



# BIOLOGY

## NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

### DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISM

**Medicine Orientated Material**

1. The term tissues is coined by –

A. Linnaeus

B. Xavier Bichat

C. Engler

D. Aristotle

**Answer:**



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2. “New Systematics” introduced by Sir Julian Huxley in 1940 is also known as –

A. A.Biosystematics

B. B.Cladistics

C. C.Phenetics

D. D.Numerical taxonomy

**Answer:**



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**3. Nuclear membrane is absent in**

A. Penicillium

B. Nostoc

C. Volvox

D. Agaricus

**Answer:**



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4. In the five-kingdom classification, Chlamydomonas and Chlorella have been included in

A. A. Plantae

B. B. Algae

C. Protista

D. Monera

**Answer:**



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5. Single celled eukaryotes are included in

A. Fungi

B. Protista

C. Monera

D. Archaea

**Answer:**



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**6. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group**

A. Fungi

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Animalia

**Answer:**



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**7. Which statement is wrong for viruses?**

A. All are parasites

B. Antibiotics have no effect on them

C. They have ability to synthesize nucleic acids and proteins

D. All of them have helical symmetry

**Answer:**



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**8.** Which one single organisms or the pair of organisms is correctly assigned to its or their named taxonomic group?



- A. Paramecium and plasmodium belong to the same kingdom as that of penicillium
- B. Nostoc and Anabena are examples of Protista
- C. Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus
- D. Lichen is a composite organism formed from the symbiotic association of an algae and a protozoan

**Answer:**



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9. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its particular named taxonomic category?

A. A. Cuttlefish – Mollusca, a class

B. B. Tiger – Tigris, the species

C. C. Housefly – Musca, an order

D. D. Humans – primates, the family

**Answer:**



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10. Which one of the following is in the ascending order of Linnaean hierarchy?

A. A. Kingdom – Phylum – Class – Order –

Family – Genus – Species

B. B. Kingdom – Family – Genus – Species –

Class – Phylum – Order

C. C. Kingdom – Order – Species – Genus –

Class – Family – Phylum

D. D. Species – Genus – Family – Order –  
Class – Phylum – Kingdom

**Answer:**



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**11. Taxonomic hierarchy refers to**

A. A. A list of botanists or zoologists who  
have worked on taxonomy of a species  
or group

B. B. A group of senior taxonomists who decide the nomenclature of plants and animals

C. C. Step-wise arrangement of all categories for classification of plants and animals

D. D. Classification of a species based on fossil record

**Answer:**



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12. Identify from the following, the only taxonomic category that has a real existence –

A. A. Phylum

B. B. Species

C. C. Genus

D. D. Kingdom

**Answer:**



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**13.** In five kingdom system, the main basis of classification is –

- A. A. Structure of cell wall
- B. B. Nutrition
- C. C. Structure of nucleus
- D. D. Asexual reproduction

**Answer:**



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**14.** In which kingdom would you classify the archaea and nitrogen-fixing organism, if the five-kingdom system of classification is used –

A. A. Protista

B. B. Fungi

C. C. Plantae

D. C. Monera

**Answer:**



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15. The phylogenetic system of classification was put forth by –

A. A. Theophrastus

B. B. George Bentham and Joseph Dalton  
Hooker

C. C. Carolus Linnaeus

D. D. Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl

**Answer:**



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**16.** Which one of the taxonomic aids can give comprehensive account of complete compiled information of any one genus or family at a particular time?

