

Diversity in Living Organisms

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

- Name the writer who wrote the book "The Origin of Species".
Ans :
Charles Darwin wrote the book "The Origin of Species" in 1859.
- Who proposed the classification of organisms into 5 kingdoms?
Ans :
Robert H. Whittaker proposed the classification of organisms into 5 kingdoms in 1959.
- Define species.
Ans :
Species are organisms within genus with slight difference from other and capable of breeding and perpetuate.
- Give examples of the organism belonging to Monera and Protista kingdom.
Ans :
Monera — Anabaena, blue-green algae.
Protista — Euglena, Paramecium, Amoeba.
- Name the appendages used for movement by organism belonging to Protista kingdom.
Ans :
(a) Paramecium - Cilia
(b) Euglena - Flagella
(c) Amoeba - Pseudopodia
- Who proposed the two kingdom classification?
Ans :
Carolus Linnaeus proposed the two kingdom classification.
- What is lichen?
Ans :
Lichen is the symbiotic association of fungi and blue-green algae.
- What is symbiotic relationship?
Ans :
It is a relationship between two organisms in which both of them are benefitted, e.g., fungi gets food from blue-green algae and in return blue-green gets shelter (lichens).
- What is biodiversity?
Ans :
Various types of living organism found in a particular region is called biodiversity.
- What is saprophytic nutrition?
Ans :
The organisms that use dead and decaying organic matter as mode of nutrition is known as saprophytic nutrition.
- What is evolution?
Ans :
Evolution is the change in heritance characteristics of organism over generations.
- Give simple classification of plant kingdom.
Ans :
Kingdom plantae is divided in following divisions :
(a) Thallophyta
(b) Bryophyta
(c) Pteridophyta
(d) Phanerogams
(i) Gymnosperm
(ii) Angiosperm – (1) Monocots (2) Dicots
- Name the plant amphibian.
Ans :
Bryophyta, e.g. funaria.
- What are cryptogamae?
Ans :
The plants with hidden reproductive organs are called cryptogamae, e.g., fern.
- Give examples of pteridophyte.
Ans :
Marsilea and fern.
- Name the reproductive organ of plants.
Ans :
Flower.
- Which divisions of the plant kingdom are called

cryptogams? Why are they called so?

Ans :

Thallophyta, Bryophyta and Pteridophyta divisions of plant kingdom are called cryptogamae. All these divisions have hidden reproductive organs.

18. What are gymnosperms?

Ans :

Gymnosperms are the group of plants that bear naked seeds, e.g., pines, deodar.

19. Why bryophytes and pteridophytes grow in moist and shady places?

Ans :

Bryophytes and pteridophytes need water for their reproduction. Because reproduction in these organisms can take place when water helps in carrying male gamete to female gamete.

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20. What are angiosperms?

Ans :

Angiosperms are the group of plants with covered seeds. These are flowering plants.

21. What are cotyledons?

Ans :

Plant embryos in seeds have structures called cotyledons. Cotyledons are also known as seed leaves.

22. Define radial symmetry.

Ans :

When any plane axis passing through the central axis of the body divides the animal into two halves that are mirror image, is called radial symmetry. For example : sponges, starfish.

23. What is the meaning of triploblastic?

Ans :

Animals which have three layers of cells : ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm from which differentiated tissues can be made, e.g. tapeworm.

24. What is bilateral symmetry?

Ans :

Anything is said to have bilateral symmetry if its body have same design in left and right halves of the body.

25. What do you mean by “cold-blooded animals”?

Ans :

Cold-blooded animals are the animals that show the variation in their body temperature according to the surroundings, e.g., fish, amphibians, reptiles.

26. Write the name of three mammals that live in water.

Ans :

Whale, platypus and dolphins.

27. Name a fish with skeleton made up of cartilage.

Ans :

Shark.

28. Give example of two fish which have skeleton made up of both bone and cartilage.

Ans :

Tuna and rohu.

29. What is biological classification?

Ans :

Grouping of organisms based on similarities and dissimilarities is called biological classification.

30. What is taxonomy?

Ans :

The systematic study of identification, classification and naming of organisms is called taxonomy.

