



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - S CHAND BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

##### Fill In The Blanks

1. Eumetazonas have proper differentiation into tissues and .....

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##### Diversity In Living Organisms

1. In Thallophyta sex organs are simple and ..... Called

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2. Tube feet are the ..... Organs of echinoderms.

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3. Skeleton of sponges is made up of ..... and .....

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4. Skin of reptiles is covered by .....

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5. Scales, features and hairs form ..... Of vertebrates

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6. Fungi are .....

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7. .... is a phylum of spiny skinned marine nonchordates

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8. .... of birds are modified fore limbs.

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9. Ascaris has a ..... Symmetry.

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10. .... has naked seeds.



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11. Ferns are example of .....



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12. Match the contents of the column I and II

Column I	Column II
1. <i>Cestum</i>	(a) Flightless
2. <i>Amphioxus</i>	(b) Mollusca
3. Sting ray	(c) Osteichthyes
4. Ctenidia	(d) <i>Bufo</i>
5. <i>Anabas</i>	(e) Mammals
6. Toad	(f) Ctenophora
7. Kiwi	(g) Lancelet
8. <i>Hemidactylus</i>	(h) Chondrichthyes
9. Pinnæ	(i) House wall lizard



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13. Match the contents of the column I and II

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. Notochord	(a) Urochordata	(i) Hirudinaria
2. Hydra	(b) Fresh water	(ii) Acoelomata
3. Choanocytes	(c) Liver-fluke	(iii) Tail of larva
4. Acorn worm	(d) Hemichordata	(iv) Nematocyst
5. Flame cell	(e) Porifera	(v) Mesohyl
6. Leech	(f) Suckers	(vi) Balanoglossus
7. Flower	(g) Placoid scale	(vii) Prokaryote
8. Nucleoid	(h) Eubacteria	(viii) Shark
9. Ventral mouth	(i) Angiosperm	(ix) Seed in fruit



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14. Which type of nutrition-autotrophic (A), decomposer (D), detritivore (Dt) and holozoic (H)-occurs in the organism listed below

Organisms	Nutrition
1. Pheretima	.....
2. Rhizopus	.....
3. Paramecium	.....
4. Pisum	.....
5. Myxine	.....



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15. Match the stimulus with appropriate response

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Acoelomata (A)</i>	<i>Pseudocoelomata (P)</i>	<i>Celomata (C)</i>
1. <i>Ascaris</i>	.....	.....	.....
2. <i>Fasciola</i>	.....	.....	.....
3. <i>Pavo</i>	.....	.....	.....
4. <i>Homo</i>	.....	.....	.....
5. <i>Sycon</i>	.....	.....	.....
6. <i>Hydra</i>	.....	.....	.....



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16. Who coined the term biodiversity ?



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17. Why is India called a megadiversity centre?



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18. The task of studying the diversity of living organisms can be made easier and more effective if the various organisms are arranged in an .....

Manner.

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19. What are common names ? Write down their disadvantages.

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20. What is binomial nomenclature ? Give its advantages.

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21. Write down conventions and rules of binomial nomenclature.

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22. What is the procedure of providing distinct and proper names to organisms ?



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23. Local names used for recognising objects are called .....



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24. How is a common name misleading ?



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25. Why is scientific name latinised ?



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26. Linnaeus proposed what sort of classification of organisms?



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27. Why Darwin is linked with natural system of classification ?

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28. Who proposed two-kingdom system of classification ?

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29. Which group are included in kingdom Protocista ?

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30. Name that group of organisms which does not fit neatly into any scheme of classification

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**31.** Who classified organisms into five kingdoms ?

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**32.** Name structures used in locomotion in protozoa

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**33.** Name the protozoan which move by pseudopodia.

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**34.** Explain why mule is not considered as species ?

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**35.** Why are plants and animals so different ?





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36. Name the amphibians of plant kingdom.



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37. An embryonic stage is absent in which group of plantae ?



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38. What is gametophyte ?



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39. What is sporophyte ?



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**40.** Name the hair-like structures with which gametophytic plant body of bryophytes is fixed to soil.

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**41.** Which plant group has jacketed sex organs ?

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**42.** Which ones are called seeded plants ?

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**43.** What is nature of vascular bundles in dicot stem ?

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44. Vascular bundles are scattered and closed in which group of angiosperms ?

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45. Comb jellies belong to which phylum ?

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46. Which type of nutrition is found in animals?

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47. Which type of animals occur in Porifera ?

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48. In which animal phylum does tissue level of organisation occurs ?



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49. What is the name of the phylum to which round worm belong ?



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50. Which triploblastic group of animals lacks a coelom ?



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51. Canal system is characteristic of which phylum of kingdom Animalia ?



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52. Give an example of a freshwater cnidarian.



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53. What is the name of excretory structure of flatworms ?



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54. Name the annelid which sucks blood from cattle and human beings.



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55. Name the largest phylum of Animalia.



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56. Which mollusc does produce pearls ?



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57. Tube feet occur in which types of animals.

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58. What are the organs of locomotion in insects ?

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59. Balanoglossus is member of which group animals.

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60. To which group does sea horse (Hippocampus) belong ?

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61. Name a reptile which does not possess limbs.



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62. How many teeth are present in the beak of a bird ?



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63. What is the diaphragm of the mammals ?



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64. Redwood tree of california reaches height of

A. 25m

B. 50m

C. 75m

D. 100m

**Answer: D**

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**65.** Hotspots of biodiversity means

- A. areas of the Earth that contain many endemic species
- B. species serves as proxy for entire communities in particular areas
- C. species in particular niche/area
- D. species diversity at particular areas

**Answer: A**

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**66.** The total number of species, that are known and described , range between:



A. 0.5-1.0 million

B. 1.1-1.2 million

C. 1.7-1.8 million

D. 2.5-3.0 million

**Answer: C**



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**67.** The science of naming organism is called

A. identification

B. nomenclature

C. classification

D. taxonomy

**Answer: B**



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68. The system of nomenclature evolved by Linnaeus is

- A. monomial
- B. vernacular
- C. binomial
- D. polynomal

**Answer: C**



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69. Binomial nomenclature consists of two words

- A. gens and species
- B. order and family
- C. family and genus

D. species and variety

**Answer: A**



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70. In binominal name, which is written in capital ?

- A. first alphabets of generic name
- B. all alphabets of generic word
- C. first alphabet of specific word
- D. all alphabets of specific word

**Answer: A**



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71. Homo : generic name :: Sapines : .....

A. species name

B. human name

C. division name

D. organism name

**Answer: A**



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**72. Who has divided Prokaryota (Monera) into Archaea and Eubacteria ?**

A. Haeckel

B. Copeland

C. Woese

D. Whittaker

**Answer: C**



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73. The eukaryotic kingdom Protocista was created by

A. Whittaker

B. Woese

C. Margulis and Schwartz

D. Haeckel

**Answer: C**



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74. Who proposed the concept of evolution ?

A. Aristotle

B. Theophrastus

C. Darwin

D. Linnaeus

**Answer: C**



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**75.** Phylogeny is study of

- A. development of an individual
- B. evolution of species
- C. embryonic development of an organ
- D. ecological development of an organ

**Answer: B**



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**76.** The science of classification is called

A. demography

B. taxonomy

C. biology

D. none

**Answer: B**



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77. Class is a category between

A. phylum and order

B. kingdom and phylum

C. order and family

D. family and genes

**Answer: A**



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78. "Taxon" differs from "Taxa" due to

- A. this being a higher taxonomic category than taxon
- B. this being the lower taxonomic category than taxon
- C. this being the singular of taxon
- D. this being the singular of taxa

**Answer: C**



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79. This basic unit of classification is

- A. variety
- B. species
- C. genus



D. family

**Answer: B**



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**80.** A group of similar freely inter-breeding organisms constitutes a

A. species

B. genera

C. family

D. class

**Answer: A**



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81. A group of related genera, with still less number of similarities as compared to the genus and species constitutes

- A. order
- B. class
- C. family
- D. division

**Answer: C**



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82. Genetic material of prokaryotes is called

- A. nucleoid
- B. nucleolus
- C. plasmid
- D. mesosome

**Answer: A**



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**83.** The ability of nitron of nitrogen fixation is found in

- A. monerans only
- B. both monerans and protistans
- C. protistans only
- D. fungi only

**Answer: A**



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**84.** Amoeba belongs to kingdom

- A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

**Answer: B**



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**85. Fungi resemble animals in having**

A. mycelium

B. chitin

C. glycogen

D. both (b) and (c)

**Answer: D**



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86. A plant body not different into root, stem and leaves is termed as

- A. thallus
- B. mycelium
- C. hyphae
- D. herb

**Answer: A**



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87. Chlorophyll containing, autotrophic thallophytes are called

- A. algae
- B. lichens
- C. fungi
- D. bryophytes

**Answer: A**



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**88.** The compound plants composed of algae and fungi are called

- A. algae
- B. bryophytes
- C. pteridophytes
- D. lichens

**Answer: D**



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**89.** Which of the following group of plants is called vascular cryptogams ?

- A. thallophyta

B. bryophyta

C. pteridophyta

D. angiospermae

**Answer: C**



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**90.** Which of the following plant group bears naked seeds ?

A. Pteridophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Gymnosperrmae

D. Angiospermae

**Answer: C**



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91. Reproductive structure are flowers in

- A. gymnosperms
- B. pteridophytes
- C. angiosperms
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: C**



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92. Phylum mollusca can be distinguished from other invertebrates by the presence of

- A. bilateral symmetry and exoskeleton
- B. a mantle and gills
- C. shell and non-segmented body
- D. a mantle and a non-segmented body



**Answer: D**



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**93.** The phylum of sedentary animals is

- A. Mollusca
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Porifera
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: C**



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**94.** Choanocytes are unique to

- A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Echinodermata

**Answer: B**



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**95.** Crudaria is characterised by

A. Nematoblasts

B. Coelenteron

C. Tissue level of organisation

D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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96. Tapeworm is member of phylum

- A. Annelida
- B. Porifera
- C. Nematoda
- D. Platyhelminthes

**Answer: D**



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97. Elephantiasis disease of human beings is caused by

- A. Wuchereria
- B. Ascaris
- C. Enterobius
- D. Ancylostoma

**Answer: A**



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**98.** True coelom appeared for the first time in

- A. Mollusca
- B. Nematoda
- C. Annelida
- D. Arthropoda

**Answer: C**



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**99.** Arthropods are characterised by

- A. jointed legs

B. jointed appendages

C. chitinous exoskeleton

D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**100.** In the Pila, the gastropod mollusc, the organ of the locomotion is

A. mantle

B. foot

C. tentacles

D. legs

**Answer: B**



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**101.** Starfish belongs to phylum

- A. Mollusca
- B. Coelenterata
- C. Arthropoda
- D. Echinodermata

**Answer: D**



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**102.** Echinoderms have

- A. water vascular system
- B. canal system
- C. jet propulsion
- D. book lungs

**Answer: A**



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**103.** Phylum Chordata is named after the occurrence of

- A. notochord
- B. dorsal hollow nerve cord
- C. occurrence of postnatal tail
- D. presence of gill slits

**Answer: A**



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**104.** In higher chordates, notochord is transformed into

- A. cranium

B. limbs

C. vertebral column

D. both (b) and (c)

**Answer: C**



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**105.** Balanoglossus belongs to Hemichordata which forms a connecting link between

A. unrochodates and cephalochordates

B. urochortes and vertebrates

C. cephalochordates and vertebrates

D. nonchordates and chorates

**Answer: D**



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**106.** Lateral line sense organs occur in

- A. fishes
- B. amphibian larva
- C. reptiles
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**107.** In lung fishes, the heart is

- A. single chambered
- B. two chambered
- C. three chambered
- D. four chambered

**Answer: B**



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**108.** The skin is devoid of scales in

- A. cartilaginous fish
- B. bony fishes
- C. reptiles
- D. amphibians

**Answer: D**



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**109.** A very long sticky tongue and ability to change colour occurs in

- A. garden lizard

B. chamaelon

C. python

D. king cobra

**Answer: B**



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**110.** Duck-billed platypus and echidna re

A. reptiles

B. egg-laying mammals

C. marsupial mammals

D. eutherian mammals

**Answer: B**



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111. During classification, species are distinguished, named and grouped into genera based on correlated characteristics.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**



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112. The taxonomic term taxon can substitute for any rank in the classification.



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113. Order is an assemblage of related classes.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: B**



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**114.** Plasmodium is a pathogenic human parasite.



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**115.** Monocots have parallel venation in their leaves, while dicots have netted venation.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**



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**116.** The red and brown algae do not contain any chlorophyll.



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**117.** Bryophytes are amphibians of the plant kingdom.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**



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**118.** Echinoderms are exclusively found in sea water.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**



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**119.** Cartilaginous fish have gill covers.



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120. Blue whale is the largest known fish.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: B**



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121. Prokaryotes lack true nucleus but possess all other types of organelles.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.



**Answer: B**

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**122.** Paramecium has cilia for locomotion

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**123.** Lichen is formed by symbiotic association between an alga and a fungus.

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**124.** Platypus and Echidna are reptiles that lay eggs.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: B**



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**125.** The largest bird is ostrich.



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**126.** Chameleon is an amphibian

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: B**



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127. As mammals have hair, similarly reptiles have scales and features

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128. Which kingdom do bacteria belong to ?

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129. Who gave five-kingdom system of classification ?

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130. Who is known as father of taxonomy ?

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**131.** Name the locomotary organs of Amoeba ?



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**132.** Which division does lichens belongs to ?



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**133.** Which division do ferns belongs to ?



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**134.** Which mode of nutrition is found in algae ?



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**135.** What is botanical name of wheat ?





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136. Which plant group is called 'amphibians' of the plant world ?



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137. Which sub-kingdom do seedless and fruitless plants belong to ?



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138. Which type of leaf venation is found in monocotyledonous plants ?



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139. During the course of evolution several species vanished from the surface of the Earth. (True/False)



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**140.** The diversity we see today is the result of 3.5 billion years of organic evolution. (True/False)

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**141.** Which is written first, generic or specific name.

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**142.** Binomial system of nomenclature was given by ..... (Fill in the blanks)

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**143.** No two organism can have the same combination of genus and species (True or False)

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**144.** In which year Robert H. Whittaker proposed five kingdom classification ?