A. Option1 Taxonomic key

B. Option2 Flora

C. Option3 Herbarium

D. Option4 Monograph

**Answer:**



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17. Classification of organisms based on evolutionary as well as genetic relationships is called –

A. a. Numerical taxonomy

B. b. Phenetics

C. c. Biosystematics

D. d. Cladistics

**Answer:**



**18.** Phenetic classification of organisms is based on –

A. A. Sexual characteristics

B. B. Dendrogram based on DNA characteristics

C. C. The ancestral lineage of existing organisms

D. D. Observable characteristics of existing organisms

**Answer:**



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**19.** In angiosperm, characters of flowers are used classification because –

A. A. Flowers are attractive

B. B. Flowers are large

C. C. Characters of flowers are conservative

D. D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**20.** Practical purpose of taxonomy or classification –

A. A. To know the evolutionary history

B. B. Explain the origin of organisms

C. C. Facilitate the identification of unknown species

D. D. Identification of medicinal plants

**Answer:**



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21. Two plants can be conclusively said to belong to the same species if they

A. Have more than 90 percent similar genes

B. Can reproduce freely with each other  
and form seeds

C. Have some number of chromosomes

D. Look similar and possess identical  
secondary metabolites

**Answer:**



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**Exercise**



1. Variations lead to diversity in living organisms? State reasons.



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2. What was the basis of early classifications?



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3. What are the advantages of classifying organisms?



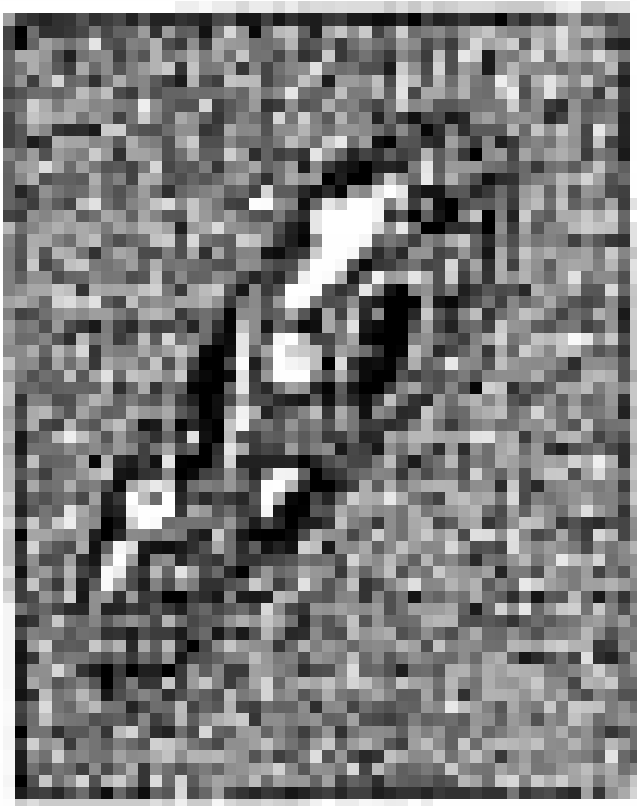
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4. How do monocots differ from dicots?



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5. Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong to according to Whittaker.



(a)



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6. Which phylum do I belong to porifera



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7. Write some common characters of pisces, reptilia and aves.



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8. Explain how animals in vertebrate are classified into further subgroups.



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9. What is the need to give universally accepted names to organisms?



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10. What is the need of classification?



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**11.** Explains whittaker's classification



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**12.** What are the characteristics of monera?



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**13.** What are the 3 major groups of organisms under monera?



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**14.** What are the characteristics of protista?



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** What are the characteristics of fungi?



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** How are plants classified?



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**17.** Write the classification of plants in a flow chart.



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**18.** What are the different phyla under invertebrates in animal kingdom?



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19. Write about the characteristics of proifera.



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20. Name the phyla to which tapeworms belong to and writes its characteristics.



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21. What are annelids? What are their characters?



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22. Which is the largest group of invertebrate animals? Whats are their characteristics?



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23. What is the meaning of the term Echinodermata? What are the characters of Echinodermata?



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**24.** What are the characteristics of protochordate?



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**25.** Explain features of protochordate.



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**26.** What are variations?





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27. What are classification?



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28. What is the basic criterion for classification of organisms?



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29. What are the characteristic of plants?



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30. What are the characteristics of coelenterates or cnidarians?



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31. give two examples of gymnosperms ?