31. Who made 1st attempt for scientific basis of classification?

Ans :

Aristotle.

32. On what morphological criteria Aristotle classified the plants?

Ans :

Based on the morphological nature of the stem.

33. Name the 2 kingdoms of classification?

Ans :

- (1) Plantae or Metaphyta
- (2) Animalia or Metazoa

34. What are prokaryotes? Give one example for prokaryote.

Ans :

The organisms which do not have well organized nucleus in their cell are called prokaryotes. Organisms containing incipient nucleus (Nucleoid) in their cells are called prokaryotes. Example : Bacteria, Nostoc (cyano bacteria/ B.G. Algae)

35. What are Eukaryotes? Give an example of Eukaryotes?

Ans :

Organisms which have well organized nuclei (True nucleus) are called Eukaryotes. Example : Amoeba, mango, Man.

36. What are unicellular organisms? Give an example for unicellular organisms?

Ans :

One celled or Single celled organisms are called unicellular organisms. Example : Chlamydomonas, Amoeba, Euglena.

37. What are multicellular organisms? Give an example for multi cellular organisms.

Ans :

Organisms whose body is made up of many numbers of cells are called multicellular organisms.

Example : Spirogyra, Mango, Man.

38. Name the five kingdoms of living organisms?

Ans :

- (1) Kingdom — Monera,
- (2) Kingdom — Protista,
- (3) Kingdom — Fungi (mycota),
- (4) Kingdom — Plantae (metaphyta),
- (5) Kingdom — Animalia (metazoan).

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39. Who proposed five kingdom classification?

Ans :

R.H. Whittaker (1969).

40. What are Monerans?

Ans :

Prokaryotic celled, unicellular and Autotrophic organisms.

41. Name the kingdom which includes monerans.

Ans :

Kingdom Monera.

42. Give an example for kingdom Monera.

Ans :

Bacteria, Nostoc, Mycoplasma.

43. Name the kingdom which includes Bacteria.

Ans :

Kingdom Monera.

44. What are autotrophic bacteria? Give an example for autotrophic bacteria.

Ans :

The bacteria which synthesize their own food from inorganic substances are called autotrophic bacteria.

Example : Nostoc, Anabaena.

45. What are heterotrophic bacteria?

Ans :

The bacteria which do not synthesize their own food but depend on other organisms or dead organic matter are called heterotrophic bacteria.

46. What are cyano bacteria?

Ans :

Bacteria that obtain their energy through photosynthesis.

47. What are heterocysts?

Ans :

The colourless specialized cells of nostoc filament meant for fixing atmospheric nitrogen are called heterocysts.

48. What are chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria?

Ans :

The bacteria which oxidize inorganic substances like nitrate, nitrites and ammonia to release energy in the form of ATP are called chemosynthetic bacteria.

49. What are mycoplasmas?

Ans :

The smallest living organisms without cell walls and survive without oxygen are called mycoplasmas.

50. Name the kingdom which includes single celled eukaryotes.

Ans :

Kingdom Protista.

51. Name the 2 methods of protistan's reproduction.

Ans :

- (1) Asexual reproduction (cell fusion),
- (2) Sexual reproduction (zygote formation).

52. What are planktons?

Ans :

The microscopic organisms which floats on water are called planktons.

53. Name the chemical component of cell wall of Diatoms.

Ans :

Chitin.

54. What is diatomaceous earth?

Ans :

Accumulation of cell wall deposition of dead diatoms.

55. Which are chief producer of oceans?

Ans :

Diatoms.

56. What are euglenoids?

Ans :

The fresh water organisms found in stagnant water with protein rich particle in their cell wall are called euglenoids.

57. Give an example for euglenoids.

Ans :

Euglena (photosynthetic protozoan).

58. What are slime moulds?

Ans :

Saprophytic protists are called slime moulds.

59. What are plasmodium?

Ans :

Aggregation of slime moulds under suitable conditions are called plasmodium, which may grow and spread over several feet. During unfavorable conditions they differentiate and follows fruiting bodies.

60. Name parasitic protozoa.

Ans :

Entamoeba, Plasmodium (Malarial parasite).

61. Give an example for flagellated protozoans.

Ans :

Trypanosoma, Euglena.

