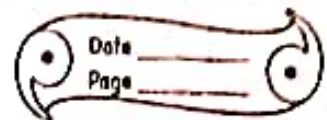


23/9/2021

## Revision



1. Describe the criteria of classifying plants.

Ans: \* The characteristics of all members of a group can be understood by studying only the characteristics of a few members.

\* Classification makes the study systematic. It highlights the relationship between different organisms.

\* ~~Classification makes the study~~ It helps in identifying different organisms & placing them into particular groups.

2. Differentiate between:-

1. Monocots & Dicots

Monocots	Dicots
* Seeds have single cotyledons	* Seeds have double cotyledons.
* Leaves have parallel venation	* Leaves with reticulate venation.
* Fibrous root system is present.	* Tap root system is present.
* Stem usually hollow	* Stem mostly solid.

## (b) Angiosperme & Gymnosperme

Gymnosperms	Angiosperms
* Are mostly woody trees	* Can be herbs, shrubs, trees
* Flowers & Fruits are absent.	* Flowers & Fruits are present.
* Bear naked seeds which are not enclosed in a fruit.	* Bear seeds enclosed in a fruit.
* Reproductive systems are unisexual cones.	* Reproductive systems are unisexual or bisexual cones.

3. Compare the general features of Bryophyta & Pteridophyta.

Ans. → Bryophyta

- \* Mosses grow as green, velvety layers in moist & places such as damp soil, on the bark of trees, & on damp walls.
- \* These plants have stems & leaves, but no roots.
- \* They have thread-like structures called rhizoids.

## Pteridophyta

- \* Ferns are grown in most of the gardens for their beautiful leaves.
- \* They bear well-formed leaves, stems & roots but do not produce flowers & seeds.
- \* Their leaves produce small rounded bodies on their under surface.

4. What do you mean by rhizoids?

Ans -> The thread like structures which stick to the surface & absorb water.

5. What are the leaves of a ferns called?

Ans -> Pteridophyta.

C.W.  
27/9/2021

# Revision

1. Define the following terms :-

(a) Coelom

- \* Aquatic Animals
- \* Sac-like body with only one opening i.e. mouth.
- \* Mouth covered by finger-like things called tentacles.

(b) notochord

Flexible rodlike structure of mesodermal cells that is the principal longitudinal structural element of chordates and of the early embryo of vertebrates.

(c) ectoderm

The outermost of the 3 germ layers, or masses of cells.

(d) ovipary

These animals are female animals that lay their eggs with little or no other embryonic development within the mother.

2. (ii) Arthropoda & Mollusca

Arthropoda:-

- \* Body is divided in 3 regions - Head, thorax, abdomen. In most cases, the body is covered by a tough covering of chitin.
- \* Body has jointed legs.

Mollusca:-

- \* Soft body which is not segmented.
- \* Body enclosed in a hard shell.

3. (i) Porifera & Coelenterate

Porifera:-

- \* Mostly found in sea, very few occur in fresh water.
- \* Fixed to some object on the bottom of the pond or ocean.

Coelenterata:-

\* Aquatic Animals

\* Mouth surrounded by finger-like things called tentacles.

4. (a) Porifera

Sponge, Sycon

(b) Coelenterata

Jellyfish, hydra

(c) Pisces

Rohu, Mahashen.

(d) Aves

Peacock, parrot

(e) Mammals.

Dog, Tiger.