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**32.** What are the characters of molluscans?



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**33.** what questions will you ask for need of classification ?



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**34.** What are the features of chordates?



**Watch Video Solution**

**35. How are vertebrates grouped?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36. What are the characters of pisces?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** What are the characters of first vertebrates that can live both on land and in water?



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** What are the characters of reptilla?



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Write the charecterstics of mammals.



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**40.** What are the norms to be followed while writing scientific names?



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**41.** What are monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants?



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**42.** Which type of venation do monocots and dicots have?



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** What type of root system is seen in dicots and monocots?



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** What is evolution?



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**45.** Who wrote the book "Origin of Species"?



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**46.** Who classified plants on the basis of medical importance?



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**47.** Who documented the classification system for several land plants for the first time?



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**48.** Who proposed 3 kingdom system?



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**49.** What does the 2 kingdom system of classification proposed by Linnaeus consist of?



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50. Who proposed 4 kingdom system?



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51. What are the 5 kingdoms of whittaker's classification?



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**52. Expand LUCA?**



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**53. Define thermophiles and halophiles.**



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**54. What is the difference between archea and bacteria with respect to cell wall?**



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**55.** Give 2 examples of cryptograms.



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**56.** What does the word, "arthropod" mean?



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**57.** In which animals does differentiation occur in a segmental fashion?



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** Give examples of aquatic mammals.



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**59.** What is so special about hippocampus?



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**60.** Name some features of aves?





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**61.** What is the main character of mammals?



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**62.** What is the hollow structure inside the body of hydra?



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**63.** Which animals are called pseudocoelomates?



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**64.** How is the body of cockroach divided into?



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**65.** What does the term “pentamerous” mean?



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** What is nomenclature?



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**67.** What are cold blooded animals? Give an example?



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**68.** Plants those having two seed leaves are called

- A. dicotyledonous
- B. monocotyledonous
- C. embryos
- D. Endosperm nucleus

**Answer:**



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69. Those having one seed leaf are called

- A. dicotyledonous
- B. monocotyledonous
- C. embryos
- D. Endosperm nucleus

**Answer:**



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70. Dicots have

A. parallel venation and tap root system

B. reticulate venation and fibrous root system

C. reticulate venation and tap root system

D. Parallel venation and fibrous root system

**Answer:**



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**71. Monocots have**

A. parallel venation and tap root system

B. reticulate venation and fibrous root system

C. reticulate venation and tap root system

D. Parallel venation and fibrous root system

**Answer:**



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72. Variation between different species is always-----the variation within a species

- A. Less than
- B. Equal to
- C. Greater than
- D. None of these

**Answer:**



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73. The presence of differences between organisms of the same species is called

- A. Variation
- B. Optimization
- C. Difference
- D. Classification

**Answer:**



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74. The systematic study of organisms present in nature with respect to their evolution is

- A. Variation
- B. Optimization
- C. Difference
- D. Classification

**Answer:**



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75. Charles Darwin wrote the book

- A. Classification of species
- B. Divison of species
- C. Evolution of species
- D. Origin of species

**Answer:**



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76. Classification is a need because it

A. helps to study the organisms in a proper and systematic manner.

B. helps in understanding the relationship among the organisms

C. gives better knowledge and better understanding of organisms

D. All of above

**Answer:**



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77. The process of acquiring change is called

- A. Variation
- B. Optimization
- C. Evolution
- D. Classification

**Answer:**



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**78.** In the first and second centuries who had classified the plants on the basis of their medical

A. Charaka and Sushruta

B. Parasar

C. Vrikshyurveda

D. Charles Darwin

**Answer:**



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79. Parasar wrote the book

- A. Origin of Species
- B. Vrikshyurveda
- C. Charaka Samhitha
- D. Parasara samhitha

**Answer:**



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**80.** The scientist who proposed 2 kingdom system