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**145.** Who had divided kingdom Monera into Archaeobacteria and Eubacteria ?

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**146.** What is the contribution of Margulis and Schwartz ?

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**147.** Name the book of Linnaeus which was released in 1735.

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**148.** In which book Linnaeus first of all described botanical nomenclature ?



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**149.** Define classification.



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**150.** Who had proposed the theory of natural selection ?



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**151.** Reverse food material of algae is



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152. To which division of plantae does belong the deodar trees of Himalayan region ?

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153. What is the venation in monocots ?

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154. What is common name of Funaria ?

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155. In which group of plants in the sporophyte parastic over gametophyte ?

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**156.** Why do algae live in well lighted areas ?

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**157.** Give an example of unicellular fungi.

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**158.** What is botanical name of mushroom ?

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**159.** Give an example of Gram-negative eubacteria.

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**160.** Whittaker classified organisms into five kingdoms of plantae, animalia, fungi, monera and .....

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**161.** What is the other name of cyanobacteria ?

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**162.** What is the name of nitrogen fixing bacterium found in the root nodules of legumes ?

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**163.** Cyanobacterial cells which are specialised for nitrogen fixation are

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164. What type of nutrition is found in Euglena ?



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165. Which one is the kingdom of multicellular decomposers ?



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166. Which are sensitive to  $SO_2$  pollution?



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167. What is the mode of nutrition in fungi ?



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168. What are triploblastic animals ?



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**169.** What is present between ectoderm and endoderm of diploblastic animals ?



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**170.** Name the germinal layer that exists in between ectoderm and endoderm of triploblastic animals.



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**171.** Animals in which phylum have numerous pores in their body.



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**172.** Portuguese Man of War is



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173. In which phylum pseudocoelom occurs ?



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174. Write the scientific name of pearl oyster ?



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175. What is popular name of Torpedo fish ?



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176. What is the popular name of Trygon fish ?



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177. What is use of swim bladder of bony fishes ?



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178. To which group does crocodile belong ?



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179. What is the characteristic of avian bones ?



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180. Give an example of flightless birds ?



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181. What is the name of voice box of birds ?





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**182.** What is the major characteristic of mammals ?



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**183.** Why are bryophytes called the amphibians of the plant kingdom?



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**184.** Lichens-The symbiotic association of fungus and algae.



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**185.** Aquatic adaptations of fishes.



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**186.** Aerial adaptations of birds.



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**187.** What is the basis of classification of living organisms.



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**188.** FIVE KINGDOM CLASSIFICATION



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**189.** Need and advantages of nomenclature and scientific names of living organisms.



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**190.** Basic of animal classification.



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**191.** Why do we classify organisms?



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**192.** Give three examples of the range of variations that you see in life-forms around you.



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**193.** What is the primary characteristic on which the first division of organism is made ?



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**194.** On what bases are plants and animals put into different categories?

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**195.** Which organisms are called primitive and how are they different from the so-called advanced organisms?

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**196.** Will advanced organisms be the same as complex organisms? Why?

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**197.** What is the criterion for classification of organisms as belonging to kingdom Monera or Protista?

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**198.** In which kingdom will you place an organism which is single- celled, eukaryotic and photosynthetic?

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**199.** In the hierarchy of classification, which grouping will have the smallest number of organisms with maximum common characteristics and which will have the largest number of organisms?

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**200.** Which division among plants has the simplest organisms?

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**201.** How are pteridophytes different from the phanerogams?

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**202.** How do gymnosperms and angiosperms differ from each other?

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**203.** How do poriferan animals differ from coelenterate animals?

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**204.** How do annelid animals differ from arthropods?

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**205.** What are the differences between amphibians and reptiles?

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**206.** What are the differences between animals belonging to the Aves group and those in the mammalia group?

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**207.** What are the advantages of classifying organisms ?

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**208.** How would you choose between two characteristics to be used for developing a hierarchy in classification ?

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**209.** What are the major divisions in the Plantae ? What is the basis for these divisions ?

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**210.** How are the criteria for deciding divisions in plants different from the criteria for deciding the subgroups among animals ?



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**211.** Explain how animals in Vertebrata are classified into further subgroups.



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**212.** Write true (T) or false (F).

- (a) Whittaker proposed five kingdom classification.
- (b) Monera is divided into archaebacteria and eubacteria.
- (c) Starting from class species comes before the genus.
- (d) Anabaena belongs to the kingdom-Monera.
- (e) Blue green algae belongs to the kingdom-Protista.
- (f) All prokaryotes are classified under Monera.



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**213.** Fill in blanks :

- (a) ..... Has smallest number of organisms with maximum number of similar characters
- (b) Fungi show .....mode of nutrition
- (c) Cell wall of fungi is made up of .....
- (d) Chemical nature of chitin is .....
- (e) ..... are called amphibians of plant kingdom
- (f) Association between blue-green algae and fungi is called as .....



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**214.** You are provided with seeds of Gram, Wheat, Rice, Pumpkin, Maize and Pea. Classify them whether they are monocot or dicot.



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**215.** Match the items of Column A with items of column B

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
(a) <i>Marsilea</i>	(i) Angiosperms
(b) <i>Penicillium</i>	(ii) Gymnosperms
(c) Flagella	(iii) Pteridophyta
(d) Naked seed	(iv) Bryophyta
(e) Covered seed	(v) Thallophyta
(f) <i>Cladophora</i>	(vi) Fungi
(g) <i>Marchantia</i>	(vii) <i>Euglena</i>



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**216.** Match the articles of Column A with those of Column B

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
(a) Jointed legs	(i) Mollusca
(b) Soft bodied animals	(ii) Echinodermata
(c) Diploblastic	(iii) Arthropoda
(d) Spiny skinned animals	(iv) Coelenterata
(e) Pore bearing animals	(v) Annelida
(f) Metamerism	(vi) Porifera



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**217.** Classify the following organisms based on absence of true coelom as acoelomate, pseudocoelomate, and coelomate : Spongilla, Sea anemone,

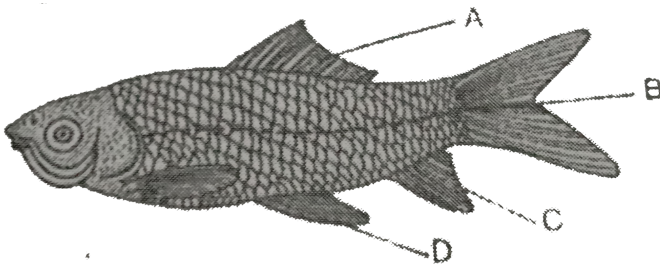
Planaria, Liver fluke, Wuchereria, Ascaris, Nereis, Earthworm, Scorpion,  
Birds, Fishes and Horse

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**218.** Endoskeleton of fishes are made up of cartilage and bone. Classify the following fishes as cartilaginous or bony : Torpedo, sting ray, Dog fish, Rohu, Angler fish, Exocetus.

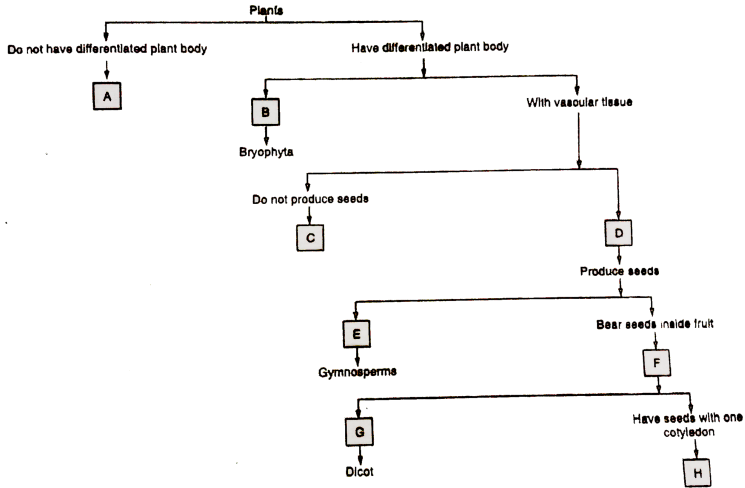
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**219.** Label A,B,C and D is the given figure. Give the function of B



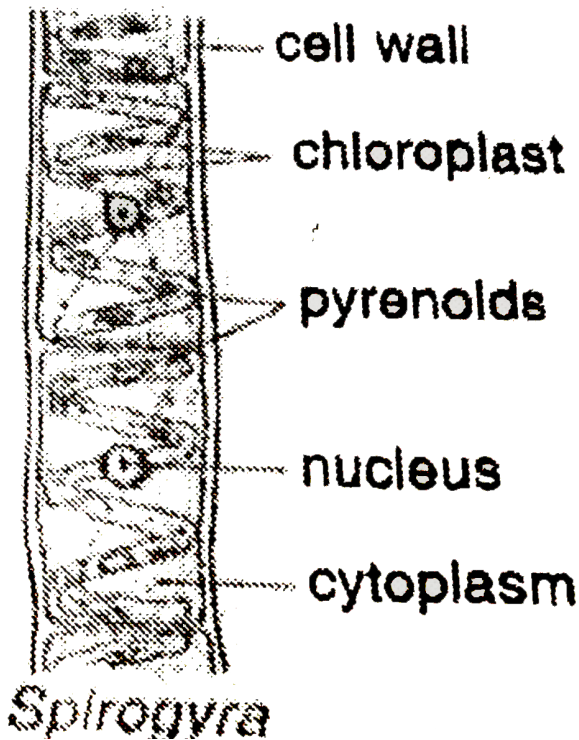
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220. Fill the boxes with appropriate characteristics/plant groups



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221. Write name of a few thallophytes. Draw a labelled diagram of Spirogyra.



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222. Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta are called cryptogams.

Gymnosperms and angiosperms are called Phanerogams. Discuss why ?

Draw one example of gymnosperm.

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**223.** Define terms and one examples of each (a) Bilateral symmetry, (b) Coelom, (c) Triploblastic.

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**224.** You are given leech, Nereis, Scolopendra, prawn and scorpion, and all have segmented body organisation. Will you classify them in one group? If no, give the important characters based on which you will separate these organisms into different groups.

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**225.** Which organism is more complex and evolved among bacteria, mushroom and mango tree? Give reasons.

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**226.** Differentiation between flying lizard and bird. Draw the diagram.



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**227.** List out some common features in Cat, Rat and Bat



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**228.** Why do we keep both snake and turtle in the same class ?



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**229.** What is symbiosis ? Name a symbiotic life form. Mention specific organisms which display the symbiotic relationship in this life form.



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**230.** (a) Identify two features possessed by all chordates

(b) In which class would you place any organism which has

(i) a scaly exoskeleton and a bony endoskeleton

(ii) a scaly exoskeleton and lay eggs outside water ?



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**231.** What are the differences between animals belonging to the Aves group and those in the mammalia group?



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**232.** Identify the plant bodies, which are commonly named as "cryptogamae". State and explain two characteristics which are exhibited by each category of these plant bodies.



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**233.** (i) Draw a neat diagram of Hydra

(ii) Label mesoglea and gastrovascular cavity

(iii) Name the group of animals it belongs to

(iv) Name one species of this group that lives in colonies.



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**234.** Define terms and one examples of each (a) Bilateral symmetry, (b) Coelom, (c) Triploblastic.



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**235.** Write any three differences between Amphibia and Mammalia belonging to kingdom Animalia.



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**236.** Picks the odd one out and justify your choice by giving reasons

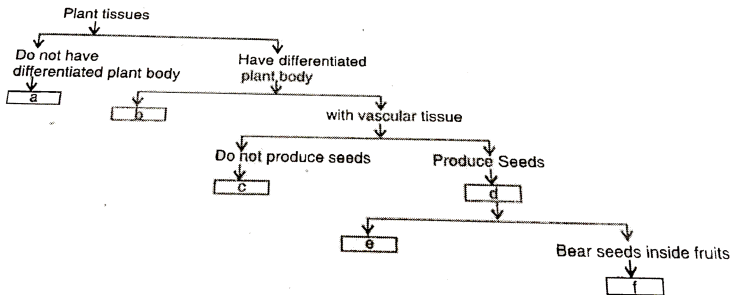
(a) Moss, fern, Pinus, Spirogyra

(b) Sea cucumber, Octopus, Feather star, Star fish.



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**237.** In the given classification scheme fill in the boxes with appropriate plant groups



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**238.** A branch of biology which deals with the identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms is called

A. morphology

B. ecology

C. taxonomy

D. phytogeography

**Answer: C**



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**239.** Basic taxonomic category is

A. population

B. species

C. variety

D. breed

**Answer: B**



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**240.** Natural system of classification employs

- A. complexity of cell structure
- B. complexity of body structure
- C. organisation
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**241.** Who proposed two-kingdom system of classification ?

- A. R.Whittaker
- B. Carolus Linnaeus
- C. Schimper

D. Eichler

**Answer: B**



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**242.** What is true is a scientific name ?

A. specific name is written first

B. generic name starts with small letter

C. generic name starts with capital letter while specific name starts with small letter

D. it is written in English

**Answer: C**



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**243.** Sex organs are unicellular and non-jacketed in

- A. algae
- B. bryophytes
- C. pteridophytes
- D. gymnosperms

**Answer: A**



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**244.** Amoeba has a contractile vacuole for

- A. osmoregulation
- B. storage
- C. turgidity
- D. gaseous exchange

**Answer: A**



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**245.** Male *Ascaris* can be distinguished from female ones by

- A. curved posterior
- B. round shape end
- C. presence of penial setae
- D. both (a) and (c)

**Answer: D**



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**246.** In angiosperms

- A. xylem possess vessels

B. phloem has sieve tubes and companion cells

C. flowers are reproductive structures

D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**247.** The largest phylum of animalia is

A. Arthropoda

B. Annelida

C. Mollusa

D. Cnidaria

**Answer: A**



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**248. Mammals**

- A. lay eggs
- B. possess body hair
- C. have a skin with scales
- D. all the above

**Answer: B**



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**249. Find the incorrect pair**

- A. Leech - phylum Annelida
- B. Octopus - Phylum Mollusca
- C. Fasciola - phylum Platyhelminthes
- D. starfish - phylum Chordata



**Answer: D**



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**250.** Which taxonomic term may be substituted for any rank in the classification ?

