ALAGU JOTHI ACADEMY

(An International Standard CBSE Sr. Sec. School)

QUESTION BANK

9

BIOLOGY

DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

1. What are the advantages of classifying organisms?
2. How would you choose between two characteristics to be used for developing a hierarchy in classification.
3. What are the major divisions in the Kingdom Plantae? What is the basis for these divisions.
4. Why are bryophytes called the amphibians of the plant kingdom?
5. Why do we keep both snake and turtle in the same class?
6. Give reasons why mosses are found in humid and moist areas.
7. Which organisms is more complex and evolved among bacteria, mushroom and mango tree? Give reasons.
8. How are food and oxygen circulated in the bodies of organisms belonging to phylum Porifera.
9. Blue green algae have been included under the group Monera and not under Plantae. Why?
10. 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.
11. Name the following:
    (a) An egg laying mammal.
    (b) A reptile with four chambered heart.
    (c) Scientist who proposed the five kingdom classification.
    (d) A mammal which can fly.
    (e) An aquatic mammal.
    (f) Group of animals having fins for locomotion.
12. (a) What do you understand by nomenclature?
    (b) Who introduced this system?
    (c) Give any four conventions while writing scientific names.
13. List out some common features in cat, rat and bat.
14. Distinguish between the following:
    (a) Fungi and Plantae on the basis of nutrition.
    (b) Gymnosperms and Angiosperms on the basis of fruits.
15. Give the scientific and common name of an organism that possesses the following:
    (a) Organisms that are found both on land and water.
    (b) Organisms that lay eggs on land.
    (c) Organisms having skeleton made of cartilage.
    (d) Organisms having hair on their body.
    (e) Organisms those are cold-blooded.
16. Describe the three main characteristics that are used in a hierarchical classification.
17. Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta are called as ‘Cryptogams’. Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are called as ‘Phenerogams’. Discuss why.

18. Jelly fish and star fish are not true fishes. To which group do they belong? Give one characteristic features of each to say why they belong to the respective groups.
19. How does a cartilaginous fish differ from a bony fish? Write one example of each type.
20. Why are local names not sufficient to recognise the living organisms?
21. Some reptiles live in water and yet lay eggs with tough covering unlike the amphibians. Why?