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Whittaker

**Answer:**



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**81.** Haeckel proposed

A. 3 Kingdom system

B. 2 kingdom system

C. 4 kingdom system

D. 5 kingdom system

**Answer:**



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82. Monera and protista are names of kingdoms in classification proposed by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Whittaker

**Answer:**



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83. 2 empires classification was given by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Chattan

D. Whittaker

**Answer:**



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**84.** 6 kingdom system of classification is given by

- A. Woese etal
- B. Cavalier smith
- C. Copeland
- D. Whittaker

**Answer:**



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**85.** Binomial nomenclature was given by

A. Haeckel

B. Woese et al

C. Copeland

D. Carolus Linnaeus

**Answer:**



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**86.** Linnaeus gave each organism two names, denoting

- A. Class and sub class
- B. Genus and species
- C. Empire and class
- D. Domains and species

**Answer:**



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87. Species, genus, class, phyla were defined by

A. Haeckel

B. Woese et al

C. Copeland

D. Carolus Linnaeus

**Answer:**



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88. Heterotrophs among the following

A. Plants

B. Animals

C. Fungi

D. Both b and c

**Answer:**



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**89.** The organisms that break down large organic molecules in their environment and live on



A. Plants

B. Animals

C. Fungi

D. Both b and c

**Answer:**



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**90.** The organisms that acquire nutrients by ingesting plants or other animals, and then digesting those materials are

A. Plants

B. Animals

C. saprophyte

D. Both b and c

**Answer:**



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**91.** The organisms that use photosynthetic systems to capture energy from sunlight are

A. Plants

B. Animals

C. Fungi

D. Both b and c

**Answer:**



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**92.** The eukaryotic unicellular organisms were placed into the kingdom-----by Whittaker

A. Monera

B. Animalia

C. Plantae

D. Protista

**Answer:**



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**93.** LUCA stands for

A. Last Universal Common Ancestor

B. Code for division of organisms

C. Long utility character algae

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**94.** The cell walls of bacteria contain a fat like chemical

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Cellulose

C. Glycopeptidase

D. Cellulose

**Answer:**



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**95.** Archaea and bacteria are

A. Eukaryotic

B. Prokaryotic

C. Eukarya

D. Nokarya

**Answer:**



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**96.** The bacteria that can survive the temperatures near or even above the boiling point of water are called

A. Halophiles

B. Thermophiles

C. Salinophiles

D. Holozoic

**Answer:**



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**97.** The organisms that can tolerate very high salt concentrations are called

A. Halophiles



B. Thermophiles

C. Salinophiles

D. Holozoic

**Answer:**



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**98.** Which of the following is the characteristics of monera?

A. One-celled organisms

- B. Cells have no membrane bound nucleus
- C. Absorb nutrients from outside their bodies
- D. All of above

**Answer:**



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**99.** Among the following Monerans are

- A. Streptococcus

B. cyanobacteria

C. Sponge

D. Both A and B

**Answer:**



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**100.** Major groups of organisms under monera are

A. archaebacteria

B. eubacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. All of these

**Answer:**



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**101.** Examples of eubacteria are

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Archaeobacteria

C. Rhizobium

D. Blue green bacteria

**Answer:**



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**102.** Cells have a membrane around the nucleus - is a characteristic feature of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Archae

D. Cyanobacteria

**Answer:**



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**103.** Examples of protista are

A. Algae

B. Paramecium

C. Kelp

D. All of these

**Answer:**



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**104.** Characteristics feature of fungi is

A. Get nutrients and energy by absorbing/

digesting the surface they live on

B. Mostly reproduce by spores

C. Eukaryotes with well-defined prominent head

D. All of above

**Answer:**



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**105.** Yeast, mushrooms, lichens are examples of

A. Fungi

B. Protista



C. Monera

D. Platyhelminthes

**Answer:**



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**106.** The basis of classifying plants is

A. Whether the plant body has well  
differentiated, distinct parts

- B. Whether the differentiated plant body has special tissue (vascular tissue) for the transport of water and other substances
- C. The ability to bear seeds
- D. All of above