62. Name parasitic flagellated protozoan.

Ans :

Trypanosoma.

63. Name the disease caused by Trypanosoma.

Ans :

Sleeping sickness.

64. Give one example for ciliated protozoans.

Ans :

Paramecium.

65. Which is the locomotory organ of paramecium or ciliated protozoans.

Ans :

Cilia.

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66. Give one example for sporozoan.

Ans :

Plasmodium.

67. Which one is called malarial parasite?

Ans :

Plasmodium.

68. Name the disease caused by plasmodium.

Ans :

Malaria.

69. Name the kingdom which includes eukaryotic heterotrophic organisms.

Ans :

Kingdom Mycota (Fungi).

70. Name unicellular fungi.

Ans :

Yeast.

71. Which fungi act as a source of antibiotics?

Ans :

Penicillium.

72. Why should we keep fruits and vegetables in refrigerator?

Ans :

To prevent food from getting bad due to bacterial or fungal infections.

73. Name the cell wall component of fungi.

Ans :

Chitin and polysaccharides.

74. What are saprophytic fungi?

Ans :

The heterotrophic fungi which absorb soluble organic matter from dead substrates are called saprophytes.

75. What are parasitic fungi?

Ans :

The heterotrophic fungi which absorb food from living plants and animals are called parasitic fungi.

76. What are symbionts?

Ans :

The association of 2 organisms in which both the organisms are mutually benefited are called symbionts. Example : Fungi with algae as lichens.

77. How are pores or holes all over the body of Porifera important?

Ans :

The pores present all over the body of the organisms lead to a canal system that helps in circulating water throughout the body to bring in food and oxygen.

78. Name the 5 kingdoms of living organisms.

Ans :

1. Monera;
2. Protista;
3. Fungi, mycota;
4. Plantae; Metaphyto;
5. Animalia Metazoa.

79. If you are provided seeds of gram, wheat, rice, pumpkin, maize and pea. Classify these as Monocots/ Dicots.

Ans :

Monocots : Wheat, Rice, Maize.

Dicots : Gram, Pumpkin, Pea.

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

80. Give the characteristics of Monera.

Ans :

- (a) Organisms are unicellular and do not have a defined nucleus.
- (b) Some organisms can have cell wall while some cannot.
- (c) Cell organelles are not covered with double membrane.
- (d) Autotrophic or Heterotrophic.

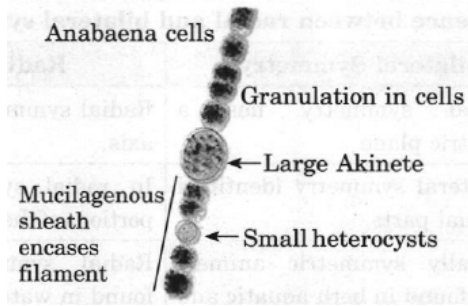


Figure: Monera Family

81. Give the characteristics of Protista.

Ans :

- (a) Organisms are unicellular and eukaryotic.
- (b) Locomotion is possible by using parts like cilia, flagella, etc.
- (c) Nutrition is either autotrophic or heterotrophic.
- (d) E.g., algae, protozoa.

82. Give the difference between thallophyta and bryophyta.

Ans :

Thallophyta	Bryophyta
Plant body is not well differentiated into stem and leaf-like structure.	Plant body is differentiated to form stem and leaf-like structure.
Example : Spirogyra	Example : Moss
The plant in this group are commonly called algae.	These are called the amphibians of the plant kingdom.

83. Give the difference between monocots and dicots.

Ans :

	Monocots	Dicots
1.	Embryo with single cotyledon	Embryo with two cotyledons
2.	Pollen with single pore	Pollen with three pores
3.	Flower parts in multiples of three	Flower parts in multiples of four or five
4.	Major leaf veins parallel	Major leaf veins reticulated
5.	Scattered stem vascular bundles	Stem vascular bundles in a ring

6.	Adventitious roots	Roots develop from radical
7.	Absence of secondary growth	Presence of secondary growth

84. What are hermaphrodites? Give two examples.

Ans :

Hermaphrodites are the organisms that have both the sexes. Thus, it can produce both sperms and eggs and called hermaphrodites. Example : Sponges, earthworms.

