

International Indian School, Riyadh.

Class - IX

Subject Biology.

Worksheet

Chapter - 7

Diversity in living organisms.

1. Who proposed binomial nomenclature of classification and is considered as "father of Taxonomy"?
2. What are phanerogams?
3. To which division of Cryptogams do algae belong?
4. Name the group which
 - (a) seeds are naked
 - (b) Reproductive organs are flowers.
5. What is the most important feature of Arthropoda?
6. Why are bats not placed in birds? Differentiate them.
7. Name the phylum to which the following belong:
 - (1) Silver fish
 - (2) Sea horse
 - (3) Sea cucumber
 - (4) Jelly fish
 - (5) Liver fluke
 - (6) Tape worm
8. List any two basis of five kingdom classification proposed by Robert Whittaker. Mention in brief the basis of classification between
 - (a) bacteria and fungi
 - (b) plants and animals.
9. Write three distinguishing features between the animals belonging to ave group and mammalia.

group.

10. Distinguish between gymnosperms and angiosperms in respect of the following characters.
 - (a) Nature of seeds
 - (b) Reproductive organs
 - (c) Xylem
 - (d) Phloem
11. A person enters a museum and observe the animal specimens. He looks at the one marked "Salamander" and calls it a 'Lizard'. How will you explain to him that Salamanders and Lizards belong to two different classes? List four distinguishing features and also give one example each of the other members of the above two classes.
12. Describe the characteristics of the division Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Thallophyta.

II

Chapter -13

Why do we fall ill?

1. Define (a) Antibiotics (b) Vaccine (c) Immunisation (d) Inflammation.
2. Expand AIDS.
3. Name the groups of organisms which commonly cause infectious diseases.
4. What are the different means by which infectious diseases are spread?
5. How does Personal health related to community health.
6. What is the meaning of the term Disease?
7. Why female anopheles mosquito feeds on human blood?
8. How are diseases spread through water?
9. What is the most common method to

to prevent infection ?

10. Explain why antibiotic donot work against viruses but work against many group of bacteria.
11. Write the symptoms and disease associated with the following
 - a) when the microbe attacks the lungs.
 - b) when the virus enter the liver.
12. What making anti-viral medicine is harder than making anti-bacterial medicines.
13. How is the disease AIDS caused ? State any two modes of transmission of this disease from a patient to other persons. What symptom is found in the body of a person suffering from AIDS ?
14. Why does a person suffered once from small pox cannot suffer with it again ?
15. State differences between acute and chronic diseases .

III

Chapter - 14 Natural Resources .

1. What is the green house effect ?
2. How is ozone layer formed ?
3. Arrange the following steps in order of their sequence of occurrence in Nitrogen cycle starting from Nitrogen gas .
Ammonification, Nitrification, Denitrification, Nitrogen fixation.

4. How does ozone layer protect us from harmful effects of the environment?
5. What is biogeochemical cycle?
6. What is the role of Nitrogen fixing bacteria in the biosphere?
7. Illustrate Nitrogen cycle in biosphere. Name two non-leguminous plants which can fix free Nitrogen.
8. With the help of labelled diagram explain in brief the carbon cycle in nature.
9. State two forms in which elemental oxygen is found in the earth's atmosphere. Mention in brief the essential function performed by each at the place they are found.
10. What are CFCs and why are these considered harmful for the life on earth?