**Answer:**



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**107.** Spores are produced within structures called as

A. A. Ovules

B. B. Sporometer

C. C. Sporangium

D. D. Sporidium

**Answer:**



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**108.** Seed like structures in Moss are called

- A. Spores
- B. Ovules
- C. Sporangium
- D. Sporidium

**Answer:**



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**109.** Non flowering plants are called

A. A. Phanerogams

B. B. Cryptogams

C. C. Angiosperms

D. D. Gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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**110.** Flowering plants are called

A. Phanerogams

B. Cryptogams

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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**111.** Pine, is an example of

A. A. Cryptogams

B. B. Angiosperms

C. C. Gymnosperms

D. D. Bryophyta

**Answer:**



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**112.** Mango is an example of

A. A. Cryptogams

B. B. Angiosperms

C. C. Gymnosperms

D. D. Bryophyta

**Answer:**



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**113.** Gymnosperms have

- A. A. Naked seeds
- B. B. Seeds within fruit
- C. C. False roots
- D. D. True roots



**Answer:**



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**114.** Cryptogams are divided into

- A. A. Angiosperms and gymnosperms
- B. B. Pteridophyta and gymnosperms
- C. C. Pteridophyta and bryophyta
- D. D. Bryophyta and gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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**115.** Phanerogams are divided into

- A. A. Angiosperms and gymnosperms
- B. B. Pteridophyta and gymnosperms
- C. C. Pteridophyta and bryophyta
- D. D. Bryophyta and gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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**116.** Angiosperms are divided into

A. A. Pteridophyta and dicot

B. B. Pteridophyta and bryophyta

C. C. Bryophyta and dicot

D. D. Dicot and monocot

**Answer:**



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117. Group of cryptogams which have true roots and leaves is

A. A. Bryophyta

B. B. Pteridophyta

C. C. Angiosperms

D. D. Gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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**118.** Group of cryptogams which have false roots and leaves is

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

**Answer:**



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**119.** Angiosperms have

- A. Naked seeds
- B. Seeds within fruit
- C. Have false roots
- D. Have true roots

**Answer:**



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**120.** Animal cells do not have

A. A. Cell wall

B. B. Cell membrane

C. C. Nucleus

D. D. Mitochondria

**Answer:**



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**121.** Organisms which are eukaryotic, multicellular and heterotrophic are

A. Plants

B. Animals

C. Monerans

D. Protistans

**Answer:**



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122. Organisms with holes comes under

A. Protista

B. Porifera

C. Monera

D. Gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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123. Euplectella is an example of

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Sponges

D. Gymnosperms

**Answer:**



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**124.** Triploblastic animals are

A. Coelenterates

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Monera

D. Porifera

**Answer:**



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**125.** The body is made up of two layers of cells  
in

A. Coelenterates

B. Porifera

C. Monera

D. Protista

**Answer:**



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**126.** Body cavity is first seen in

A. Coelenterates

B. Porifera

C. Monera

D. Protista

**Answer:**



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**127.** Tapeworms and liver flukes are examples of

A. Coelenterates

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Monera

D. Porifera

**Answer:**



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**128.** Planarians are -----animals

A. Free living

B. Parasitic

C. Symbiotic

D. Mutualistic

**Answer:**



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**129.** Body is cylindrical in

A. Coelenterates

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Nematelminthes

D. Porifera

**Answer:**



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**130.** Pseudocoelom is present in a

- A. Coelenterates
- B. Platyhelminthes
- C. Nematelminthes
- D. Porifera

**Answer:**





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**131.** Bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic animals are

A. Platyhelminthes

B. monera

C. Porifera

D. Coelenterates

**Answer:**



**132.** Bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic animals with true body cavity are

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

**Answer:**



**133.** Example of annelida is

- A. Earthworm
- B. Liver fluke
- C. Tape worm
- D. Round worm

**Answer:**



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**134.** The segments lined up one after the other from head to tail are present in

