

QB365

Important Questions - Diversity in Living Organisms

9th Standard CBSE

Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Whittaker classified all organisms into 1
(a) five kingdoms (b) four kingdoms (c) three kingdoms (d) two kingdoms
- 2) Five kingdom classification, was proposed by 1
(a) Linnaeus (b) Aristotle (c) Lamark (d) Whittaker
- 3) Which one of the following hierarchical categories is the top taxonomical category? 1
(a) Species (b) Class (c) Order (d) Kingdom
- 4) The fundamental basic taxonomical unit of classification is 1
(a) species (b) genus (c) class (d) kingdom
- 5) The organisms of kingdom protista are 1
(a) unicellular and prokaryotic (b) multicellular and prokaryotic (c) unicellular and eukaryotic
(d) multicellular and eukaryotic
- 6) Which of the following statement is not true for fungi? 1
(a) They can be saprophyte. (b) They can be prokaryote (c) Their cell wall is formed of chitin.
(d) They may be symbiotic.
- 7) Fern is an example of 1
(a) thallophyta (b) bryophyta (c) pteridophyta (d) phanerogams
- 8) Which one of the following is a gymnosperm? 1
(a) Funaria (b) Cladophora (c) Cycas (d) Marsilea
- 9) Which one of the following belongs to coelenterata? 1
(a) Sycon (b) Hydra (c) Spongilla (d) Planaria
- 10) Members of which of the following groups are exclusively marine and have water tube system to move around? 1
(a) Nematoda (b) Annelida (c) Arthropoda (d) Planaria

Section-B

- 11) Classification helps us in exploring the of life form 2
- 12) For classification it is also important to know whether the cells have ability to prepare their food. 2
- 13) In recent classification of plants, which has been accepted world wide, is known as kingdom classification. 2
- 14) According to five kingdom classification of organisms, the first kingdom is known as 2

- 15) Plantae and Animalia are further divided into subdivisions on the basis of of the body organisation. 2
- 16) Plants are divided into, Bryophyta,, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms. 2
- 17) Pteridophytes have tissues for the conduction of materials but bryophytes have such tissues. 2
- 18) The thallophytes, bryophytes and pteridophytes have naked embryos called 2
- 19) Pine and deodar trees are examples of group. 2
- 20) The part of angiospermic seeds which provide nutrition to developing seedling is known as 2

Section-C

- 21) Why do we classify organisms? 5
- 22) Explain the three basic features for grouping all organisms into five major kingdoms. 5
- 23) Enlist four main features of organisms placed in protista. 5
- 24) How do annelid animals differ from arthropods? 5

Section-A

- 1) (a) five kingdoms 1
- 2) (d) Whittaker 1
- 3) (d) Kingdom 1
- 4) (a) species 1
- 5) (c) unicellular and eukaryotic 1
- 6) (b) They can be prokaryote 1
- 7) (c) pteridophyta 1
- 8) (c) Cycas 1
- 9) (a) Sycon 1
- 10) (d) Planaria 1

Section-B

- 11) diversity 2
- 12) own 2
- 13) five 2
- 14) monera 2
- 15) increasing, complexity 2
- 16) Thallophyta, Pteridophyta 2
- 17) specialised, do not 2
- 18) spores 2
- 19) gymnosperm 2

20) cotyledons.

2

Section-C

21)

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We classify organisms due to the following reasons:

- (i) Classification makes the study of huge varieties of organisms easy.
- (ii) It reveals before us a picture of all forms of organisms at a glance.
- (iii) It helps us to understand the interrelationship among different groups of organisms.
- (iv) It serves as a base for the development of other pure biological science e.g., biogeography i.e., geographical distribution of plants and animals.
- (v) It also helps in understanding and development of other applied branches of science such as agriculture, public health and environmental biology.

22)

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- (i) Nature of cell i.e., the organisms has eukaryotic cells which have membrane bound organelles, including a nucleus or prokaryotic cell that do not has clearly demarcated nucleus.
- (ii) Organisms is unicellular or multicellular.
- (iii) Whether the organisms produce their own food through photosynthesis or procure food from outside.

23)

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- (i) They are unicellular, eukaryotic organism i.e., they have membrane-bound nucleus and organelles.
- (ii) Some of these organism use appandages such as hair-like cilia or whip-like flagella for moving around.
- (iii) Their mode of nutrition can be autotrophic or heterotrophic.

Examples: Unicellular algae (like Chlamydomonas, Chlorella), diatoms and protozoans like Amoeba.

- (iv) Primarily they are aquatic but can be parasite.

24)

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Annelid animals	Arthropods
1. They have true body cavity (coelomic cavity) which is not filled with blood.	1. They coelomic is filled with blood.
2. Body bears lateral appendages for locomotion in the form of chitinous seate or parapodia.	2. They have jointed legs for locomotion.
3. Annelids do not have chitinous exoskeleton.	3. They have chitinous exoskeleton.