85. Give the difference between radial and bilateral symmetry.

Ans :

	B i l a t e r a l Symmetry	Radial Symmetry
1.	Bilateral symmetry has a symmetric plane.	Radial symmetry has a symmetric axis.
2.	In bilateral symmetry identified two equal parts.	In radial symmetry few similar portions of the body can be identified.
3.	Bilaterally symmetric animals can be found in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats.	Radial symmetric animals are found in water.
4.	Bilateral symmetry is more common as there are more animal phylum with bilateral symmetry compared to radial symmetry.	Radial symmetry is not so common among animals.

86. Differentiate between vertebrates and invertebrates.

Ans :

	Invertebrate	Vertebrate
1.	Animals do not have a backbone.	Animals with backbone.
2.	No cell walls	Well-developed brain, internal skeleton, advanced nervous system and cellular skin.
3.	Small and slow moving	Big in size
4.	Flatworms, insects are few examples.	Humans, snakes, birds are few examples.

87. Name the phylum of the following animals :

- (a) Tapeworm
- (b) Starfish
- (c) Jellyfish
- (d) Octopus

Ans :

- (a) Tapeworm — Platyhelminthes
- (b) Starfish — Echinodermata
- (c) Jellyfish — Coelenterata
- (d) Octopus — Mollusca

88. Identify the phylum for the following characteristics given :

- (a) Organisms with joint appendages.
- (b) Organisms are generally flatworms.
- (c) Body is segmented.
- (d) Skin of organisms is full of spikes.

Ans :

- (a) Arthropoda
- (b) Platyhelminthes
- (c) Annelida
- (d) Echinodermata

89. State the features of all chordates.

Ans :

All chordates possess the following features :

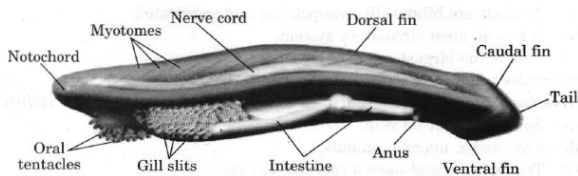


Figure: Amphioxus

1. Have a notochord
2. Have a dorsal nerve chord
3. Are triploblastic
4. Bilaterally symmetrical body
5. Respire through lungs on land and through gills in water

90. Give general characteristics of 'Platyhelminthes'.

Ans :

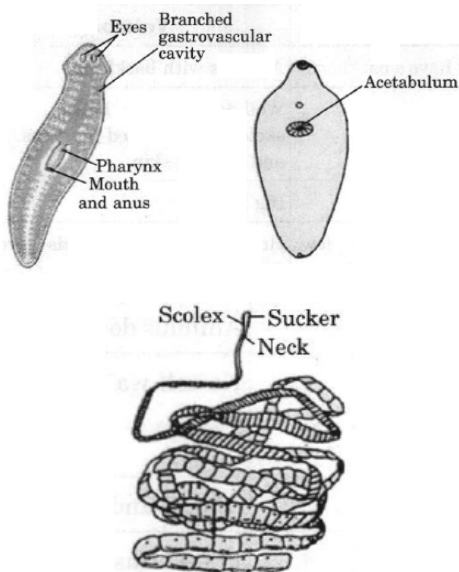


Figure: Family Platyhelminthes

- (a) Flatworms

- (c) Triploblastic animal
 - (b) Parasitic mode of nutrition
 - (d) No true internal body cavity
- Example : Tapeworm, planaria, liver fluke.

91. Give general characteristics of Porifera.

Ans :

- (a) Animals with pores all over the body.
- (b) Body is not well differentiated.
- (c) Non-motile animals remain attached to solid support.
- (d) Body is covered with hard outer skeleton. Example : Sponges.

92. Give specific characteristics of Coelenterate.

Ans :

- (a) Water living animals.
- (b) Body is made of two layers of cells.
- (c) Some of them live in colonies (corals), while others have solitary life-span (Hydra).
- (d) Body cavity present.
- (e) Radially symmetrical.