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

**Answer:**



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**135.** The coelomic cavity is reduced in

A. Arthropoda

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida

**Answer:**



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**136.** Open type of circulatory system is seen in

A. Arthropoda

B. Porifera

C. Monera

D. Annelida

**Answer:**



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**137.** The word arthropod means

A. Habitat

B. Segment

C. Joint legs

D. Legs

**Answer:**



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**138.** The coelomic cavity is blood-filled in

A. Arthropoda

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida

**Answer:**



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**139.** Kidney-like organs for excretion are first seen in

A. Arthropoda

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida

**Answer:**



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**140.** Example of arthropoda

A. Spiders

B. Crabs

C. Scorpion

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**141.** In Greek, echinos means

A. Skin

B. Hedgehog

C. Joint legs

D. Habitat

**Answer:**



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**142.** Spiny skinned organisms belongs to

A. Echinodermata

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida

**Answer:**



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**143.** Shells of sea urchin and star fish is made up of

A. Calcium sulphate

B. Calcium silicate

C. Calcium phosphate

D. Calcium carbonate

**Answer:**



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**144.** Bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic animals with coelom and notochord belongs to

A. Arthropoda

B. Protochordata

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida

**Answer:**



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**145.** Notochord separates

A. nervous tissue from the gut

B. nervous tissue from brain

C. Circulatory and nervous systems

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**146.** Examples of protochordates are

A. Balanoglossus

B. Herdmania

C. Amphioxus

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**147.** Fish like animal in which males carry babies

A. Dolphin

B. Whales



C. Hippocamps

D. Sea urchin

**Answer:**



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**148.** True vertebral column is seen in

A. Echinodermata

B. Protochordata

C. Mollusca

D. Vertebrata

**Answer:**



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**149.** Land mammals are classified into

A. Marsupials

B. Rodents

C. Primates

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**150.** Cold blooded animals are

A. Birds

B. Reptiles

C. Mammals

D. Amphibian

**Answer:**



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**151.** A reptile having four chambered heart is

A. Crocodile

B. Frog

C. Birds

D. Humans

**Answer:**



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**152.** Naming of organisms with a distinctive scientific name is called

A. Nomenclature

B. Binomial nomenclature

C. Trinomial Nomenclature

D. No general name is necessary

**Answer:**



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**153.** subgroups animal in vertebrates.



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**154.** difference between plants and animals.



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**155.** Give the characteristics of Arthropoda with two examples.



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**156.** Write some common characters of Pisces, Reptilia and Aves.



**Watch Video Solution**

**157.** Platypus or Echidna is a group that forms a link between reptiles and mammals. Think and write about some characteristic features that these would have.



**Watch Video Solution**

**158.** What are the characteristic features of Mammals?



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Nematoda



D. Echinodermata

**Answer:**



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**160.** Pteridophyte do not have

A. Flowers

B. Root

C. Stem

D. Leaves

**Answer:**



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**161.** The book *Systema nature* was written by

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

**Answer:**



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**162.** Five kingdom classification was given by

A. Morgan

B. R. Whittaker

C. Linnaeus

D. Robert Brown

**Answer:**



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

A. Star fish

B. Jell fish

C. Dog fish

D. Silver fish

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**164.** The branches of biology which deals with the identification, nomenclature and classification of organism is called?

A. Morphology

B. Ecology

C. Taxonomy

D. Physiology

**Answer:**



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**165.** The basic unit of classification is

A. Species

B. Variety

C. Genus

D. Family

**Answer:**



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**166.** The common name of Ascaris is

A. Ship worm

B. Pin worm

C. Tape worm

D. Round worm

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**167.** Fill in the blanks.

Skin of reptiles is covered by\_\_\_\_\_.



**Watch Video Solution**

**168.** Fill in the blanks.

Echinoderms are exclusively found  
in\_\_\_\_\_water.



**Watch Video Solution**



**169.** Fill in the blanks.

Monocots have \_\_\_\_\_ venation in their leaves.



