BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

Medicine Orientated Material

1. The term tissues is coined by –

A. Linnaeus

B. Xavier Bichat

C. Engler

D. Aristotle

Answer:

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:

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:

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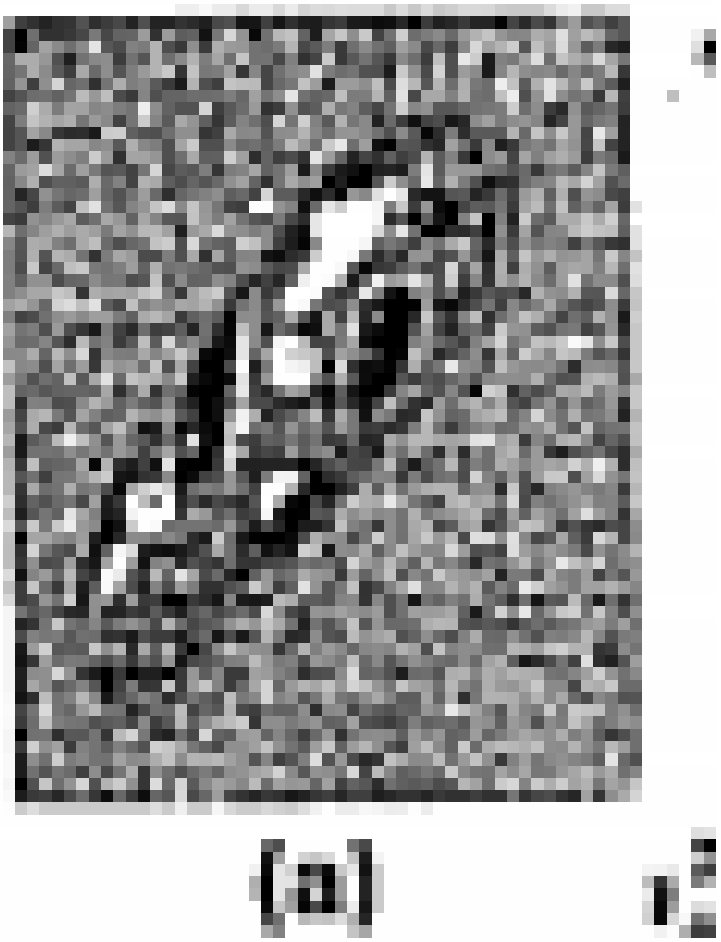
5. Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong to according to Whittaker.



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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?

Watch Video Solution

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?

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

26. What are variations?

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27. What are classification?

Watch Video Solution

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

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29. What are the characteristic of plants?

Watch Video Solution

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?

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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?

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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?

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

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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?

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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 “pentamemal” 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:

Watch Video Solution

69. Those having one seed leaf are called

A. dicotyledonous

B. monocotyledonous

C. embryos

D. Endosperm nucleus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

70. Dicots have

A. parallel venation and tap root system

B. reticulate vention 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 vention 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:

Watch Video Solution

75. Charles Darwin wrote the book

A. Classification of species

B. Divison of species

C. Evolution of species

D. Origin of species

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

83. 2 empires classification was given by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Chattan

D. Whittaker

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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 etal

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 etal

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:

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:

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. Archaebacteria

C. Rhizobium

D. Blue green bacteria

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Archae

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

103. Examples of protista are

A. Algae

B. Paramoecium

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 (vascukar 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:

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

119. Angiosperms have

A. Naked seeds

B. Seeds within fruit

C. Have false roots

D. Have true roots

Answer:

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:

Watch Video Solution

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. Nemathelminthes

D. Porifera

Answer:

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130. Pseudocoelom is present in a

A. Coelenterates

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Nemathelminthes

D. Porifera

Answer:

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131. Bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic animals are

A. Platyhelminthes

B. monera

C. Porifera

D. Coelenterates

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Nemathelminthes

C. Porifera

D. Annelida

Answer:

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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. Nemathelminthes

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:

 Watch Video Solution

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:

 Watch Video Solution

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:

 Watch Video Solution

140. Example of arthropoda

A. Spiders

B. Crabs

C. Scorpion

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

141. In Greek, echinos means

A. Skin

B. Hedgehog

C. Joint legs

D. Habitat

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

142. Spiny skinned organisms belongs to

A. Echinodermata

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida

Answer:

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. Arthopoda

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:

Watch Video Solution

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.

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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.

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158. What are the characteristic features of Mammals?

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

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Nematoda

D. Echinodermata

Answer:

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

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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:

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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?

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5. Who derived Binomial nomenclature?

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

9. What are Cotyledons?

Watch Video Solution

10. Name two mammals that lay eggs.

Watch Video Solution

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 agiosperms.

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?