A. class

B. genus

C. species

D. taxon

**Answer: D**



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**251.** Algae belong to

- A. Thallophytes
- B. bryophytes
- C. pteridophytes
- D. all of the above

**Answer: A**

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**252.** Algae are characterized by

- A. pyrenoids
- B. aquatic habit
- C. unicellular sex organs
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**

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**253.** In Whittaker's classification, non-nucleated unicellular organisms/procaryotes are included under

- A. Protista
- B. Porifera
- C. Fungi
- D. Protozoa

**Answer: A**



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**254.** The mode of nutrition in all fungi is characteristically

- A. symbiotic
- B. autotrophic
- C. holozoic

D. saprotrophic

**Answer: D**



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**255.** The body of organisms has chitinous cell wall and is made up of hyphae and mycelium

A. Spirogyra

B. Rhizopus

C. Funaria

D. Riccia

**Answer: B**



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**256.** The algal partner of a lichen is called

- A. mycobiont
- B. phycobiont
- C. both above
- D. none above

**Answer: B**



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**257.** Comb jellies belong to

- A. Scyphozoa
- B. Hydrozoa
- C. Ctenophora
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: C**



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**258.** Which one of the following is cold-blooded animal ?

- A. birds
- B. monkey
- C. rat
- D. lizard

**Answer: D**



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**259.** Naked seeds are present in

- A. Pinus

B. mango

C. mustard

D. lemon

**Answer: A**



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**260.** Which of the following is a monocot ?

A. carrot

B. wheat

C. mango

D. mustard

**Answer: B**



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261. Which of the following is parasitic protozoan ?

- A. Amoeba
- B. Entamoeba
- C. Euglena
- D. Paramecium

**Answer: B**



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262. Canal system is present in phylum

- A. Cnidaria
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Porifera
- D. Protozoa



**Answer: C**



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**263.** Placoid scales are present in

- A. Anabas
- B. Scoliodon
- C. Lizard
- D. Crocodile

**Answer: B**



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**264.** Metamerism is characteristic feature of

- A. Chordata

B. Annelida

C. Mollusca

D. Nematoda

**Answer: B**



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**265.** The excretory organs of Annelida are

A. nephridia

B. statocysts

C. archeocytes

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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266. Respiration in arthropods occurs through

- A. gills
- B. booklungs
- C. trachea
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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267. Which of the following classes has largest number of animals ?

- A. mammals
- B. pisces
- C. insecta
- D. reptilia

**Answer: C**



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**268.** Spiders and scorpions are

- A. insecta
- B. millipedes
- C. arachnids
- D. crustacea

**Answer: C**



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**269.** Amphioxus belongs to

- A. Craniata

B. Hemichordata

C. Urochordata

D. Cephalochordata

**Answer: D**



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**270.** Herdmania is a

A. Urochordate

B. Cephalochordate

C. Hemichordate

D. Craniate

**Answer: A**



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271. What is common between Ostrich penguin and Kiwi ?

- A. running
- B. migratory
- C. flightless
- D. four toed

**Answer: C**



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272. Which of the following has two chambered heart ?

- A. Labeo
- B. Hemidactylus
- C. Bufo
- D. Columba

**Answer: A**



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**273.** Swim bladder is present in

- A. bony fishes
- B. cartilaginous fishes
- C. toad
- D. duck

**Answer: A**



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**274.** Organisms without nucleus and cell organelles belong to

- (i) fungi (ii) protista
- (iii) cyanobacteria (iv) archaebacteria

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i) and (iv)
- D. (ii) and (iii)

**Answer: B**

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**275.** Carl von Linna was involved with which branch of science?

- A. morphology
- B. physiology
- C. taxonomy
- D. medicine

**Answer: C**

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276. The book *systema naturae* was written by

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Haeckel
- C. Whittaker
- D. Robert Brown

**Answer: A**



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277. The book *Origin of species* is written by

- A. Darwin
- B. Haeckel
- C. Linnaeus

D. Whittaker

**Answer: A**



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**278.** five kingdom classification was proposed by

A. Morgan

B. R. Whittaker

C. Linnaeus

D. Haeckel

**Answer: B**



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**279.** In a taxonomic hierarchy, family is interpolated between

A. division and class

B. class and order

C. genus and species

D. order and genus

**Answer: D**

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**280.** Well defined nucleus is absent in

A. blue green algae

B. diatoms

C. algae

D. Yeast

**Answer: A**

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**281.** Who introduced the system of scientific nomenclature of organisms

- A. Robert Whittaker
- B. Carolus Linnaeus
- C. Robert Hooke
- D. Ernst Haeckel

**Answer: B**



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**282.** Find out incorrect sentence

- A. protista includes unicellular eukaryotic organisms
- B. both menera and protista may be autotrophic and heterotrophic
- C. monerans have well defined nucleus

D. whittaker considered cell structure, mode and source of nutrition for classifying the organisms in five kingdoms.

**Answer: C**

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**283.** Which among the following produce seeds?

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnospermae

**Answer: D**

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**284.** Which among the following has specialised tissue for conduction of water ?

(i) Thallophyta

(ii) Bryophyta

(iii) Pteridophyta

(iv) Gymnospermae.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: C**



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**285.** Pteridophytes do not have

A. root

B. stem

C. flowers

D. leaves

**Answer: C**



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**286.** Which one is a true fish?

A. jelly fish

B. starfish

C. dogfish

D. silverfish

**Answer: C**



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287. Which among the following is exclusively marine?

- A. Porifera
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Mollusa
- D. Pisces

**Answer: B**



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288. In which group of animals, coelom is filled with blood?

- A. Arthropoda
- B. Annelida
- C. Nematoda



D. Echinodermata

**Answer: A**



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**289.** Which among the following have open circulatory system?

- (i) Arthropoda (ii) Mollusca  
(iii) Annelida (iv) Coelenterata

- A. (i) and (ii)  
B. (ii) and (iv)  
C. (i) and (iii)  
D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: A**



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290. Which of the following is not a criterion for classification of living organisms?

- A. body design of the organism
- B. ability to produce one's own food
- C. mambrane bound nucleus and cell organelles
- D. height of the plant

**Answer: D**



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291. Which is not an aquatic animal?

- A. Hydra
- B. jelly fish
- C. corals
- D. filaria

**Answer: D**



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**292.** Which among the following have scales?

(i) Amphibians (ii) Pisces

(iii) Reptiles (iv) Mammals

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i) and (ii)

**Answer: C**



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**293.** Find out the false statement

A. aves are cold blooded, egg laying and have four chambered heart

B. aves have feather covered body, fore limbs are mofied as wings

C. most of the mammals are viviparous

D. fishes, amphibians and reptiles are oviparous.

**Answer: C**



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**294.** Identify a member of Porifera

A. Spongilla

B. Eulena

C. Penicillium

D. Hydra

**Answer: A**



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**295.** Real organs are absent in

- A. Mollusca
- B. Cnidaria
- C. Arthropoda
- D. Echinodermata

**Answer: B**



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**296.** Corals are

- A. poriferans attached to some solid support
- B. cnidarians that are solitary living
- C. poriferans present at the sea bed

D. cnidarians that live in colonies

**Answer: D**



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**297.** The locomotory organs of Echinodermata are

A. parapodia

B. tube feet

C. muscular feet

D. jointed leg

**Answer: B**



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**298.** Differentiation in segmental fashion occurs in

A. leech

B. starfish

C. snail

D. Ascaris

**Answer: A**



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**299.** Hard calcium carbonate structures are used as skeleton by

A. Echinodermata

B. Protochordata

C. Arthropoda

D. Nematoda

**Answer: A**



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**300.** Two chambered heart occurs in

- A. crocodiles
- B. fish
- C. amphibians
- D. aves

**Answer: B**



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**301.** Skeleton is made entirely of cartilage in

- A. shark
- B. tuna
- C. rohu



D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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**302.** Amphibians do not have the following

A. three chambered heart

B. gills or lungs

C. scales

D. muscus glands

**Answer: C**



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**303.** The feature that is not a characteristic of protochordata?

- A. presence of notochord
- B. bilateral symmetry and coelom
- C. jointed leg
- D. presence of circulatory system

**Answer: C**

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**304.** Give one example of each

- (i) Asymmetry, radial symmetry and bilateral symmetry ,
- (ii) Acoelomate, pseudocoelomate and haemocoelomate.

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**305.** Why is Euglena is called plant-animal ?

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**306.** Name the organisms which has (i) Setae and parapodia (ii) Tube feet.



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**307.** What is haemocoel ? Which groups of animals have haemocoel ?



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**308.** Give one point of difference between Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.



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**309.** Identify animal groups having

(a) Soft bodied animals supported by calcareous shells ,

(b) Spiny body has radial body symmetry ,

(c) Bones light and hollow ,

(d) Four pairs of jointed legs and no wings ,

(e) External ear or pinna.

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**310.** Give one point of difference notochord and nerve cord.

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**311.** In what way, amphibians are advanced than the fishes ?

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**312.** Differentiate the nature of skin in four classes of tetrapoda.

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**313.** Describe some flight adaptations of the birds.

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314. Why are whales not grouped in fishes ?

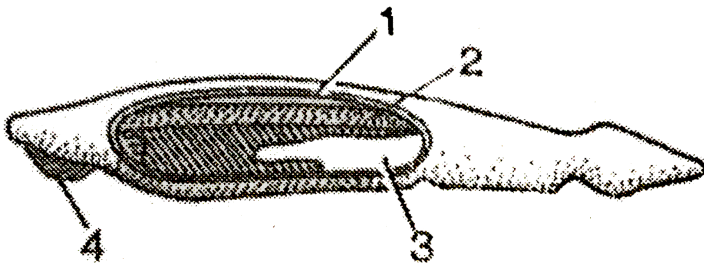
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315. (a) Identify the organism in the following figure

(b) Label the parts number 1 to 4

(c) Name the phylum in which notochord is present

(d) Name the subphylum in which notochord is present throughout life

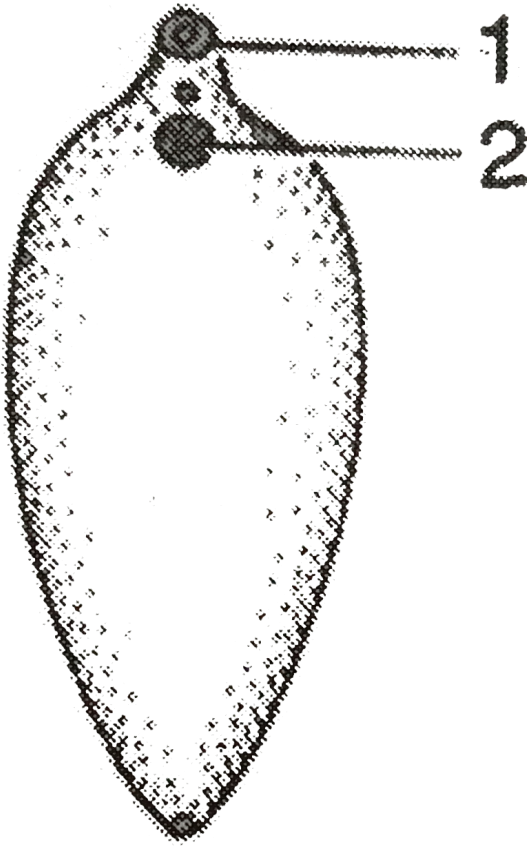


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316. (a) Identify the organism

(b) Label the part 1 and 2

(c) Write the mode the nutrition in this animal.

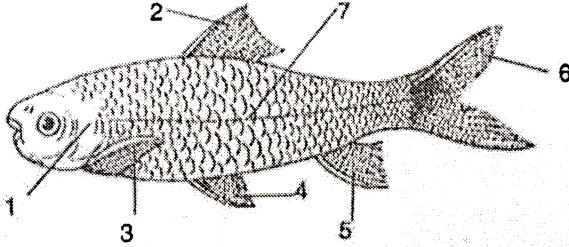


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317. (a) To which group this organism belongs ?

(b) Label the parts marked 1 to 7

(c) What is the function of part marked 7 ?



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318. Wings are absent in bed bug even then it is considered an insect. Why

?



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319. Why are protozoans regarded as early animals ?



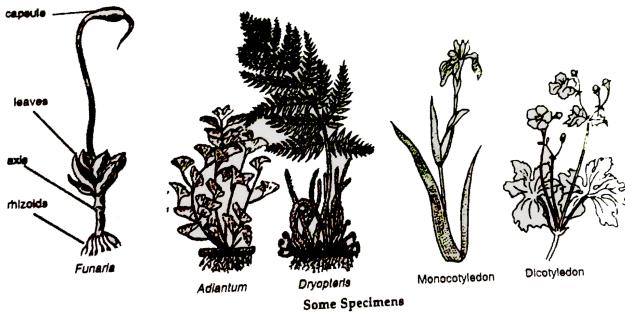
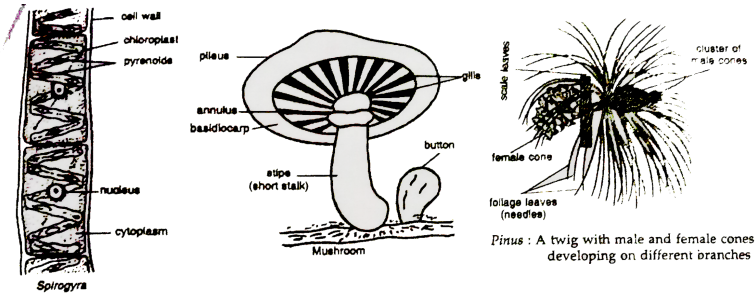
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320. Why are whales not grouped in fishes ?



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321. Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



Which of the following is common among plants and animals ?