93. Give the characteristics of Arthropoda with 2 examples.

Ans :

- (a) Arthropoda means jointed legs.
 - (b) Animals are bilaterally symmetrical and segmented.
 - (c) It has an open circulatory system.
 - (d) This is the largest group of animals.
- Examples : Spider, scorpions, crabs, house flies.

94. Give the characteristic features of Echinodermata.

Ans :

- (a) Spikes present on skin.
 - (b) Free living, marine animals.
 - (c) Triploblastic and have a coelomic cavity.
 - (d) Have a peculiar water driven tube system used for moving around.
 - (e) Have hard calcium carbonate structure that is used as a skeleton.
- Examples : Starfish, sea-urchin.

95. Give the characteristics of mammals.

Ans :

- (a) Mammals are warm-blooded animals.
- (b) Four-chambered heart.
- (c) Mammary glands for production of milk to nourish their younger one.
- (d) Skin has hairs, sweat glands and oil glands.
- (e) Most of them produce their young ones (viviparous).

96. What are the conventions followed for writing the scientific names?

Ans :

The conventions followed while writing the scientific names are :

1. The name of the genus begins with a capital

letter.

2. The name of the species begins with a small letter.
3. When printed, the scientific name is given in italic.
4. When written by hand, the genus name and the species name have to be underlined separately.

97. Name the phylum of the following organisms, whose exclusive characteristics is given below :

- (a) Hollow bones
- (b) Jointed appendages
- (c) Flatworm
- (d) Round worms, parasitic
- (e) Soft body, muscular marine animal
- (f) Radially symmetrical, spiny skin.

Ans :

- (a) Phylum chordata, subphylum—vertebrata, class—Aves
- (b) Phylum—Arthropoda
- (c) Phylum—Platyhelminthes
- (d) Phylum—Aschelminthes
- (e) Phylum—Mollusca
- (f) Phylum—Echinodermata

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98. Give the characteristics of amphibians.

Ans :

Amphibians are vertebrates that live on land and in water.

- (a) They are cold-blooded.
- (b) Heart is three-chambered.
- (c) Fertilization is external.
- (d) Respiration through lungs on land and through moist skin when in water. Examples : Frog, Toads.

99. Give the characteristics of Ayes.

Ans :

- (a) Aves/birds can fly.
- (b) Streamlined body.
- (c) Hollow and light bones.
- (d) Forelimbs are modified into wings.
- (e) Warm-blooded animals, heart with four chambers.
- (f) Egg laying animals.
- (g) Beak present, teeth are absent.

100. Mention the main criteria of R.H. Whittaker's classification.

Ans :

- (1) Cell structure;
- (2) Thallus organization;
- (3) Mode of nutrition;
- (4) Reproduction;
- (5) Phlogenetic relationships were considered by Whittaker.

101. Why do most of the amphibians lay their eggs in water while reptiles lay their eggs on land?

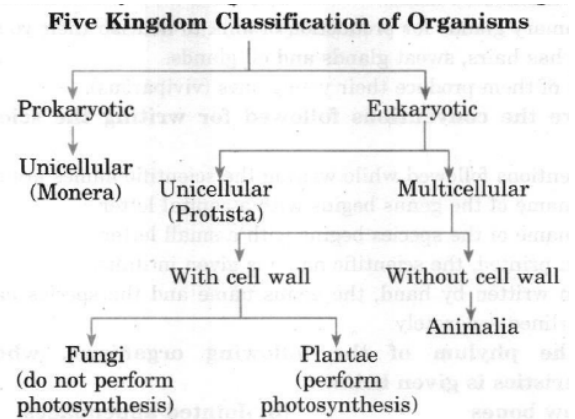
Ans :

Amphibians lay their eggs in water because the young ones have gills in initial stages of hatching out of egg

by that they can breathe in water. But in case of reptiles the young ones' need warmth in initial stages of hatching out of egg so the reptiles lay their eggs on land.

102. Give the hierarchy of 5 kingdom classification of living world.

Ans :



103. What are parasites? Name two protozium parasites you have studied.

Ans :

The organisms which depend on the other host organism for their requirement of food are called parasites.

Examples : (1) Plasmodium, (2) Trypanosoma.

