

Chapter#1: Classification of Living Things

Answer of following questions.

1. a) Dividing living things into groups helps us to understand how all the different living things in the world fit into a pattern.

b) Biologists already know about more than one million different kinds of animals and more than 350,000 kinds of plants.

c) Once inside the cell the virus uses the cell's materials to live and reproduce. It can make hundreds of copies of itself.

d) Protists are small living things that cannot easily be classified as animals or plants.

e) Euglena moves about in the water by a whip-like projection called a flagellum.

f) Bacteria belong to the group Monera.

g) The four main groups of plants are:

algae and fungi

mosses and liverworts

ferns, club mosses, and horsetails

seed-bearing plants

h) Fungi are made up of thin threads called 'hyphae'.

i) Lichens are plants that consist of fungi and algae living together.

j) Mosses and liverworts reproduce by spores formed in capsules.

2. Fish—backbone, fins, scales, lays eggs, gills

Amphibian—backbone, damp skin, lays eggs, gills, lungs

Reptile—scales, lays eggs, lungs

Birds—backbone, lays eggs, feathers, lungs

Mammals—backbone, has live babies, hair, milk glands, lungs

4. Organisms Characteristics

virus	simplest living organism
Protist	cannot be classified as plant or animal
Bacterium	smallest living things made up only one round elongated or spiral cell
Alga	green plant that usually live in water
Fungus	non-green plant made up of hyphae
Lichen	consist of algae and fungi living together
Moss	bear tiny pear-shaped capsules that contain spores
Fern	their leaves are called fronds
Gymnosperm	seed-bearing, non-flowering plant
Angiosperm	seed-bearing, flowering plants

5. Sponge, crab, starfish, centipede

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