**Watch Video Solution**

**170.** Fill in the blanks.

Scales, feathers and hair form \_\_\_\_\_ of  
vertebrates.



**Watch Video Solution**

**171.** Fill in the blanks.

\_\_\_\_\_ is known as Father of Taxonomy.



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## Example

1. What are the advantages of classifying organisms?



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2. How do monocots differ from dicots?



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Explain how animals in vertebrate are classified into further subgroups.



**Watch Video Solution**

4. What was the basis of early classifications?



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Who derived Binomial nomenclature?



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6. Name the branches of science that deals with Classification.



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7. Who wrote the book "Origin of Species"?





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8. Who proposed the classification of organisms into 5 kingdoms?



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9. What are Cotyledons?



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**10.** Name two mammals that lay eggs.



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**11.** What are the criteria for classifying plants ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** what is flora ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** What are the three criteria on which Whittaker based his system of classification?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** What is a species?



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** what is lichen ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Give the differences between gymnosperms and angiosperms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Name two mammals that live in water.



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** What is the need of classification?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**19.** How variation in organisms lead to diversity of living organisms? State reasons.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**20.** What are the conventions followed for writing the scientific names?



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21. Find out the names of the following animals and plants in as many languages as you can :tiger, peacock, ant, neem, lotus, potato



**Watch Video Solution**

22. One day Kavitha soaked seeds of green grams, wheat, maize, peas and tamarind. After they became tender, she tried to split the seeds. Name which would split, which would not and identify them according to the

characters.

Sl. No.	Name of the seed	Split into half (Y)/ does not Split (N)	Monocot (M)	Dicot (D)
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2				
3				
4				



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**23.** Sujata says Bat is not a bird but a mammal.

How can you support Sujata's statement?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**24.** Which phylum do I belong to

My body is made of pores. I live in water. I don't have back bone too.



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Which phylum do I belong to

I am an insect, I have jointed legs.



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** Which phylum do I belong to

I am a marine living animal with spiny skin, my body is radially symmetrical.



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Name the phylum of the following organisms whose exclusive characteristics are given below:

Hollow bones.



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Name the phylum of the following organisms whose exclusive characteristics are given below:

Jointed appendages.



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Name the phylum of the following organisms whose exclusive characteristics are given below:

Flat worms.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**30.** Name the phylum of the following organisms whose exclusive characteristics are given below:

Round worms, parasitic.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**31.** Name the phylum of the following organisms whose exclusive characteristics are

given below:

soft body, muscular marine animals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**32.** Name the phylum of the following organisms whose exclusive characteristics are given below:

Radially symmetrical, spiny skin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**33.** Make a flow chart of invertebrates in the kingdom Animalia , based upon their characteristic features ?



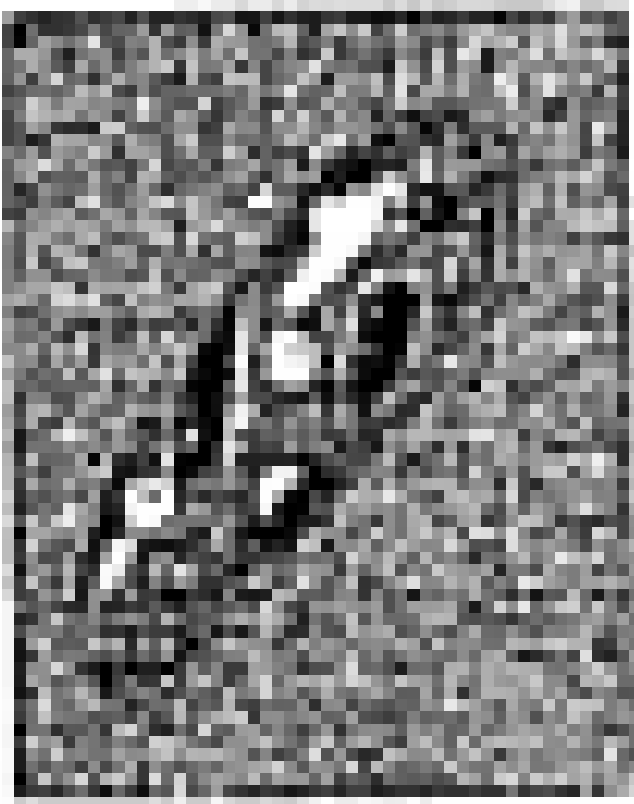
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**34.** Write some common characters of pisces, reptilia and aves.