104. Write the two characteristic features of kingdom protista?

Ans :

- (1) All are single celled eukaryotes.
- (2) It includes plant protists (photosynthetic protozoan) and animal protozoan's (protista).
- (3) Some protistan members have flagella or cilia as locomotory organs.
- (4) Protists reproduce asexually by binary fission and sexually by a process involving cell fission and zygote formation.

105. Write briefly about lichens.

Ans :

- (1) Lichens are symbiotic close association of two different organisms such as algae and fungi.
- (2) Algal component of lichen known as phycobiont which is photosynthetic in nature.
- (3) Fungal component of living form is known as mycobiont which is non-photosynthetic, but helps in absorption of minerals, nutrients and water.
- (4) Lichens are very good pollution indicator as they do not grow in polluted areas.

106. A group of students had gone for educational trip clicked photographs of endangered plants. These photographs were used by the school laboratory to study these plants.

- (i) Name two endangered plants.
- (ii) Name any one medicinal plant and give its

medicinal use.

Ans :

- (i) Two endangered plants are Euphrasia and Ubnus rubra.
- (ii) Aloe-vera : Juice of Aloe-vera is used in case of indigestion, treating skin infection, etc.

- 107.**Due to global warming coral is getting diminished in all the oceans/ water bodies. People in Lakshadweep island protects their corals by not allowing people/ tourist to take few pieces away.
- (a) Name the phylum of coral.
 - (b) What is coral made up of?
 - (c) What values of people in Lakshadweep island is reflected?

Ans :

- (a) Phylum of coral is coelenterata.
- (b) Coral is made up of calcium carbonate.
- (c) People in Lakshadweep island reflect the value of being responsible (Citizen, respecting environment and nature).

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

- 108.**What is the importance of classification?

Ans :

Classification is important because :

- (a) Classification makes the study of wide variety of organisms systematic and easier.
- (b) It projects a picture of all organisms and their interrelation with each other.
- (c) It provides a base for the study of other branches of biology.
- (d) It is useful in the study of ecology, which deals with the inter-relation of an organism with their environment.
- (e) It helps to establish a hierarchy of groups of organisms.

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- 109.**What are the characteristic features of mammals?

Ans :

Characteristic features of mammals :

- (a) Body is covered with hair.
- (b) Skin is provided with sweat and sebaceous glands.
- (c) Heart is four-chambered.
- (d) Fertilization is internal.
- (e) Females have mammary glands to produce milk to nourish their young ones.
- (f) External ear-pinna present.
- (g) Eyes have eye lids.
- (h) Warm-blooded.
- (i) Respiration through lungs.

- 110.**What are the characteristic features of reptiles?

Ans :

The characteristics of reptiles :

- (a) Dry scaly, impermeable skin.

- (b) Respiration through lungs.
- (c) Cold-blooded
- (d) Internal fertilization.
- (e) Heart is three chambered.
- (f) Two pairs of pentadactyl limbs are present.

- 111.**What is the basis for classification of organisms?

Ans :

The basis for classification are :

- (a) Presence or absence of nucleus.
- (b) Organisms are unicellular, or multicellular.
- (c) Autotrophic mode of nutrition or heterotrophic mode of nutrition.
- (d) Of the organisms that perform photosynthesis (plants), their level, or organisation of the body.
- (e) Of the animals, how does the individuals body develop and organise its different parts.

- 112.**Give the characteristics of flatworms, roundworms and segmented worms. Give their phylum.

Ans :

Flatworms	Roundworms	Segmented Worms
Phylum - Platyhelminthes	Phylum - Nematoda	Phylum - Annelida
Dorsoventrally flat, i.e. flat body from top to bottom	Body is cylindrical.	Body is segmented from head to tail.
No true body cavity	Pseudocoelom sort of body cavity	True body cavity
Mostly hermaphrodite, i.e., male and female sex organs present in the same individual.	Sexes are separate.	May be unisexual or bisexual.

- 113.**Give difference between algae and Fungi ?