Watch Video Solution

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)
1				
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:

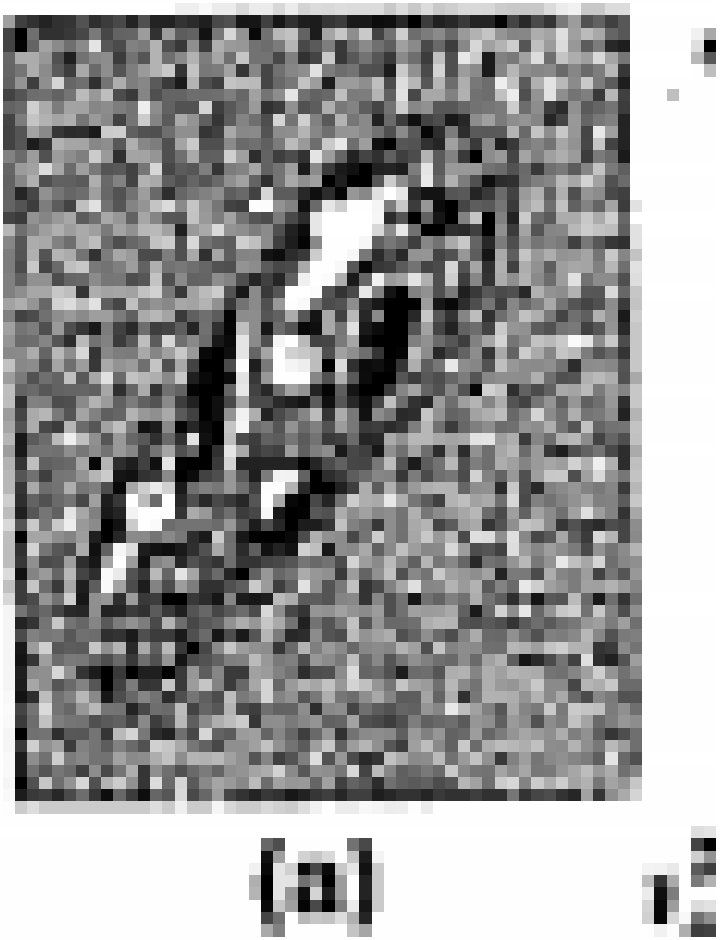
Radially symmetrical, spiny skin.

Watch Video Solution

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

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

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



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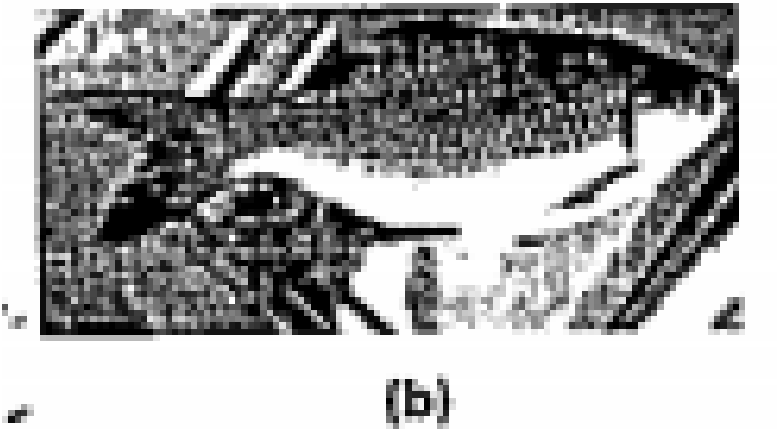
36. Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong to according to Whittaker.



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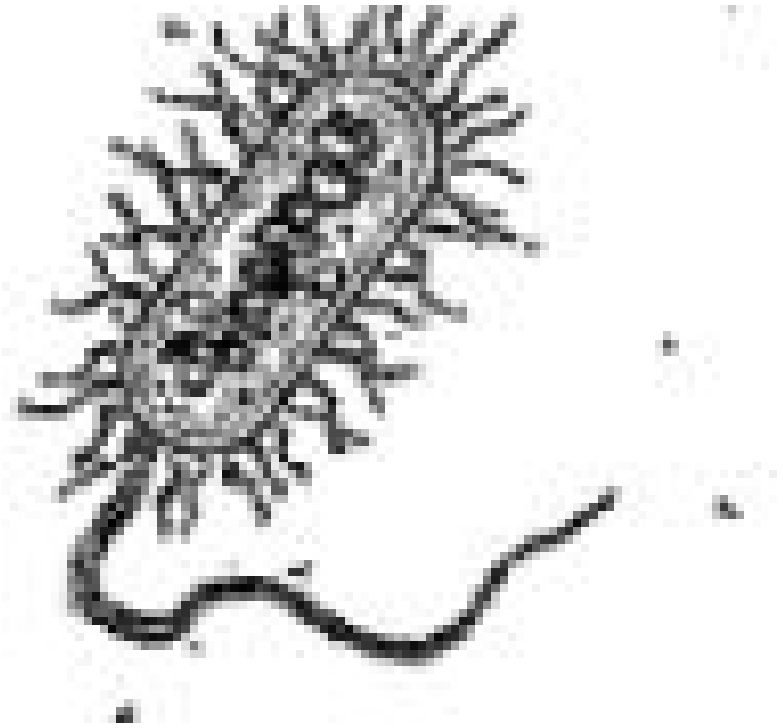
37. Name the kingdom to which these organisms belong according to Whittaker?

Watch Video Solution

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



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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 charecterstics 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?

Watch Video Solution

4. How do monocots differ from dicots?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

6. Which phylum do I belong to

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Watch Video Solution

7. Which phylum do I belong to

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Watch Video Solution

8. Which phylum do I belong to

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Watch Video Solution

9. Write some common characters of Pisces, Reptilia and Aves.

Watch Video Solution

10. What is the need of classification? What questions will you ask ?

Watch Video Solution

11. 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

12. 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

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

16. Sujata says Bat is not a bird but a mammal. How can you support Sujata's statement?

Watch Video Solution