**Watch Video Solution**

35. Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong to according to Whittaker.



(a)

(b)



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong to according to Whittaker.



(b)



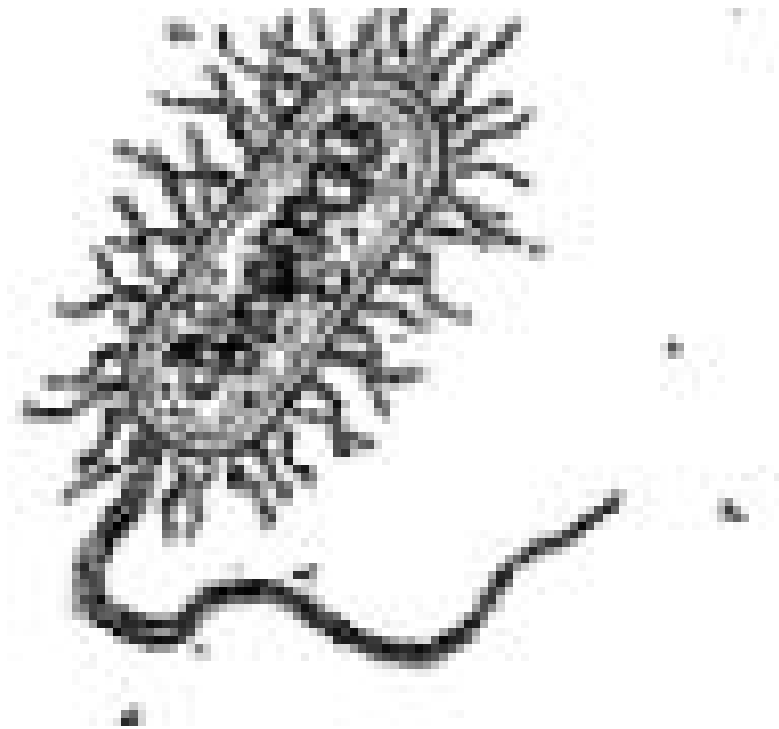
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[Watch Video Solution](#)

**38.** Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong according to Whittaker?



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Draw a labelled diagram of Bacteria. Add a note on its characteristics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Draw a diagram of protista with its salient characters.



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** Platypus or Echidna is a group that forms a link between reptiles and mammals. Think and write about some characteristic features that these would have.



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** How can you appreciate the effort of scientists in classifying a wide range of organisms?



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** How do Gymnosperms and Angiosperms differ from each other?



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** Organisms with joint appendages.



**Watch Video Solution**



**45.** Identify the phylum for the following characteristics given:

Organisms are generally flat worms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** Identify the phylum for the following characteristics given:

Body is segmented.



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Identify the phylum for the following characteristics given:

Skin of organisms is full of spikes.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** The respiratory organs of fish



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** Write the characteristics of mammals.



**Watch Video Solution**

**Improve Your Learning**

**1.** Variations lead to diversity in living organisms? State reasons.



**Watch Video Solution**

2. What was the basis of early classifications?



**Watch Video Solution**

3. What are the advantages of classifying organisms?



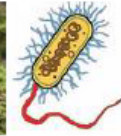
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[Watch Video Solution](#)

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**Watch Video Solution**

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**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Explain how animals in vertebrate are classified into further subgroups.



**Watch Video Solution**

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**Watch Video Solution**