WORKSHEET

CLASS-IX

CHAPTER-4, Diversity in Living Organisms

A. Give reasons, why.

- 1. Birds have a streamlined body and skin is covered by feathers.
- 2. Angiosperms are the highest evolved among the plant kingdom.
- 3. Snake and turtle are kept in the same class.
- 4. The process of classification of organisms is based on certain characteristics.
- 5. Cockroach and spiders belong to the same phylum.

B. Match the columns.

 Pore bearing animals 	Angiosperms
2. Diploblastic.	Arthropoda
3. Metameric segmentation	Coelenterata
4. Jointed legs.	Porifera
5. Soft-bodied animals	Echinodermata
6. Spiny-skinned animals.	Mollusca
7. Covered seed.	Annelida

C. Give examples for the following.

1. Bilateral, dorsiventral symmetry found in	
2. Worms causing disease elephantiasis is.	 -
3. Open circulatory system, coelomic cavity filled with bloc	od
4. Pseudocoelom is found in	
5. Algae and fungi form symbiotic associations called	

D. Pick the correct option.

- 1. Which one is the most common character of the vertebrates?
- a. Presence of notochord
- b. Presence of triploblastic condition
- c. Presence of gill pouches
- d. Presence of coelom
- 2. Well-defined nucleus is absent in
 - a. blue-green algae
 - b. Diatoms
 - c. algae
 - d. yeast
- 3. Corals are
- a. Poriferans attached to some solid support
- b. Cnidarians that are solitary living
- c. Poriferans present at the sea bed
- d. Cnidarians that live in colonies

- 4. In taxonomy, family comes between
 - a. Class and order
 - b. Order and genus
 - c. Genus and species
 - d. Division and class
- 5. Who introduced the system of scientific nomenclature?
 - a. Robert Whittaker
 - b. Carolus Linnaeus
 - c. Robert Hooke
 - d. Ernst Haeckel
- 6. Agaricus is
 - a. Autotrophic
 - b. Heterotrophic
 - c. Saprophytic
 - d. parasitic
- 7. In bony fishes, gill slits are covered by a gill cover called
 - a. Clitellum
 - b. Air bladder
 - c. Fins
 - d. operculum
- 8. Mushroom produces spores from
 - a. Plants
 - b. Gills
 - c. Annulus
 - d. stipe
- 9. Most primitive vascular plants of land are
 - a. Algae
 - b. Pteridophytes
 - c. Gametophyte
 - d. bryophytes
- 10. Food of earthworm is
 - a. Small insects
 - b. Dead plants
 - c. Soil rich in humus
 - d. Dry soil

E. Higher order thinking Skills.

- 1. Shyam saw some coloured patches on the bark of trees. His elder brother told him that these are called lichens.
 - a. In which kingdom are these included?
 - b. What is the relation of lichens with air pollution?
- 2. A trip to Himalayan foothills was organised by Raman and Riya's school. During the trip they noticed tall trees having needle-like leaves and cones.
 - a. Name the trees they saw there.
 - b. What are cones?

- 3. Sakshi's younger brother frequently suffered from stomach ache and vomiting. The report of his stool test diagnosed infection caused by common roundworms. sakshi asked these questions from the doctor.
 - a. What are common roundworms?
 - b. Are there any other worms that live as parasites in our body and cause diseases?
 - c. How do roundworms enter our body? How can these infections be prevented?
- 4. How can you identify a leech while you are out on a walk on the hills?
- 5. Start a project on vermicomposting in your school or home garden.
 - a. Write two identifying features of the phylum to which earthworms belong to.
 - b. Find out if leech and earthworm have any similarities in their characteristics.