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**Based on NCERT patterns**

### **DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING ORGANISMS**

#### **1. Why do we classify organisms?**

By classifying organisms, it is easier and more convenient to study their characteristics. Similarities exhibited by various entities allow us to categorize different entities into a class and hence study the group as a whole.

#### **2. Give three examples of the range of variations that you see in life-forms around you.**

Listed below are a few ranges of variations observed in life-forms:

- (a) Small frog to big whale
- (b) Creeper to the eucalyptus tree
- (c) Black cuckoo to colourful peacock.

#### **3. Which do you think is a more basic characteristic for classifying organisms?**

- (a) the place where they live.**
- (b) the kind of cells they are made of. why?**

The most basic classification of organisms should be established on the kind of cells they are made up. This is because the habitat can have species with different characteristics living harmoniously whereas the entities with similar cell arrangement will exhibit equivalent characteristics.

#### **4. What is the primary characteristic on which the broad division of organisms is made?**

The basic characteristic on which organisms are primarily divided is the nature of cells. It is broadly classified as prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells which furthermore is classified into subclasses.

**5. On what basis are plants and animals put into different categories?**

The following is the basis for categorization of plants and animals:

- (a) The most fundamental consideration of classification is the presence and absence of a cell wall.
- (b) The next important criterion is the mode of nutrition. The mechanism through which entities acquire their nutrients is used as the base for classification.