

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL RIYADH
WORKSHEET 2017-18**

SUBJECT-BIOLOGY CLASS-IX

Chapter-14,Natural resources

Biogeochemical cycles

1. What is bio geochemical cycle?
2. What is the function of ozone layer?
3. What is water cycle?
4. Name the major greenhouse gas responsible for causing global warming.
5. Give two ways in which carbon dioxide is fixed.
6. How do ozone layer gets depleted?
7. What is global warming? What is its effect?
8. Why are root nodules useful for plants?
9. How do water cycle help the organisms?
10. List the various forms of carbon dioxide and oxygen found on earth.
11. How is oxygen maintained in the atmosphere?
12. Describe nitrogen cycle with the help of diagram.

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LESSON-7 - DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

1. State the phylum to which antedon and asterias belong.
2. Which group of plants is called vascular cryptogams? Give two examples.
3. Classify the following in their respective phylum/class.
 - a. Jelly fish
 - b. Earthworm
 - c. Cockroach
 - d. Bat
4. Write any four features of chordates.
5. Distinguish between Bryophyta and Thallophyta stating 2 examples each.
6. State the appropriate term for the following.
 - a. Animals those are able to maintain a certain body temperature over a wide range of temperature in the environment.
 - b. Plants which bear naked seeds
 - c. Animals which have pseudocoelom
7. What is the system of scientific naming of organisms called? List 2 advantages of naming organisms

8. The following is a list of invertebrates. Classify them into different phyla giving one characteristic morphological feature to justify your classification

- a. Starfish
- b. Housefly
- c. Planaria
- d. Nereis
- e. Sycon

9. How would you call the symbiotic relationship between fungi and certain blue green algae?

10. How do thallophytes and pteridophytes differ from each other? Write 3 differences.

11. Give other names to the category of plants that are called phanerogams. How are they further classified on the basis of their seeds? Give example from each category.

12. Prawns, housefly and spider belong to one group.

a. Name the group.

b. Justify the names given to this group.

13. In angiosperms, seeds are developed inside the fruit. The seeds may have single or double cotyledon which becomes green on germination.

a. What will happen if the colour of cotyledon is not green?

b. How the plants are classified on the basis of number of seed leaves?

c. Seeds of pinetrees are found to be naked. What do you call such a tree?

d. Can you identify a monocotyledon or dicotyledon from their leaves?

e. What will happen if pollination does not take place in angiosperm?

14. Schematically represent the various levels in the hierarchy of classification. Identify the basic unit of classification and define it.

15. Where do you come across the following feature, mention the phylum they belong to

a. Water vascular system

b. Metameric segmentation

c. Dorsiventrally flattened body

16. What are phanerogams? How does their embryo get initial growth during germination? Classify this group into further sub-groups.

17. Draw a diagram of hydra and label the following parts:-

a. Tentacles

b. Stinging cells

c. Gastrovascular cavity

d. Epidermis