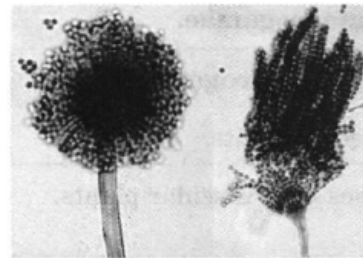
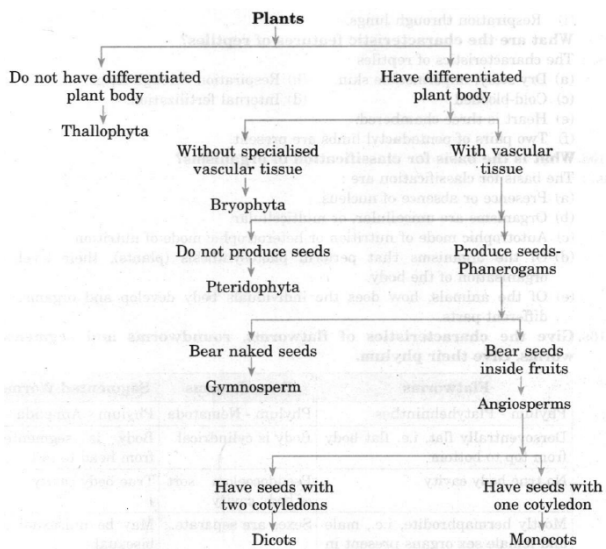
Ans :

	Algae	Fungi
1.	Green pigments are present.	Green pigments are absent.
2.	Autotrophic	Heterotrophic
3.	Mostly aquatic	Mostly terrestrial
4.	The cell wall is made of cellulose.	The cell wall is made of chitin.
5.	Contain starch as a stored food material	Contain glycogen and oil as a stored food material

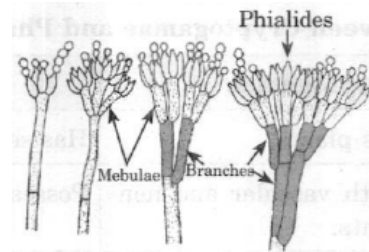
- 114.**Give the classification of plant kingdom.

Ans :

The classification of plant kingdom :



(a) Rhizopus



(b) Penicillium

115. Give difference between Cryptogamae and Phanaerogamae.

Ans :

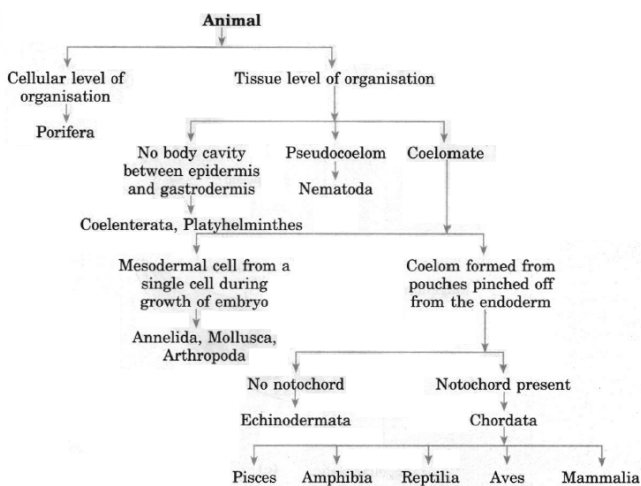
	Cryptogamae	Phanerogamae
1.	Has seed-less plants.	Has seed in plants.
2.	Possesses both vascular and non-vascular plants.	Possesses only vascular plants.
3.	External water is required for fertilization.	External water is not required.



(c) Agaricus

116. Give the outline classification of animalia kingdom.

Ans :



117. Give general characteristics of fungi.

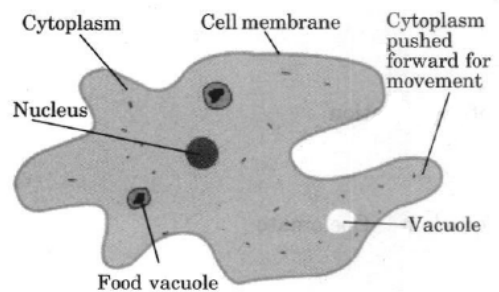
Ans :

Characteristics of Fungi :

