

Science For Class IX
Diversity in Living Organisms

<1M>

(Q.1) <#> Classification according to habitat was done by:

- (A) Darwin (B) Aristotle (C) Linnaeus (D) Haeckel

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(Q.2) <#> 'The Origin of Species' was written by:

- (A) Linnaeus (B) Whittaker (C) Parasara (D) Darwin

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(Q.3) <#> Diversity of life forms is:

- (A) Biology (B) Ecology (C) Biodiversity (D) Botany

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(Q.4) <#> Five kingdom classification was proposed by:

- (A) Woese (B) Haeckel (C) Darwin (D) Whittaker

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(Q.5) <#> The highest taxon in the hierarchy of classification is:

- (A) Kingdom (B) Class (C) Phylum (D) Genus

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(Q.6) <#> Mycoplasma belongs to:

- (A) Protista (B) Monera (C) Thallophyta (D) Nematoda

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(Q.7) <#> Unicellular eukaryotic organisms belongs to this group:

- (A) Monera (B) Plantae (C) Protista (D) Animalia

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(Q.8) <#> Symbiotic relationship is seen in:

- (A) Lichens (B) Yeast (C) Mushroom (D) Rusts

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(Q.9) <#> Predominantly aquatic plant forms are seen in:

- (A) Bryophyta (B) Pteridophyta (C) Thallophyta (D) Gymnosperms

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(Q.10) <#> Amphibians of the plant kingdom are:

- (A) Angiosperms (B) Bryophytes (C) Gymnosperms (D) Pteridophytes

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(Q.11) <#> Marsilea and Horse-tails belong to:

- (A) Thallophyta (B) Angiosperms (C) Pteridophyta (D) Bryophyta

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(Q.12) <#> Naked seeds, Perennial, Evergreen, Woody plants are characteristic features of:

- (A) Gymnosperms (B) Bryophyta (C) Angiosperms (D) Pteridophyta

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(Q.13) <#> 'Seed leaves' are:

- (A) Perisperm (B) Endosperm (C) Radicle (D) Cotyledons

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(Q.14) <#> Canal system is seen in:

(A) Cnidaria (B) Annelida (C) Porifera (D) Arthropoda

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(Q.15) <#> Dorsiventrally flat bodies is a feature of:

(A) Arthropoda (B) Platyhelminthes (C) Nematoda (D) Annelida

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(Q.16) <#> Elephantiasis is caused by:

(A) Ascaris (B) Tapeworm (C) Liverfluke (D) Wuchereria

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(Q.17) <#> The largest group of animals is seen in:

(A) Porifera (B) Annelida (C) Arthropoda (D) Nematoda

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(Q.18) <#> Calcium carbonate structures form the skeleton of:

(A) Platyhelminthes (B) Echinodermata (C) Protochordata (D) Nematods

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(Q.20) <#> Cartilaginous skeleton is seen in:

(A) Tuna (B) Sharks (C) Mandarin fish (D) Flying fish

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(Q.21) <#> Mucus glands in the skin and three chambered heart are seen in:

(A) Reptilia (B) Aves (C) Pisces (D) Amphibia

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(Q.22) <#> The reptile with a four chambered heart is:

(A) Crocodile (B) Turtle (C) Lizards (D) Snakes

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(Q.23) <#> The organ modified for flight in birds is:

(A) Hindlimbs (B) Neck (C) Forelimbs (D) Fingers

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(Q.24) <#> Brood pouch is present in:

(A) Male hippocampus (B) Female hippocampus (C) Anabes (D) Exocoetus

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(Q.25) <#> Egg laying mammals are:

(A) Kangaroo and Bat (B) Echidna and Platypus (C) Echidna and Rat (D) Platypus and Whales

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(Q.29) <#> What is meant by triploblastic?

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(Q.30) <#> What is haemocoel ?

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(Q.31) <#> Name the person who has given the five-kingdom classification.

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(Q.32) <#> Which is the largest phylum of animal kingdom?

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(Q.33) <#> What is the function of canal system in sponges?

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(Q.34) <#> Species is

- (A) The group of closely related population
- (B) The group of organisms capable of interbreeding to produce fertile off-springs
- (C) A number of families having common characters
- (D) None of these

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(Q.36) <#> The plant group having naked seeds are

- (A) Gymnosperm
- (B) Angiosperm
- (C) Pteridophyta
- (D) Bryophyta

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(Q.37) <#> Choose the correct sequence of taxonomic categories-

- (A) Class - Phylum - Order – Family – Genus – Species
- (B) Division – Class – Order – Family – Genus – Species
- (C) Division – Class – Family – Order – Genus – Species
- (D) Phylum – Order – Class – Family – Genus – Species

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(Q.38) <#> What is the purpose of classification?

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(Q.39) <#> What do you mean by evolution?

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(Q.40) <#> What are the bases due to which plants and animals are classified as different categories?

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(Q.47) <#> Define advantage of using scientific name instead of common name?

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<#> What is the mode of nutrition in fungi

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<#> Name the regions of mega diversity

<\$>

<#> What is the meaning of arthropoda

<\$>

<2M>

(Q.41) <#> What are the four main characteristics of chordates?

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(Q.43) <#> Write the different groups of Plant Kingdom.

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(Q.44) <#> Will advanced organisms be the same as complex organisms? Why?

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<#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Monera

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<#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to protista

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<#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to fungus

- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Tylophyta
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Bryophyta
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Pteridophyta
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Porifera
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Cnidaria
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to platyhelminthes
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Nemat helminthes
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Mollusca
- <\$>
- <#> Draw a neat labeled diagram of organism belonging to Echinodermata
- <\$>
- <#> List any two important features of protochordata. Give examples
- <\$>
- <#> What is the primary characteristic on which the first division of organisms is made? Why
- <\$>
- <3M>
- (Q.42) <#> Draw the hierarchy of the classification?
- <\$>
- (Q.45) <#> Differentiate between Poriferans and Coelenterates.
- <\$>
- (Q.46) <#> What are the differences between bryophyta and pteridophyta?
- <\$>
- (Q.48) <#> Define the main characteristics of Vertebrata.
- <\$>
- (Q.49) <#> Bat can fly still it is placed in mammals. Why?
- <\$>
- (Q.50) <#> Why thallophytes, bryophytes and pteridophytes are called 'cryptogams'?
- <\$>
- (Q.52) <#> Point out differences between the following:
- (a) Bony and cartilaginous fishes.
- (b) Bilateral and radial symmetry.
- (c) Notochord and nerve chord.
- <\$>
- (Q.53) <#> Write a brief account about angiosperms.
- <\$>
- <#> List any four important characters of phylum Echinodermata? Give examples
- <\$>
- <#> Differentiate platyhelminthes and nemathelminthes

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<#> List any four Important characters of Phylum Annelida. Give two examples

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<#> Name the Scientist who classified Monera and How, list any two important features of Monera

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<#> What is the bases for further classification of plants

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<#> What is binomial nomenclature? What are the conventions followed in doing so?

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<#> What is the basis for five kingdom system of classification

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<#> differentiate Monocots and Dicots (3 points)

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<#> classify the following as Monocots and Dicots, paddy, groundnut, corn

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<#> What are cold blooded and warm blooded animals? Give examples

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<5M>

(Q.51) <#> Show the diagrammatic representation of five-kingdom classification.

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<#> Mention the diff closes of Vertebrata and also mention one important character of each class.

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