- A. Both are prokaryotic
- B. Both are eukaryotic
- C. Both are heterotrophic

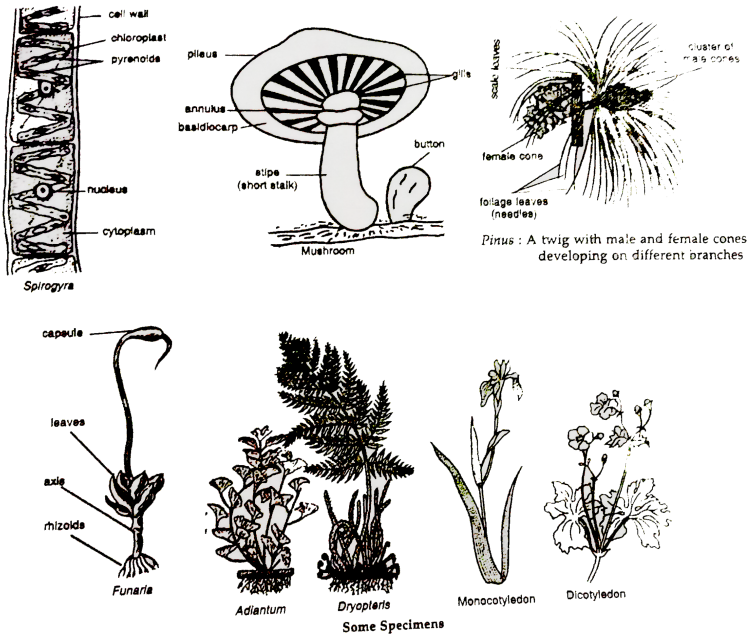


D. Both are autotrophic

Answer: B

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322. Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



A group of freely interbreeding organisms constitute

A. family

B. genus

C. species

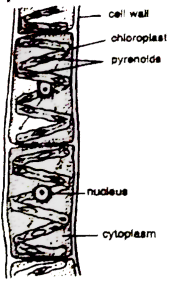
D. class

**Answer: C**

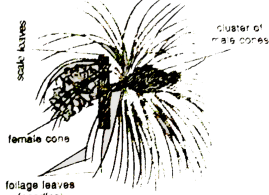
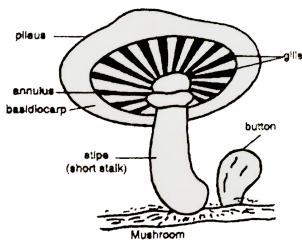


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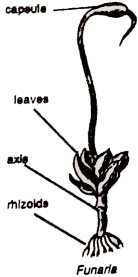
**323.** Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



*Spirogyra*



*Pinus* : A twig with male and female cones developing on different branches



*Funaria*



*Adiantum*



*Dryopteris*



Monocotyledon



Dicotyledon

Some Specimens

Cell of bacteria contain

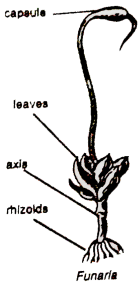
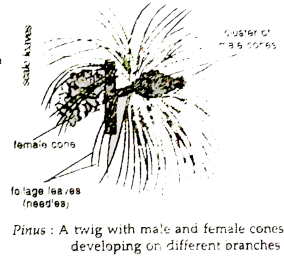
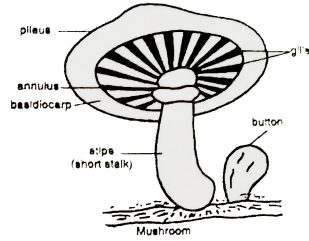
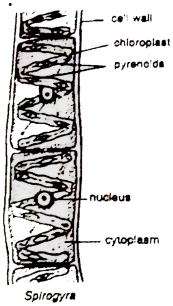
- A. cell wall
- B. chromatin fibre
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. may be (a) or (b)

**Answer: A**



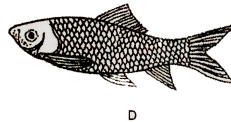
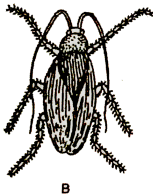
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324. Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



Some Specimens

Which of the following organisms A,B,C and D have common features that place them in the same phylum ?



A. A and B

B. B and C

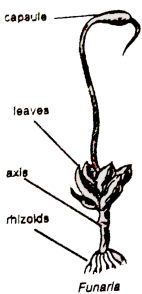
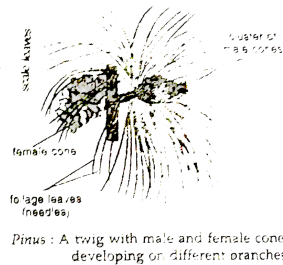
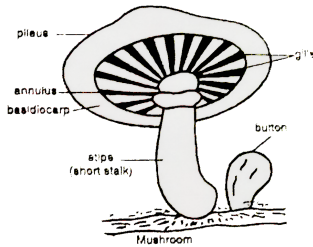
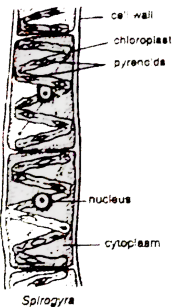
C. C and D

D. A and D

Answer: C

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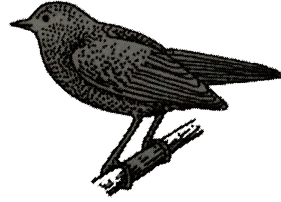
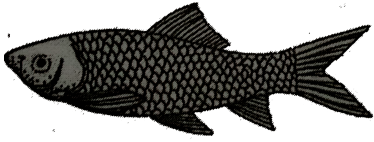
325. Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



Some Specimens

Observe the pictures of a bird and a bony fish, the feature that places

them in the same phylum is :

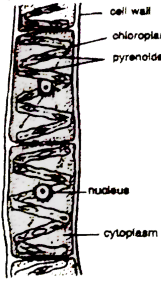


- A. pointed head
- B. bulky thorax
- C. presence of scale
- D. post anal tail

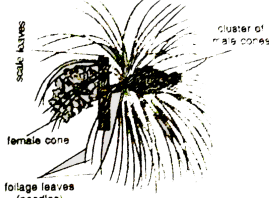
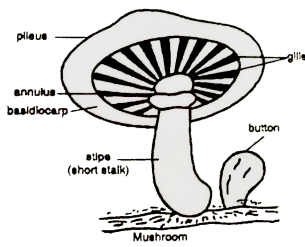
**Answer: D**

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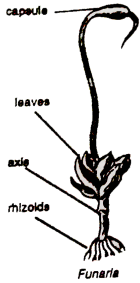
**326.** Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



*Spirogyra*



*Pinus* : A twig with male and female cones developing on different branches



*Funaria*



*Adiantum*

*Dryopteris*



Monocotyledon



Dicotyledon

Some Specimens

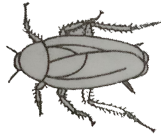
Which set of answer classifies the given organisms correctly ?



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

A.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(i) Cartilaginous fish, (ii) Annelida, (iii) Bony fish, (iv) Arthropod

B.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(i) Cartilaginous fish, (ii) Annelida, (iii) Arthropoda, (iv) Bony

C.

- (i) Bony fish, (ii) Arthropoda, (iii) Annelida, (iv) Cartilaginous

D.

- (i) Bony fish, (ii) Annelida, (iii) Arthropoda, (iv) Cartilaginous

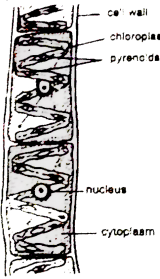
**Answer: B**



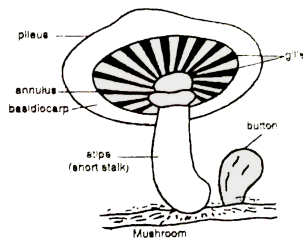
**Watch Video Solution**

**327.** Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions

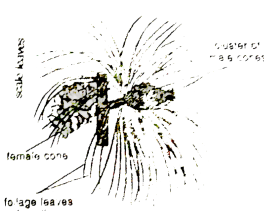




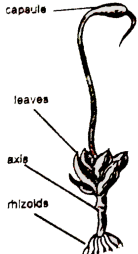
*Spirogyra*



Mushroom



*Pinitus*: A twig with male and female cones developing on different branches



*Funaria*



*Adiantum*

*Dryopteris*



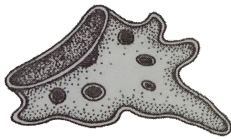
Monocotyledon



Dicotyledon

Some Specimens

Which set of answer classifies the given organisms correctly ?



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

A. (i) *Protista* (ii) *Fungi* (iii) *Pteridophyta* (iv) *Thallophyta*

B.

(i) *Fungi* (ii) *Pteridophyta* (iii) *Thallophyta* (iv) *Protista*

C.

(i) *Thallophyta* (ii) *Fungi* (iii) *Protista* (iv) *Pteridophyta*

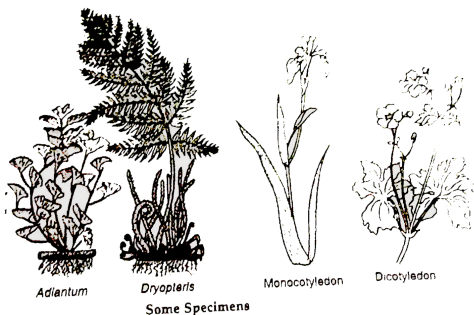
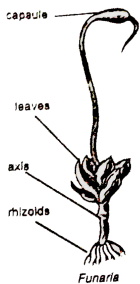
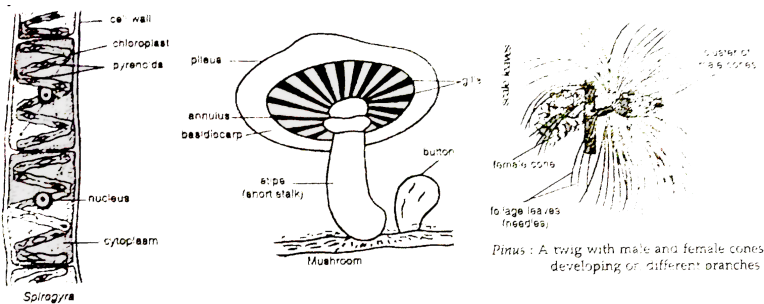
D.

- (i) Protista      (ii) Pteridophyta      (iii) Thallophyta      (iv) Fungi

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

328. Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



The distinguishing characteristic of phylum Chordata are :

A. heat with a pointed mouth

B. dorsal nerve cord

C. presence of pseudopodia

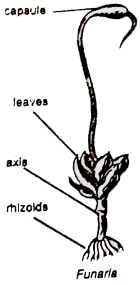
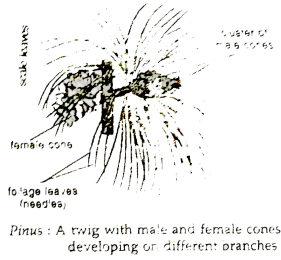
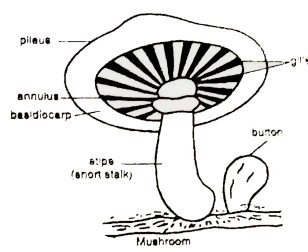
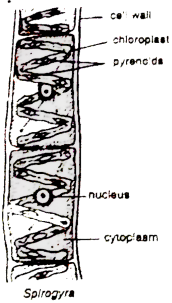
D. diploblastic

**Answer: B**



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**329.** Refer following figures to answer the forthcoming practical questions



Some Specimens

Which set of answer classifies the given organisms correctly ?



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

- A. Amphibia, Annelida, Nematoda, Arthropoda
- B. Annelida, Amphibia, Arthropoda, Nematoda
- C. Arthropoda, Nematoda, Annelida, Amphibia
- D. Nematoda, Annelida, Arthropoda, Amphibia

**Answer: D**



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**330.** Shyam has observed following parts in the given slide :

(1) Pyrenoids (2) Ribbon like chloroplast (3) Filamentous structure , Which organisms has he observed ?

A. Spirogyra

B. Moss

C. Fern

D. Pinus

**Answer: A**



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**331.** Thallophyta are group of plants which

- A. bear flowers
- B. have well developed root, stem and leaves
- C. do not have well differentiated body design
- D. have naked seeds

**Answer: C**

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**332.** Spirogyra is slimy in touch because :

- A. cell wall is made up of cellulose
- B. It is found in dirty pond water
- C. pectin layer of the cell wall dissolves in water to give a slimy touch
- D. none of these

**Answer: C**

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**333.** A student observed the permanent slide of spirogyra and labelled the following : cell organelles :

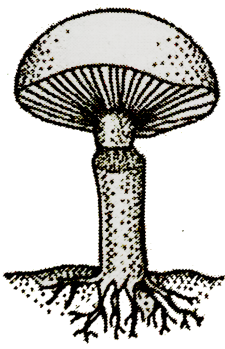
- A. nucleus, cell wall, plastid and Golgi bodies
- B. nucleus, ribbon shaped chloroplast, cell wall and pyrenoids
- C. vacuole, cell wall, nucleus and chloroplast
- D. cell wall, vacuoles, cell membrane and plastid

**Answer: B**

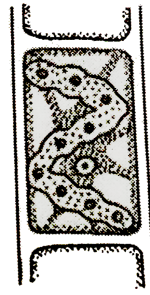


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**334.** Figures given below shows an algae and fungus. The reason that both are placed under same division. Thallophyta are :



Fungus (*Agaricus*)



Algae (*Spirogyra*)

- A. both are autotrophic
- B. both are saprophytic
- C. plant body in both is not differentiated into root, stem and leaves
- D. both have false roots

**Answer: C**



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**335.** The starch strong bodies present in the chloroplast of spirogyra are known as



A. zygospores

B. pyrenoids

C. zoospores

D. peroxisomes

**Answer: B**



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**336.** Non-flowering plants belongs to :

A. cryptogam

B. phanerogams

C. dicots

D. monocots

**Answer: A**



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**337.** These structures in spirogyra help to suspend nucleus in the cells :

A. chloroplast

B. cell wall

C. vacuole

D. cytoplasm

**Answer: D**



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**338.** The following diagram illustrates a filament of spirogyra as seen under the microscope. Its parts have been labelled as A,B,C,D. Functions of these parts are stated below randomly :

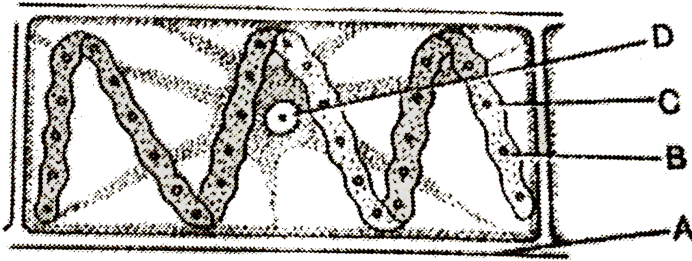
(1) performs photosynthesis

(2) controls activities of cell

(3) makes the algae slippery to touch

(4) stores starch and protein

The correct matching of the parts and their functions are



A. A-1 , B-2 , C-3 , D-4

B. A-2 , B-3 , C-4 , D-1

C. A-3 , B-4 , C-1 , D-2

D. A-4 , B-1 , C-2 , D-3

**Answer: C**



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**339.** The important features that can help a student to identify spirogyra under the microscope are :

- A. filamentous structure
- B. green - coloured cylindrical cells
- C. Spirally - coiled chloroplasts and filament like structure
- D. thick cell wall and large cell vacuole

**Answer: C**

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**340.** What is the shape of chloroplast in Spirogyra ?

