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DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

ELYONEP
BIOL215

BIOL215 CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST: FIRST SEMESTER 2011/2012 SESSION

Time: 35 min.

NAME _____

REG. NO. _____

1. Nomenclature is a simple system under which the individual taxonomic groups of plants are scientifically named.
2. A good example of rank of a taxon under a sub-division is Prokaryotina.
3. In 370-285BC Theophrastus wrote the book titled Enquiry into Plants (Plantarum Historia).
4. Carolus Linnaeus was first to introduce classification of organisms by type and by binomial definition.
5. The book titled Materia Medica, which contained the description of six hundred medicinal plants, was written by Pedanius Dioscorides.
6. A genus of a handsome leguminous plant known as Caesalpinia was named in honour of Andrea Caesalpino.
7. Plants with eleven to nineteen stamens were referred to as Dodecandria in Carolus Linnaeus' system of classification.
8. In which year did the most recent Code of Zoological Nomenclature come into effect? 2000
9. List two pressures on the codes of nomenclature.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
10. What are the 'types' of the following?
 - a). Family Type Genus
 - b). Genus Type Species
 - c). Tribe _____
11. What is a species-group made up of? Species & Sub-species
12. Write down two rules for writing species-group names.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____

- All of the following are untrue about homonymy except
- (A) two or more names are given to the same taxon.
(C) more than one taxon bearing the same name.
34. Which of the following statements best describes synonyms?
(A) Two different names given to the same taxon.
(C) Several taxa bearing the same name.
(B) Two or more taxa without names.
(D) Three or four taxa are given the two names.
35. Homonymy is most undesirable when it occurs at the
(A) specific level. (B) kingdom level.
(C) generic level. (D) phylum level.
36. Which of the following names is incorrectly written?
(A) *C. gariepinus*. (B) *Clarias Garlepinus*. (C) *M. congolensis* (D) *Macrogyrodactylus sp.*
37. Which of the following is represented by the trinomen *Gerres (Aquarius) najas*?
(A) Subgenus. (B) Subspecies. (C) True (D) Race.
38. A *nomen dubium* is a name
(A) that is fake. (B) with inadequate/no description. (C) without a holotype. (D) with a holotype.
39. Which of the following correctly represents the name and authority of the housefly?
(A) *Musca domesticum* (Linnaeus, 1758). (B) *Musca Domestica*, (Linnaeus, 1758).
(C) *Musca domestica*, Linnaeus (1758). (D) *M. domestica* (Linnaeus, 1758).
40. The bee (*Apis*) tribe is
(A) Apidae. (B) Apinae. (C) Apini. (D) None of A, B or C.
41. The feminine form of beautiful in Latin is
(A) pulcher. (B) pulchra. (C) putcherum. (D) pulcherue.
42. *Cymbephallus* (Linton, 1934) Yamaguti, 1971 tells us that the genus *Cymbephallus* was
(A) revised by Linton (1934), published by Yamaguti (1971). (B) described by Linton (1934).
(C) described by Linton (1934), revised by Yamaguti (1971). (D) A, B, C are correct.
43. Which of these is a duplicate of a holotype from the authority of the taxon?
(A) Lectotype. (B) Neotype. (C) Topotype. (D) Isotype.
44. Which of the following is not a weakness in possible phenetic classification?
(A) Allopatric kinds. (B) Ecological races.
(C) Continuous variation of characters in kinds. (D) None of the above.
45. The ideal Plan concept in essentialism can be dangerous because it
(A) makes taxonomists accept types in their work.
(B) causes the lumping together of kinds that are unique in essential biological ways.
(C) invokes divination which cannot be empirically defined.
(D) makes it possible for polymorphic kinds to be assigned to different taxa.
46. Which of the following statements makes Linnaeus a confirmed Nominalist?
(A) He asserted that species are as many as the infinite created them from the beginning.
(B) He believed that the Genus is the primary taxon.
(C) He believed that the Genus defined the characters and not the characters of the genus.
(D) All of the above.
47. Which of the following statements is not true of species defined as "an irreducible cluster of organisms
diagnostically distinct from other such cluster"?

