus (*Philosophia Botanica*, 1751). Binomial nomenclature is the system of naming organisms using a two-part Latinized (or scientific) name that was devised by the Swedish Botanist Carolus Linnaeus: it is also known as the Linnean system. The first part is the generic name (genus), the second is the specific epithet or name (species).

19. (2)

20. (2)

The term biosystematics (or experimental taxonomy) describes the experimental study of diversity, especially at the species level. Biosystematic methods include breeding experiments, field work, biochemical work (known as chemosystematics), and cytotaxonomy. The term biosystematics was coined by Camp and Gilly.