- A. cup shape
- B. girdle shape
- C. spiral shape
- D. ring shape

**Answer: C**

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**341.** Which one of the following algae is not found in colonial form ?

- A. Ulothrix
- B. Volvox
- C. Pandorina
- D. Gonium

**Answer: A**



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**342.** What is the shape of chloroplast in Spirogyra.

- A. multicellular, autotrophic, root-like rhizoids
- B. cytoplasmic strands, autotrophic, presence of rhizome
- C. presence of male cones, nonvascular, filaments

D. filamentous, presence of cytoplasmic strands, presence of pyrenoids.

**Answer: D**

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**343.** Choose the option that best describes the characteristic of the organism of the Kingdom to which the mushroom belongs :

- A. unicellular prokaryotic organism
- B. saprophytic, eukaryotic, multicellular organism
- C. unicellular eukaryotic organism
- D. autotrophic eukaryotic organism

**Answer: B**

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**344.** The mode of nutrition in mushroom is :

- A. autotrophic
- B. parasitic
- C. holozoic
- D. saprophytic

**Answer: D**



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**345.** Fruiting body has chitinous cell wall :

- A. Funaria
- B. Agaricus
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Riccia

**Answer: B**



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**346.** Fruiting body in Agaricus is called :

- A. pseudocarp
- B. pericarp
- C. basidiocarp
- D. mesocarp

**Answer: C**



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**347.** Sachin identified the specimen displayed as a saprophyte called mushroom. What made him conclude so ?



- A. they have an umbrella shaped cap
- B. they are heterotrophs
- C. they derive food from dead and decaying organic matter
- D. they derive food from the soil

**Answer: C**

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**348.** The feature(s) found in Agaricus is/are :

- A. an umbrella shaped fleshy structure
- B. a mycelial body
- C. saprophytic
- D. all of these

**Answer: D**

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**349.** To which group Agaricus belong :

- A. algae
- B. fungi
- C. gymnosperm
- D. angiosperm

**Answer: B**



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**350.** Non-green saprophytic plant is :

- A. Marsilea
- B. Marchantia
- C. Paramecium

D. Rhizopus

**Answer: D**



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**351.** In which plant gills are present ?

A. Spirogyra

B. Agaricus

C. moss

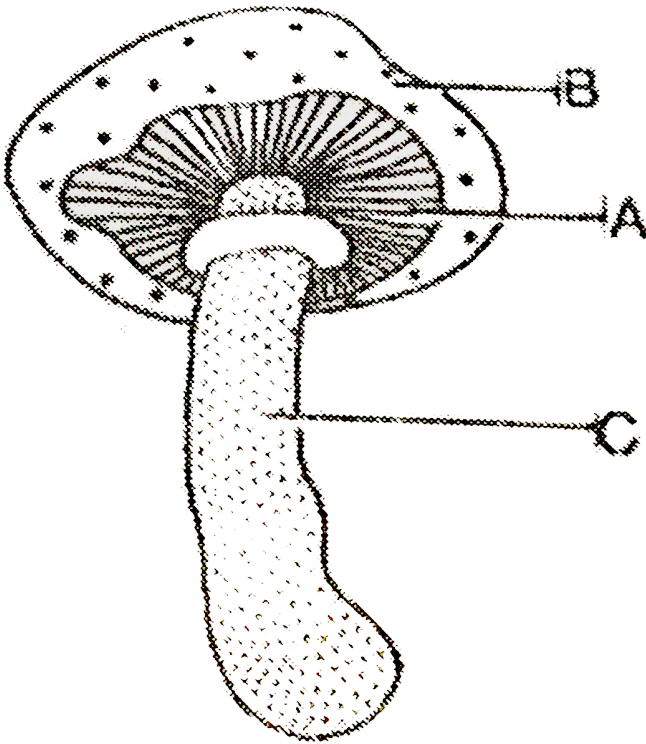
D. fern

**Answer: B**



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352. The parts marked A,B and C in the following plants are :



A. gills, pileus and stipe

B. gills, stipe and pileus

C. pileus, gills and stipe

D. stipe, gills and pileus

**Answer: A**



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**353.** In a given diagram of MCQ 10. What is marked as B ?

- A. pileus
- B. gills
- C. annulus
- D. stipe

**Answer: A**



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**354.** Identify the edible fungus form the following :

- A. Bread mould
- B. Penicillium
- C. Toad's tool

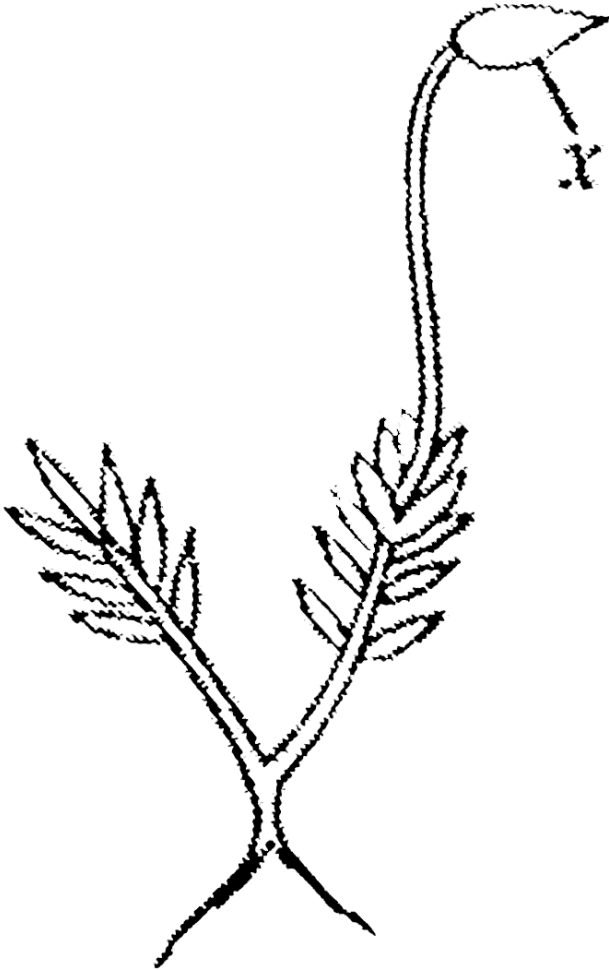
D. Mushroom

**Answer: D**



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355. In the given diagram what is x :



A. rhizoids

B. leaves

C. capsule

D. seta

**Answer: C**



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**356.** Which of the following plant groups is known as amphibians of the plant body ?

A. Algae

B. fungi

C. Gymnosperms

D. Bryophyta

**Answer: D**



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**357.** Marchantia is a

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Pteridophyta
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Bryophyta

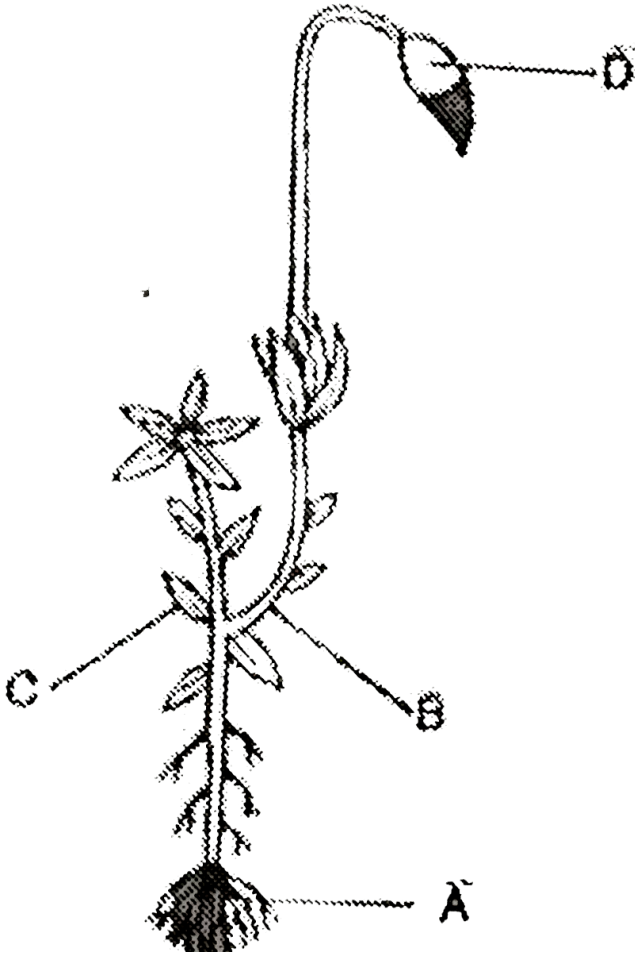
**Answer: D**



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**358.** The diagram given below illustrates a sporophyte attached to gametophyte in Moss. Its parts have been labelled as A,B,C,D by a student.

Correct labelling of parts A,B,C, and D are :



- A. female branch, male branch, rhizoids, capsule
- B. male branch, female branch, rhizoids, capsule
- C. capsule, female branch, rhizoids, capsule
- D. rhizoids, female branch, male branch, capsule

**Answer: D**



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**359.** The main plant in moss plant is of :

- A. gametophyte
- B. sporophyte
- C. may be (a) or (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

**Answer: A**



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**360.** Bryophytes are more evolved than algae because of the

- A. presence of sex organs

B. unicellular root like structures to absorb some water

C. terrestrial habitat

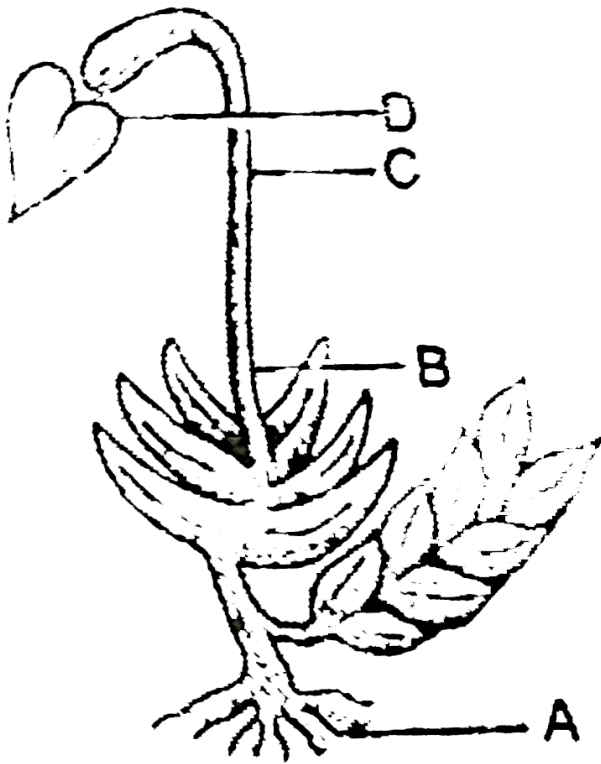
D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**361.** The given figure is of Funaria - a moss plant. The parts indicated by the letters A,B,C,D represents, which of the following structures ?



A.  $A \rightarrow$  foot :  $B \rightarrow$  rhizoids :  $C \rightarrow$  seta ,  $D \rightarrow$  capsule

B.  $A \rightarrow$  rhizoids :  $B \rightarrow$  foot :  $C \rightarrow$  seta :  $D \rightarrow$  capsule

C.  $A \rightarrow$  foot :  $B \rightarrow$  seta :  $C \rightarrow$  rhizoids :  $D \rightarrow$  capsule

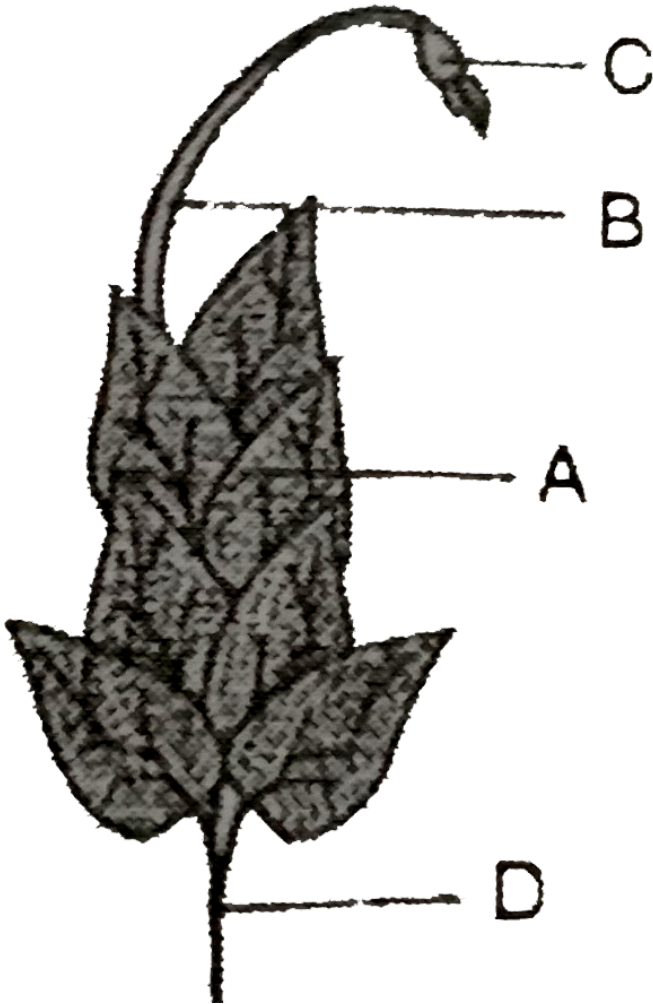
D.  $A \rightarrow$  rhizoids :  $B \rightarrow$  seta :  $C \rightarrow$  foot :  $D \rightarrow$  capsule

**Answer: C**



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362. The plant part that bears spored in the following is :



A. B

B. C

C. A

D. D

**Answer: B**



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**363.** Funaria is :

A. angiospermic plant

B. green algae

C. a moss

D. grass

**Answer: C**



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**364.** Which of the following characteristics does not belong to the ferns ?