1st published in 1905 - Charles Darwin
3rd edition - 1985 - Richard Owen
Fourth - 2000 ELYON

Blm 2/3

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Faculty of Science First Semester Examinations, 2011/2012 Session

BIOL 215 - TAXONOMY AND BIOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Instructions: Attempt ALL the questions asked. Choose only ONE OPTION per question. Time: 1 1/2 hrs

- The multi-volume book titled *Historia Naturalis* was written by (A) 33-90 AD. (B) 384-323 BC. (C) 27-7 AD. (D) 370-285 BC.
- The distinction between genera and species was made in Gaspard Bauhin's book titled (A) *Materia Medica*. (B) *Historia Plantarum*. (C) *Historia Naturalis*. (D) *Pinax theatri botanici*.
- Who was the first taxonomist to introduce classification of organisms by type and binomial definitions? (A) Aristotle. (B) Linnaeus. (C) Plinius. (D) Hutchinson.
- After which of the following authors was a handsome leguminous plant genus named? (A) Bauhin. (B) Jerome. (C) Aristotle. (D) Andrea.
- Carolus Linnaeus referred to plants with eleven to nineteen stamens as (A) Icosandria. (B) Euneandria. (C) Decandria. (D) Polyandria.
- In the doctrine of signature, the generic name *Hepatica* means that the leaf resembles the (A) heart. (B) kidney. (C) lung. (D) liver.
- Which of the following taxonomic name endings is the rank of Class? (A) -opsida. (B) -phytina. (C) -ales. (D) -oideae.
- Stamens are Polyadelphous when they are united in (A) 2 or more groups. (B) 3 or more groups. (C) 4 or more groups. (D) 2 or 3 groups.
- The book titled *Materia Medica* containing descriptions of 600 medicinal plants was written by (A) Gaspard Bauhin. (B) Pliny the Elder. (C) Aristotle. (D) Pedanius Dioscorides.

Use the characters listed below to choose the appropriate number keys for *Carica papaya* and *Sorghum*

- Carica papaya*
(A) 0100010101 (B) 10001010 (C) 1001100 (D) 01101001
- Sorghum*
(A) 10010010 (B) 01011001 (C) 01000101 (D) 10100100

- Which of the following suffixes is of a plant family? (A) -opsida. (B) -phytina. (C) -aceae. (D) -oideae.
- Plant specimens collected for identification without fruits and flowers are said to be (A) compound. (B) fertile. (C) simple. (D) sterile.
- When attempting to identify an unknown plant, the usual thing to do first is to refer to (A) Flora. (B) books. (C) Manuals. (D) Bulletins.

GPSON
Genera Plantarum secundum
Naturam Descriptio

13. The name of the special box used for storage of large specimens is called a ☒ (C) carpological box. (A) storage can. (B) storage box. (D) cabinet.
16. Which of the following is a common example of a Division? ☒ (A) Magnoliophyta. (B) Asteriales. (C) Rosineae. (D) Pieropsida.
17. Which of the following authors is a Herbalist? ☒ (A) Leonart Fuch. (B) George Bentham. (C) Pliny the Elder. (D) Carolus Linnaeu.
18. The system of classification that is based on the evolutionary descent of plants is ☒ (C) Phylogenetic. (A) Phylogenetic. (B) Chemogenetic. (D) Phenogenetic.
19. Theoprastus classified 500 plants on the basis of ☒ (C) scent and use for humans. (A) color and growth habit. (B) availability and use for humans. (D) growth habit and use for humans.
20. The book titled 'Institutiones Rei Herbariae' was written by the French Botanist ☒ (D) Joseph Pitton de Tournefort. (A) John Ray. (B) Andrea Caesalpino. (C) De Candolle.
21. The description of the floral parts of flowering plants is referred to as ☒ (D) Phytogeography. (A) Phytography. (B) Phyllotaxy. (C) Phylogeny.
22. Homonymy is most problematic when it occurs at the ☒ (C) generic level. (A) specific level. (B) family level. (D) class level.
23. The latinized feminine form of the name Smith when used as a specific epithet is ☒ (D) smithorum. (A) smithum. (B) smithi. (C) smithae.
24. A specimen collected from the same locality as a holotype is called ☒ (D) paralectotype. (A) lectotype. (B) topotype. (C) paratype.
25. A neotype is a specimen chosen to replace a lost or destroyed ☒ (A) holotype. (B) haplotype. (C) syntype. (D) paralectotype.
26. An allotype is a specimen of ☒ (B) sex opposite to the holotype. (A) the same sex as the paratype. (C) sex opposite to the syntype. (D) the same sex as the holotype.
27. Guidelines of Zoological nomenclature were first established in the year ☒ (A) 1905. (B) 1925. (C) 1965. (D) 1955.
28. The most recent edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature came into effect in the year ☒ (D) 2000. (A) 1965. (B) 1985. (C) 2005.
29. Which of the following is not a guiding principle in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature? ☒ (A) Identification. (B) Designation of types. (C) Validity. (D) Priority.
30. A replacement name is ☒ (D) None of the preceding. (A) a junior synonym. (B) objective. (C) a nomen oblitum.
31. Common names are ☒ (B) subjective. (A) objective. (C) prioritized. (D) objectionable.
32. Which of the following suffixes is zoologically correct? ☒ (D) superfamily = "oidea". (A) superfamily = "oidea". (B) family = "inae". (C) subfamily = "ini".

openda
openda
ales
inae

cae
aceae
oid