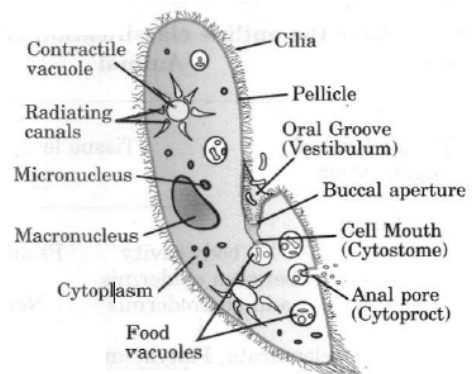
1. Saprophytes
2. Membrane bound nucleus
3. Cell wall made up of Chitin
4. Food stored in the form of glycogen
5. Examples : Rhizopus, Yeast, Agaricus, Penicillium.

118. Draw labelled diagram of three protozoa.

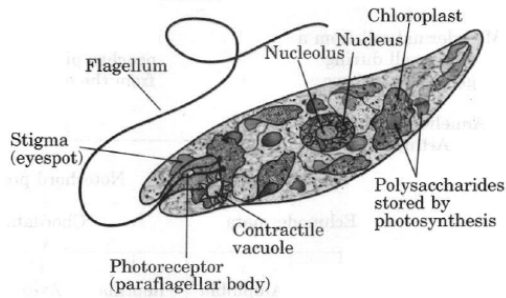
Ans :



(a) Amoeba



(b) Paramecium



(c) Euglena

119. What is the importance of heterotrophic bacteria?

Ans :

- (1) Conversion of milk to curd.
- (2) Antibiotic productions.
- (3) N_2 fixation in leguminous roots.
- (4) Act as pathogen, causing diseases like cholera, typhoid, tetanus.
- (5) Damage crops (citrus canker disease)
- (6) Act as 'Scavengers of nature' by decomposing dead and decaying organic matter.

120. Write the characteristic features of the kingdom - protista.

Ans :

- (1) All protists are single celled eukaryotes.
- (2) It includes plant protist (photosynthetic protozoans) and animal protists.
- (3) Protist members are primarily agnatic in nature and some are Parasitic.
- (4) The kingdom protista links with other plants, fungi and animals.
- (5) Same protistans members have flagella or cilia as locomotory organs.
- (6) Protists reproduce asexually by binary fission and sexually by aprocose involving cell fusion and Zygote formation.

121. Write the salient features of protozoans.

Ans :

- (1) All protozoans are eukaryotic, microscopic, unicellular.
- (2) They are heterotrophic, live as predators or parasites (plasmodium and Trypanosoma).
- (3) They are believed to be primitive relatives of animals.
- (4) Protozoans are grouped into four major groups, such as :
 - (p) Amoeboid protozoans
 - (q) Flagellated protozoans
 - (r) Ciliated protozoans
 - (s) Sporozoans

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122. Write the general characteristics of kingdom - fungi.

Ans :

- (1) The fungi are the unique heterotrophic organisms either saprophytic or parasitic or symbiotic.
- (2) The fungi are cosmopolitan in distribution and

- occur in air, water, soil and on plants and animals.
- (3) They are unicellular (yeast) or multicellular, eukaryotic organisms.
- (4) Fungi are filamentous and the body consisting of long, slender thread-like structures called hyphae, may be coenocytes hyphane or septate hyphore.
- (5) The network of hyphae in fungi is called mycelium.
- (6) The cell walls of fungi are composed of chitin and polysaccharides.
- (7) Reproduction in fungi can take place by three methods :
 - (a) Vegetative
 - (b) Asexual
 - (c) Sexual reproduction.

123. Write the important characters of the kingdom - animalia.

Ans :

- (1) Kingdom Animalia includes heterotrophic, multicellular, eukaryotic organisms.
- (2) Cells are not containing cell walls.
- (3) Animals directly or indirectly depend on plants for food.
- (4) They digest their food in an internal cavity.
- (5) Animals store food reserves as glycogen or fat.
- (6) The mode of nutrition in animals is holozoic (by ingestion of food).
- (7) Higher forms animals show elaborate sensory and neuromotor mechanism.
- (8) Most of the animals are capable of locomotion.
- (9) The sexual reproduction is by copulation of male and female, followed by embryological development.

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