- A. Body is differentiated to form roots, stems and leaves
- B. Presence of specialised tissues for the conduction of water and other substances
- C. Presence of sporophylls containing spores on the underside of the leaves
- D. Presence of naked seeds

**Answer: D**



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**365.** Ravi has observed rhizome and circinate leaves in the given specimen. Which specimen he has observed ?





A. fern

B. Funaria

C. Spirogyra

D. Mushroom

**Answer: A**



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**366.** Which of the following is a characteristic feature of ferns ?

- A. they have male and female cones
- B. they have rhizoids
- C. they have needle shaped leaves
- D. their plant body is differentiated into root, stem and leaves

**Answer: D**



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**367.** The plants which have naked seeds belong to the group

- A. angiosperm

B. gymnosperm

C. algae

D. fungi

**Answer: B**



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**368.** Kevin found out needle like leaves in :

A. fern

B. moss

C. pinus

D. mustard

**Answer: C**



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**369.** In Pinus the seed is :

- A. enclosed within fruit
- B. naked
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of the above

**Answer: B**



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**370.** The following figures represents :

- A. male cone of pinus
- B. female cone of pinus
- C. rachis of fern
- D. annulus of agaricus

**Answer: B**



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**371.** The plants which have naked seeds belong to the group

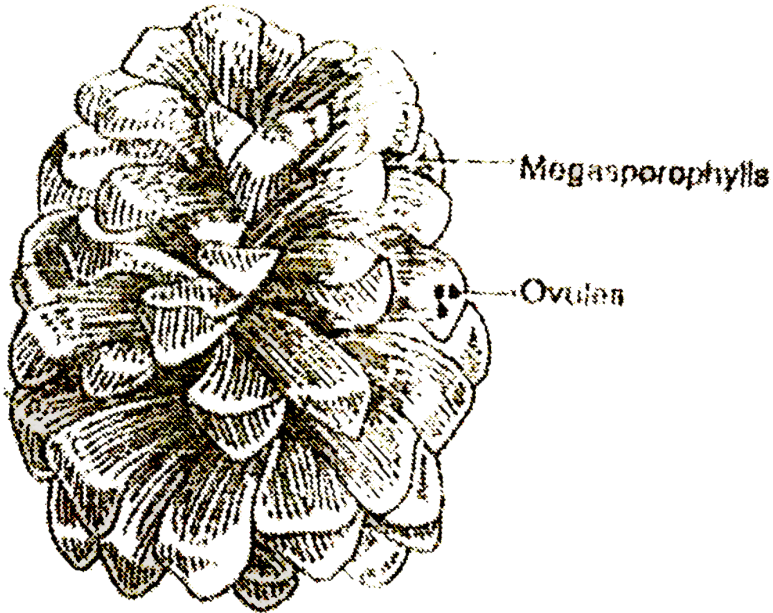
- A. angiosperm
- B. gymnosperm
- C. algae
- D. fungi

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

372. Which of the following produces seeds without fruit ?



- A. Cycas
- B. rice
- C. fern
- D. grapes

Answer: A



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**373.** The pinus is characterised by :

- A. short tree with heavy branches
- B. two types of shoots and two types of cones
- C. large scented flowers
- D. large fruits bearing seeds

**Answer: B**



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**374.** An angiosperms plant is characterised by :

- A. presence of flower
- B. seeds enclosed in fruit
- C. fibrous/tap root system
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**375.** The represents a bit of predesigned plant :

- A. cotyledon
- B. embryo
- C. seedless fruit
- D. Ulothrix

**Answer: B**



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**376.** The main characteristic feature of angisperm is :

- A. seeds are naked in fruits



B. seeds are covered with coats and are in fruits

C. fruits are without seeds

D. seeds are naked without fruits

**Answer: B**



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**377.** Tap root system, prominent nodes and internodes, reticulate venation, tetramerous flower and enclosed seeds with two cotyledons as observed in the laboratory are characteristics features of :

A. monocot

B. dicot

C. conifers

D. cycadae

**Answer: B**



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**378.** The highest evolved among the following plant groups are :

- A. bryophytes
- B. angiosperms
- C. pteridophytes
- D. gymnosperms

**Answer: B**



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**379.** Monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous are two groups present in :

- A. angiosperms
- B. gymnosperms
- C. pteridophyta

D. bryophyta

**Answer: A**



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**380.** Maize, grass, coconut, banana are the examples of :

A. gymnosperms

B. monocots

C. dicots

D. algae

**Answer: B**



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**381.** Cutin is present as the outermost layer in the leaves of angiosperms.

It is secreted by :

- A. guard cells
- B. epidermal cells
- C. mesophyll cells
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**382.** Which of the following is not a feature of monocots ?

- A. trimerous flowers
- B. fibrous root system
- C. leaf with parallel venation
- D. secondary growth due to the presence of cambium

**Answer: D**



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**383.** Which of the following characteristics does not belong to following plants ?

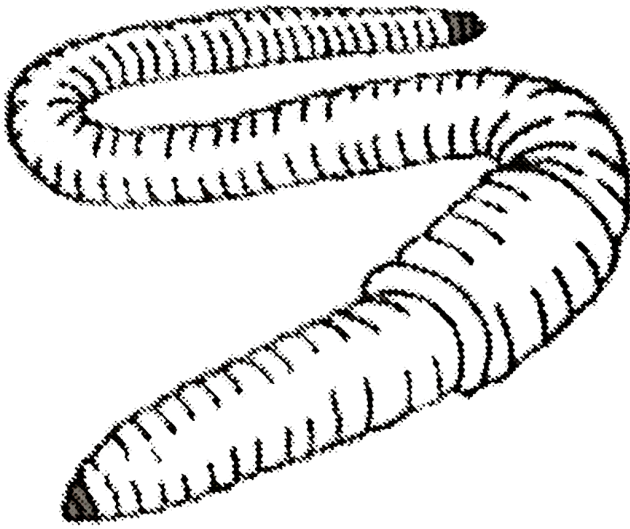
- A. seeds are naked
- B. conducting tissue is well developed
- C. shows nodes and internodes
- D. shows the presence of root hairs

**Answer: A**



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**384.** A student observed a prominent band on 14,15 and 16 segment of earthworm, what is it known as ?



A. peristomium

B. prostomium

C. clitellum

D. mouth

**Answer: C**

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**385.** Which group of animals have segmented body ?

A. Arthropoda

B. Nematoda

C. Annelida

D. Coelenterata

**Answer: C**



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**386.** Which animal belongs to Annelida ?

A. butterfly

B. earthworm

C. cockroach

D. roundworm

**Answer: B**



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**387.** The horizontal lines on the body of earthworm represent :

- A. cells of the body
- B. cell walls separating the cells of the body
- C. vertically arranged muscles of the body
- D. septa separating the segments of the body

**Answer: D**



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**388.** Unlabelled outline diagram of earthworm is drawn below. The important feature to be drawn and labelled for placing the earthworm in



its phylum is :



A. eye

B. clitellum

C. annuli

D. anus

**Answer: B**

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**389.** The correct position of clitellum in earthworm is :

A. 12, 13, 14 segments

B. 14, 15, 16 segments

C. 24, 25, 26 segments

D. 5, 6, 7 segments

**Answer: B**



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**390.** The correct identifying feature of the phylum Annelida are :

A. true body cavity, dorsoventrally flattened, non-segmented

B. true body cavity, cylindrical, metamerically segmented

C. psuedo-coelom, flat body, no organ differentiation

D. diploblastic, no true body cavity, cylindrical

**Answer: B**



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**391.** Which of the following feature places earthworm in its phylum ?

- A. segmented body
- B. elongated body
- C. mouth
- D. anus

**Answer: A**



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**392.** The kind of respiration shown by earthworm is :

- A. pulmonary
- B. buccal
- C. through gills
- D. cutaneous

**Answer: D**



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**393.** An adaptation of earthworm is :

- A. aerial
- B. burrowing
- C. aquatic
- D. arboreal

**Answer: B**



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**394.** The phylum in which animals have soft bodies covered with a hard sheel is :

- A. Mollusca
- B. Arthropoda
- C. Nematoda
- D. Annelida

**Answer: A**

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**395.** The presence of the feature which distinguishes a male cockroach from the female cockroach is the presence of :

- A. membranous wings
- B. presence of jointed legs
- C. presence of chitinous exoskeleton
- D. presence of a pair of anal style in the 9<sup>th</sup> adominal segment

**Answer: D**

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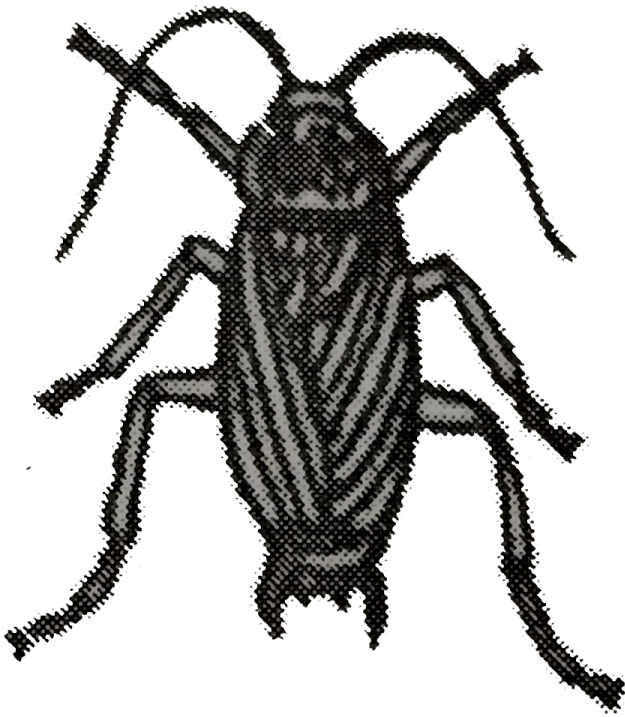
**396.** Which of the following characteristic is present in the arthropods ?

- A. Open ciurculatory system is present and so the coelomic cavity is filled with blood
- B. Presence of kidney like organs of excretion
- C. Have peculiar water driven tube system that they use it for moving around
- D. The body is bilaterally symmetrical and dorsoventrally flattened.

**Answer: A**

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**397.** Jointed appendages and chitinous skeleton are the characteristic features of



A. arthropods

B. annelida

C. chordata

D. echinoderm

**Answer: A**



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**398.** Phylum possessing jointed appendage or legs is :

A. Arthropoda

B. Porifera

C. Mammalia

D. Annelida

**Answer: A**



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**399.** The group of animals having open circulatory system is

A. Arthropoda

B. Nematoda

C. Annelida

D. Coelenterata



**Answer: A**



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**400.** In which group of animals, coelom is filled with blood ?

- A. Nematoda
- B. Annelida
- C. Echinodermata
- D. Arthropoda

**Answer: D**



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**401.** Legs are jointed for fast running in :

- A. earthworm

B. cockroach

C. frog

D. birds

**Answer: B**



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**402.** What is common among silver fish scorpion crab and honey bee

A. compound eye

B. poison glands

C. jointed legs

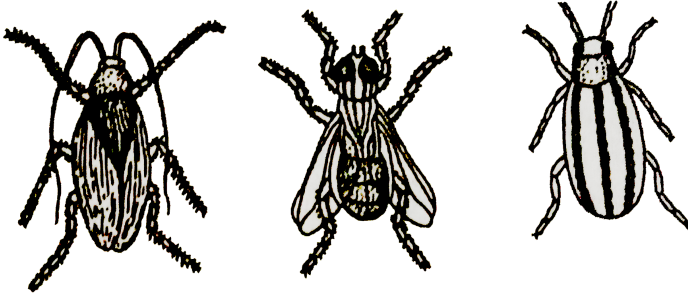
D. metamorphosis

**Answer: C**



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403. The jointed legs are the characteristic feature of the following organisms. They belong to the phylum called :

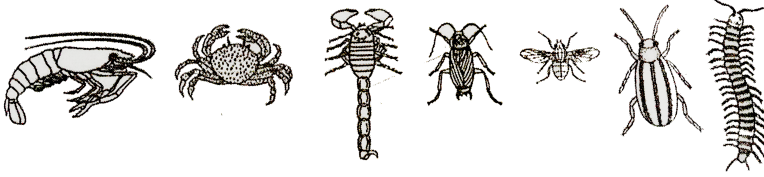


- A. Annelida
- B. Arthropoda
- C. Vertebrata
- D. Aves

**Answer: B**

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404. Observe the pictures of the following organisms. The common feature that assigns them to same phylum is :



A. wings

B. three pair of legs

C. jointed appendages

D. antennae

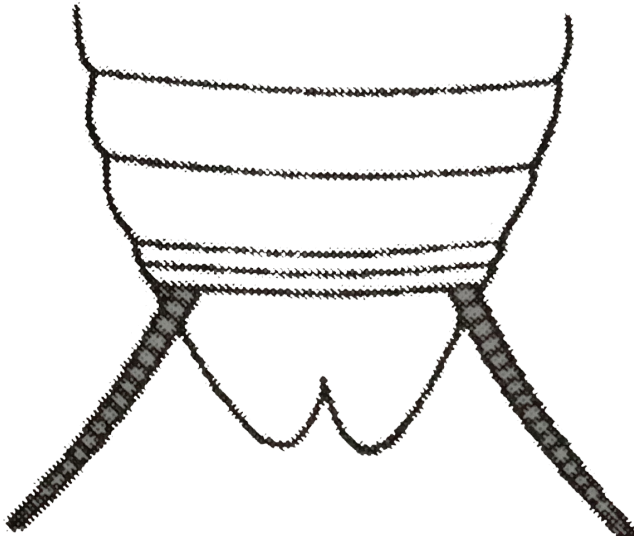
**Answer: C**



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**405.** A studentm observed the posterior part of male cockroach in the lab.

The following sketch was made. The missing part in the sketch is :



A. anal cerci

B. anal style

C. brood pouch

D. antennae

**Answer: B**



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**406.** Which of the following statements is incorrect ? A cockroach has

- A. a pair of antennae
- B. three pairs of legs
- C. body covered by exoskeleton
- D. body divided into 100-120 segments

**Answer: D**

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**407.** The largest phylum of animalia is

- A. Mammalia
- B. Pisces
- C. Annelida
- D. Arthropoda

**Answer: D**

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**408.** The body of cockroach is divided into :

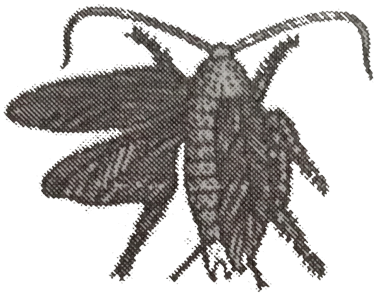
- A. thorax and abdomen
- B. head, wings and legs
- C. head, abdomen and tail
- D. head, thorax and abdomen

**Answer: D**



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**409.** Observe the pictures of cockroach and housefly. The common features that assign them the same phylum



- A. three pairs of legs
- B. antennae
- C. wings
- D. jointed legs

**Answer: D**

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**410.** Some features of the body design of an organism are given below. To which group does it belong ?

- (1) bilaterally symmetrical
- (2) open circulatory system



(3) jointed legs

(4) largest group of animals

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Nematoda

D. Echinodermata

**Answer: B**



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**411.** Insects have compound eye made up of several units. Each unit is :

A. ommatidium

B. retina

C. photoreceptors

D. all of the above

**Answer: A**



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**412.** Pick the odd one out

A. jointed legs

B. scales

C. compound eye

D. wings

**Answer: B**



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**413.** Hard calcium carbonate structures are used as skeleton by

A. Arthropoda

B. Echinodermata

C. Nematoda

D. Protochordata

**Answer: B**



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**414.** Hard calcium carbonate structures are used as skeleton by :

A. spider

B. Asterias

C. Wuchereria

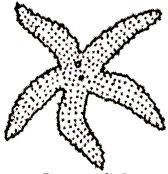
D. Herdmania

**Answer: B**



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415. Which of the following animals possesses a water vascular system ?



I. star fish



II. Jelly fish



III. cuttle fish



IV. Hydra

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

**Answer: A**

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416. Which of the following is an aquatic adaptation ?

A. presence of gills

B. presence of feathers

C. hollow bones

D. forelimbs modified into wings

**Answer: A**



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**417.** Which of the following has two chambered heart ?

A. rohu

B. lizard

C. toad

D. ostrich

**Answer: A**



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**418.** A specimen of a fish was given to identify the externally visible chordate feature in it. The student would look for :

- A. operculum
- B. notochord
- C. dorsal tubular nerve chord
- D. post anal tail

**Answer: A**



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**419.** The gills in which one of the following are covered with operculum ?

- A. starfish
- B. bony fish
- C. cartilaginous fish
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**420.** Dorsal, pelvic, pectoral and tail fins are for locomotion in

- A. earthworm
- B. cockroach
- C. fishes
- D. birds

**Answer: C**



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**421.** Bony fishes are characterised by :

- A. bony skeleton

B. spindle shaped body with cycloid scales

C. terminal mouth

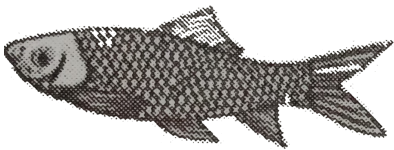
D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**422.** Observe the pictures of fish and a bird. The feature that places them in the same phylum is :



A. pointed heads

B. presence of scales

C. bulky thorax



D. post anal tails

**Answer: D**



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**423.** Which of the following show aquatic adaptation ?

A. snake

B. fish

C. bacteria

D. toad

**Answer: B**



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**424.** Which of the following adaptation is not found in a fish ?

- A. stream lined body
- B. presence of jointed appendages
- C. presence of fins
- D. presence of gills

**Answer: B**

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**425.** The fish which may have given rise to terrestrial vertebrates is :

- A. cat fish
- B. lion fish
- C. lobe finned fish
- D. rohu

**Answer: C**

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**426.** What is the role of air bladder in fishes ?

- A. acts as a reservoir of fresh air
- B. to maintain buoyancy in water
- C. reserve food material is stored in it
- D. acts as lungs when a fish jumps to the surface of water

**Answer: B**



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**427.** Choose option which includes the feature that helps the fish to change its direction :

- A. caudal fin and pelvic fin
- B. dorsal fin and anal fin
- C. dorsal fin only

D. caudal fin only

**Answer: D**



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**428.** Which adaptation of the frog differentiates it from the fish ?

A. presence of mucous glands in the skin

B. ability to live on land also

C. lays eggs in water

D. have a streamlined body

**Answer: B**



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**429.** Which of the following has three chambered heart ?

A. toad

B. catla

C. rohu

D. ostrich

**Answer: A**



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**430.** Which of the following is not an amphibian

A. sea-anemone

B. frog

C. toad

D. hyla

**Answer: A**



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**431.** Scientific name of a frog is :

- A. *Rana tigrina*
- B. *Periplaneta americana*
- C. *Musca domestica*
- D. *Pheretima posthuma*

**Answer: A**



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**432.** Respiration in reptiles occurs through :

- A. gills
- B. moist skin
- C. lungs

D. fins

**Answer: C**



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**433.** Pick the odd one out :

A. warm blooded animals with a four chambered heart

B. presence of hollow bones

C. give birth to young ones

D. presence of strong flight muscles

**Answer: C**



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**434.** Pneumatic bones are the adaptive features of which phylum ?

A. Osteichthyes

B. Chondrichthyes

C. Aves

D. reptilia

**Answer: C**

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**435.** The hind limbs in birds are modified form of :

A. walking

B. perching

C. swimming

D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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**436.** The hind limbs in birds are modified for :

- A. walking
- B. perching
- C. chest
- D. features

**Answer: B**



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**437.** Birds are adaptive to aerial mode of life. Which of the statements is not correct ?

- A. fore limbs are modified into wings for flying
- B. feathers present on the body provide insulation
- C. lungs shows air sacs attached to it

D. heavy bones are present to reduce the weight of the body and help  
in flying

**Answer: D**



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**438.** Features that help the bird to maintain constant body temperature :

A. digits

B. pneumatic bones

C. wings

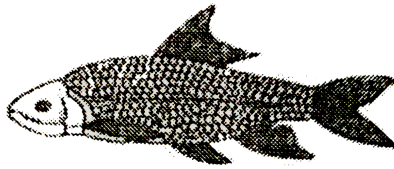
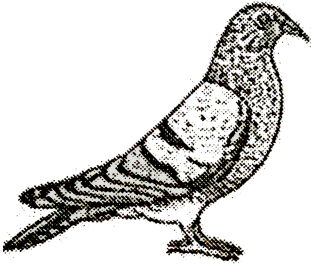
D. feathers

**Answer: D**



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439. In the following figures what is the common features ?



- A. presence of fins
- B. presence of scales
- C. bulky thorax
- D. post anal tail

**Answer: D**



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440. Hollow bones occur in :

- A. Frog

B. tortoise

C. peacock

D. whale

**Answer: C**



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**441.** Which of the following is not aerial adaptation ?

A. presence of gills

B. presence of feather

C. hollow bones

D. fore limbs modified into wings

**Answer: A**



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**442.** The number of teeth in the beak of birds are :

- A. 8
- B. 16
- C. 32
- D. none

**Answer: D**



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**443.** The class Aves have the following features except that their :

- A. heart is four chamber
- B. skeleton is light
- C. forelimbs are modified into wings
- D. respiration is not through lungs

**Answer: D**



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**444.** Pneumatic bones are found in :

- A. whale
- B. dolfin
- C. pigeon
- D. snake

**Answer: C**



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**445.** Which of the following is not an aerial adaptation of a bird ?

- A. presence of strong flight muscles

- B. presence of vertebral column
- C. streamlined body
- D. forelimbs modified into wings

**Answer: B**



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**446.** Feathers and breaks are present in the animals of class :

- A. Aves
- B. Reptilia
- C. Amphibia
- D. Mammalia

**Answer: A**



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447. The characteristic not common between bony fish and pigeon is

- A. vertebral column
- B. streamlined body
- C. warm blooded
- D. lay eggs

**Answer: C**



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448. Which one is a warm blooded animal ?

- A. rat
- B. earthworm
- C. fish
- D. frog



**Answer: A**



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**449.** Which of the following is a warm-blooded animal :

- A. liver-fluke
- B. human being
- C. draco
- D. salamander

**Answer: B**



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**450.** Which one of the following is egg laying mammal :

- A. platypus

B. bat

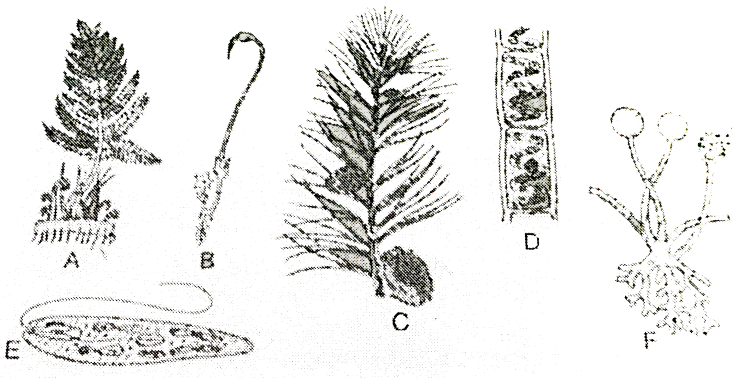
C. whale

D. seal

Answer: A



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451.

(a) Identify figures A to F ?

(b) What is the phylum of D, E and F ?

(c) What is the division of A, B and C ?

(d) Which of them is unicellular and eukaryotic organism ?

(e) Which one of them exhibits (i) Heterotrophic nutrition , (ii)

## Mixotrophic nutrition

(f) Which one of them is multicellular decomposer ?

(g) Which one amphibian of plant kingdom ?

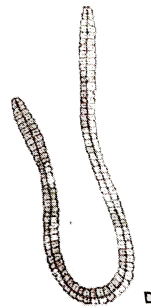
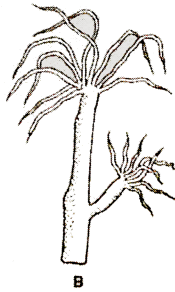
(h) In which one of them plant xylem lacks vessels and phloem is without companion cells ?

(i) What is the scientific name of each of them : (i) Male shield fern , (ii) Bread mould ?

(j) In which of them endosperm is haploid ?



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(a) Identify figure A to D

(b) Which one of them is (i) diploblastic , (ii) triploblastic ?

(c) Which triploblastic animal is (i) Acoelomate (ii) Coelomate ?

(d) Which one belong to phylum

(i) Cnidaria , (ii) Platyhelminthes , (iii) Annelida , (iv) Arthropoda ?

(e) Which one of them has

(i) Organ level organisation , (ii) Organ-system level organisation ?

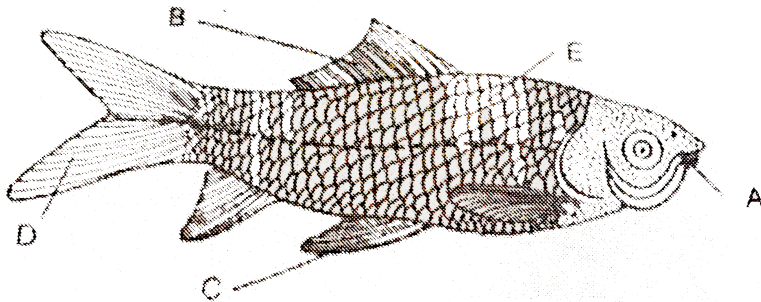
(f) Which one of them has excretory organs in the form of (i) Flame cells ,

(ii) Nephridia ?

(g) Which one of them has trachea as the respiratory organ ?



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453.

(a) Identify the figure and write down its class

(b) Label A,B,C and D

(c) What is its respiratory organs ?

(d) What type of adaptation this centre has ?

(e) What type of endoskeleton it has ?

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**454.** What is scientific name of cow ?

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**455.** A weed is growing on the border of your playing ground. How will you recognise it to be a dicot or monocot?

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**456.** Give local names of one plant or one animal in five languages.

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**457.** Write scientific names of any two plants and any two animals.



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**458.** Who proposed 5-kingdom classification ?



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**459.** What is contribution of Carl Woese in classification of organisms ?



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**460.** What is Monera ?



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**461.** Define prokaryotes ?



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**462.** Which special biochemical constitutes the wall in monera ?



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**463.** Give two examples of Monera



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**464.** What is protista ?



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**465.** What are eukaryotes ?



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**466.** What is mixotrophic nutrition ?

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**467.** Give two examples of protozoan protists.

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**468.** Give one example of algal protist.

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**469.** Which one is called plant-animal ?

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**470.** What are fungi ?





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**471.** What is mycelium ?



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**472.** What are chemical characteristics of fungal cell wall?



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**473.** Give two example of fungi



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**474.** What is lichen ?



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**475.** Give one use of lichen



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**476.** Define thallus ?



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**477.** Write down two important characteristics of algal cell wall ?



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**478.** What is the chemical characteristics of algal cell wall ?



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**479.** To which division of cryptogams do algae belong ?



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**480.** Name the division which is known as amphibians of plant kingdom.



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**481.** Name the body part which helps in attaching the bryophytes to the substratum.



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**482.** What is peculiar about sex organs in bryophytes ?



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**483.** Give two examples of bryophytesd



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**484.** Give two examples of pteridophytes



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**485.** Name the group of vascular cryptogams.



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**486.** Why bryophytes and pteridophytes grow in moist and shady places ?



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**487.** What do you mean by the term spermatophyta ?



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**488.** Name the group : (i) in which seeds are naked , (ii) in which reproductive organs are flower.

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**489.** Classify the following seeds into dicot and monocot : wheat, maize, bean, gram.

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**490.** Name the class of angiosperms in which :

(a) reticular venation is present ,

(b) leaves show parallel venation

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**491.** Name the sex organs of gymnosperms and angiosperms



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**492.** Name the subdivision in which xylem contains vessels.



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**493.** What are phanerogams ?



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**494.** What are non-chordates ?



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**495.** What is cell level organisation ?



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**496.** What are parazoa ?



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**497.** What is choanocyte ?



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**498.** What are cnidoblasts ?



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**499.** Define diploblastic animals.



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**500.** What is pseudocoelom ?





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501. Define enterocoelom.



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502. What is bilateral symmetry ?



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503. Name a fresh water sponge ?



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504. Name the following :

(a) Cavity present in the body of sponges

(b) Cavity present in the body of cnidarians.



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**505.** What is the skeleton of sponges made up of ?

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**506.** Name the following :

(a) Simplest sponges ,

(b) Commonly known as bath sponge.

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**507.** Write down two unique characters of Porifera.

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**508.** What is the name of gelatinous layer existing between two germ layer of Cnidaria ?



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**509.** What is the body symmetry of cnidarians or coelenterates ?



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**510.** What type of digestion takes place in cnidarians ?



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**511.** In which phylum, nervous system develops for the first time ?



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**512.** Name the organisms in which asexual reproduction takes place by budding



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**513.** To which phylum do sponges belong ?

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**514.** What is alternation of generation ?

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**515.** What is common name of following :

(a) Pleurobranchia and

(b) Cestum.

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**516.** Give an example of ctenophora.

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**517.** What are colloblasts ?

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**518.** What types of body symmetry is present in Platyhelminthes ?

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**519.** Name the excretory organs in Platyhelminthes.

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**520.** Name the following :

- (a) Free living Platyhelminthes ,
- (b) Scientific name of pork tape worm.

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**521.** Which type of body organisation is present in Platyhelminthes ?

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**522.** Give one example of :

(a) Platyhelminthes ? (b) Nematoda.

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**523.** What is common name of nematoda.

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**524.** Give the scientific name of the following :

(a) Roundworm , (b) Filarial worm.

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**525.** Name the causal organisms of elephantitis.



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**526.** What is the common name of annelids ?



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**527.** Which type of circulatory system is present in annelids ?



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**528.** Give the scientific name of the following :

(a) Earthworm , (b) Leech



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**529.** Name the parasitic annelid.



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**530.** Eumerate locomotory organs or annelids ?



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**531.** Name the largest phylum of Invertebrata



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**532.** What is literal meaning of (a) Arthropoda , (b) Mollusca.



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**533.** What is literal meaning of (a) Arthropoda , (b) Mollusca.



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**534.** Name those phyla in which circulatory system is open and body cavity is filled with blood.



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**535.** Name the excretory organ of (a) Crab , (b) Insect.



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**536.** Which type of eye is present in insects ?



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**537.** Which part of Molluscan's body secrete the shell ?



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**538.** Name the organ of locomotion in Mollusca.



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**539.** Give two examples of Mollusca



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**540.** Name the locomotary organs in insects.



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**541.** What is habitat of all echinoderms ?



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**542.** What is body symmetry of echinoderms ?

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**543.** Name the organ of echinoderms which helps in respiration and locomotion ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**544.** What is literal meaning of echinoderms ?

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**545.** Given one example of Onychophora ?

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**546.** Name the phylum in which pharyngeal gill slits are present but notochord is absent.

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**547.** Give one example of phylum Hemichordata.

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**548.** What is common name of Balanoglossus ?

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**549.** Name the phylum in which dorsal nerve tube, notochord and pharyngeal gill clefts are present.

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**550.** Give one example of

(a) Urochordata , (b) Cephalochordata



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**551.** What do you meant by the term Craniata ?



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**552.** What is the position of Notochord in the body of

(a) Urochordata , (b) Cephalochordata ?



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**553.** Give two examples of Cyclostomata.



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**554.** What do you mean by the term Chondrichthyes ?



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**555.** What do you mean by the term Osteichthyes ?



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**556.** Name four Chordata classes having cold blooded animals.



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**557.** Name the superclass of Chordata in which lateral line sense organs are found.



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**558.** Identify the following fishes :

(a) Fish with 5 to 7 pair of gills , (b) Fish with air bladder.

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**559.** Give one example of (a) cartilaginous fish , (b) bony fish

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**560.** Give the scientific name of the following :

(a) Mosquito fish , (b) Flying fish.

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**561.** Why amphibians are present close to the water bodies ?

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**562.** What do you understand by the term tetrapoda ? Name two classes belonging to tetrapoda.



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**563.** Name the following

(a) Organism in which external ear (pinna) is present

(b) Organism in which nictitating membrane is present.



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**564.** Name two classes chordates in which clawed digits are present



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**565.** Name the first class of terrestrial chordates.



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**566.** Name the reptile in which heat is four chambered.

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**567.** What is literal meaning of reptiles ?

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**568.** Name the class in which

(a) Syrinx is present , (b) Pneumatic bones are present.

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**569.** Name the national bird and national animal of India.

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**570.** Name the chordate class of flying worm blooded animals in which teeth are absent.



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**571.** Name the class in which :

(a) digits end up in nail and claws ,

(b) hair are present as exoskeleton.



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**572.** How many cervical vertebrae are found in mammals ?



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**573.** Mention one unique feature of mammals.



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#### 574. NEED OF CLASSIFICATION



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575. What is basis of classification ?



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576. How is the complexity of cell structure and their number used in classification ?



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577. Mention several categories of hierarchical classification.



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**578.** Give distinguishing features of plants and animals



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**579.** Write down two disadvantages of two kingdom classification.



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**580.** Which the help of flow chart depict five kingdoms classification.



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**581.** Mention two characteristics of kingdom Protista.



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**582.** Write a note a lichens.



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**583.** Draw a flow chart showing classification of kingdom Plantae.



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**584.** Write four general characters of Thallophyta.



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**585.** Distinguish between algae and fungi.



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**586.** Give the four characteristics of algae.



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**587.** Write down differences between dicots and monocots.

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**588.** Write down differences between bryophytes and pteridophytes.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**589.** Write down four main characters of Bryophyta. Give two examples.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**590.** Write down four main characters of Pteridophyta. Give two examples.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**591.** Write down four main characters of gymnosperms.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**592.** Write down four main characters of angiosperms.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**593.** How do animals of Porifera differ from animals of Cnidaria ?

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**594.** Write down four general characters of Porifera. Give two examples.

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**595.** Write down four general characters of cnidarians (coelenterates).  
Give two examples.

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**596.** What is difference between bilateral symmetry and radial symmetry ?

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**597.** Write down four characteristics of Ctenophora and give two examples.

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**598.** Write down four main characters of Platyhelminthes. Give two examples.

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**599.** Write down four main characters of Nematoda. Give two examples.



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**600.** Write down four main characters of Annelida



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**601.** Define the term hermaphrodite. Give two examples.



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**602.** What do you mean by the term triploblastic animals ? Give two examples



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**603.** Write down four general characters of phylum Arthropoda. Give two examples.

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**604.** Give four general characters of phylum Mollusca. Write down two examples.

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**605.** Write down four general character of phylum Echinodermata. Give two examples.

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**606.** Write the scientific name of :

(a) Prawn , (b) House fly , (c) Star fish , (d) Squid , (e) Appple snail , (f) Fresh water mussel.



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**607.** Name the phylum in which ambulacral system is present. What is its function ?



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**608.** What are adaptations in fishes due to which they are aquatic ?



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**609.** Write down four characters of Chondrichthyes. Give two examples.



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**610.** Write down four characters of Osteichthyes and give two examples.



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**611.** What are differences between the following :

(a) Cartilaginous fishes and bony fishes ,

(b) Amphibia and Reptilia ,

(c) Aves and mammals.



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**612.** Write down four characters of mammals. Give two examples.



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**613.** Describe some flight adaptations of the birds.



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**614.** Write short note on protochordates.



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**615.** Given an example each of Urochordata and Cephalochordata.

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**616.** Describe the characteristics used in hierarchical classification of organisms.

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**617.** Briefly describe the importance of classification.

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**618.** What is hierarchy of categories ? Describe the same.

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**619. KINGDOM MONERA**

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**620. KINGDOM FUNGI**

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**621.** Describe general characters, classification and example of old division

Spermatophyta.

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**622.** Define pteridophytes. Compare between bryophytes and pteridophytes.

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**623.** Name major phyla of Animal kingdom. Write down one character and one example of each of them.

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**624.** Write down four characters of mammals. Give two examples.

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**625.** What are pisces ? Classify and explain two different kinds of fishes by the help of suitable examples.

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**626.** Vasu lives in a coastal village. He is a son of a fisherman. Whenever any unwanted animal comes in the net, instead of killing it, he puts back the same in the sea. Answer the following questions based on above

information :

- (i) What would have happened had he killed those animals ?
- (ii) Give an reason yo justify that Vasu's action is environment friendly
- (iii) How can you contribute in the preservation of flora and fauna around you ? Mention any three steps.



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**627.** During monsoon days, a blue green layer was developed on moist soil of village streets making them slippery. On the instruction of science teacher Ghanshyam collected this upper slippery layer of soil from the village street and dried it. Then he added this powder to this crop field. He got very good crop yield without using any fertilizers

- (i) Which group of organisms is responsible for this blue green layer ?
- (ii) What is the possible reason for increased crop yield after addition of blue green layer to the fields
- (iii) Name one blue green alga which do nitrogen fixation
- (iv) Name one blue green alga which is a good source of protein.



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## Class Assignment

1. In binomial nomenclature, the name of an organism consists of two words in Latin , the first word denotes specific name and the second name the generic name.

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## Ncert Textbook

1. Where do you think is more basic characteristic for classify organism ?

(a) the place where they live

(b) the kind of cells they are made of, why ?

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## Ncert Exercise



1. Explain the basis for groupings into five kingdoms.



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### Exemplar Problem

1. Classify the following based on number of chambers in their heart :  
Rohu, Scoliodon, Frog, Salamander, Flying lizard, King cobra, Crocodile,  
Ostrich, Pigeon, Bat, Whale.



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2. Classify Rohu, Scoliodon, flying lizard, King cobra, Frog, Salamander,  
Ostrich, Pigeon, Bat, Crocodile and Whale into cold blooded and warm  
blooded animals.



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3. Name two egg laying mammals.



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4. Fill in the blanks

(a) Five kingdom classification of living organisms is given by .....

(b) Basic smallest unit of classification is .....

(c) Prokaryotes do not contain .....

(d) Paramecium is a protistan because of its .....

(e) Fungi do not contain .....

(f) A fungus ..... can be seen without microscope

(g) Common fungus used in preparing the bread is .....

(h) Algae and fungi form symbiotic association called .....



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5. Give True (T) and False (F) :

(a) Funaria is a moss

- (b) Bryophytes have conducting tissue
- (c) Non-flowering plants are called cryptogamae
- (d) Compound leaves are found in many ferns
- (e) Seeds contain embryo
- (f) Gymnosperms differ from angiosperms in having covered seeds.

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6. Give examples for the following :

- (a) ..... are known to have pseudocoelom
- (b) Worm causing elephantiasis is .....
- (c) Bilateral, dorsiventral symmetry is found in .....
- (d) Open circulatory system is found in .....

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1. Elephantitis is caused by

- A. Wucherria
- B. pinworm
- C. planarians
- D. liver fluke

**Answer: A**



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2. Which one is the most striking (or common) character of chordates ?

- A. presence of notochord
- B. presence of triploblastic condition
- C. presence of gill pouches
- D. presence of coelum

**Answer: A**



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3. One of the following is not an annelid

- A. Nereis
- B. earthworm
- C. leech
- D. sea urchin

**Answer: D**



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**Illustrative**

1. Why are protozoa are called early animals ?



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2. Define phylogeny.



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3. Give one example of hemichordata, urochordata and cephalochordata.



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## Cockroach Arthropoda

1. The most outstanding feature of arthropods is :

A. bilaterally symmetrical body

B. closed circulatory system

C. jointed legs

D. spiny-skinned body

**Answer: C**



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## Birds Aves

1. Birds respire with

A. lungs

B. gills

C. skin

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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## Some Activity Based

1. What is the purpose of bringing exotic breeds of cattle to India. Name one.



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2. Name the excretory organ of annelids.



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3. How many chambers are present in the heart of : (i) Fishes , (ii) Frog ?



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## Value Based



1. On a rainy day, Vibhuti found small brownish worm-like animals crawling slowly over the ground of his school. On close examination of these worms, she found that the animals has faintly segmented body

(i) What is the possible identity of the animal ?

(ii) Why is it seen only in the rainy season ?

(iii) What is its ecological importance ?



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2. Seeing a bat flying over the roof of her house, Babita asked her father following questions :

(i) What is this night flying bird ?

(ii) How does it see during night ?

(iii) What does it eat and how does it obtain its food ?



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3. Remma went to the market to buy vegetables along with her mother. He saw that some vegetable vendors were also selling white umbrell-like structures along with other vegetables. He asked his mother about these umbrella - like structures. Failing in getting a convincing reply from her mother she enquired from her science teacher about these structures the next day in the school.

- (i) What are umbrella - like structures called ? To which group they belong ? Where are they found ?
- (ii) Are all types of these structures edible ?
- (iii) What is the nutrient value of these edible structures ?



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4. After recovering from infection of ringworm, Reena throught that all fungi are harmful for human kind, as these spoil food and cause various diseases. But her elder sister told him that not all fungi are harmful, some are quite useful such as in making bread, vitamins, medicines (antibiotics) and in decomposing organic wastes

(i) Name any fungus which is used in bread making

(ii) Name any fungus which is the source of some medicine

What ecological benefit is shown by fungi ?



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5. In rainy season, while walking along road-side, Vivek asked his father, a botanist, whether some small green, non-flowering, leafy and thalloid plants, having little differentiation of body and growing along pavement are of any use to us. Vivek's father answered that these plants are small but they play very important role in maintaining green cover of the land

(i) To which group these small thalloid, green, non-flowering plants belong ?

(ii) In what way bryophytes are useful to us ?

(iii) Which other groups of plants act as colonizers of barren rocks and make them suitable for growth of higher plants ? Do these plants play some role in pollution monitoring.



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