



Unit 3 • Living Beings and Their Structure: classification and microorganisms

Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 37

1 Key words

[4]

Fill in the blanks with words from the box. Two words in the box are not needed. Each blank carries 0.5 mark.

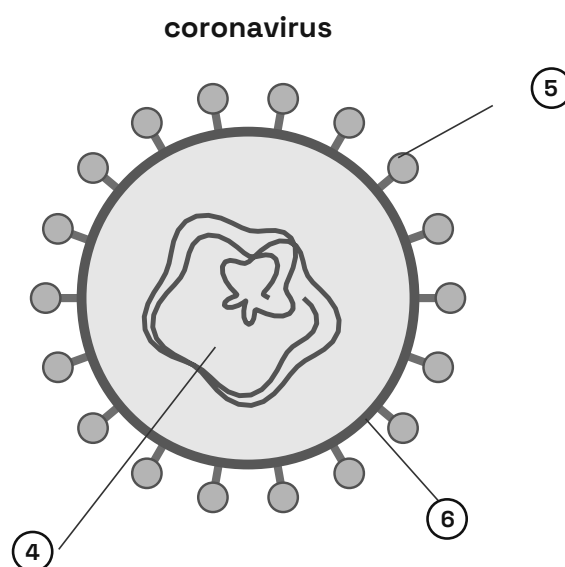
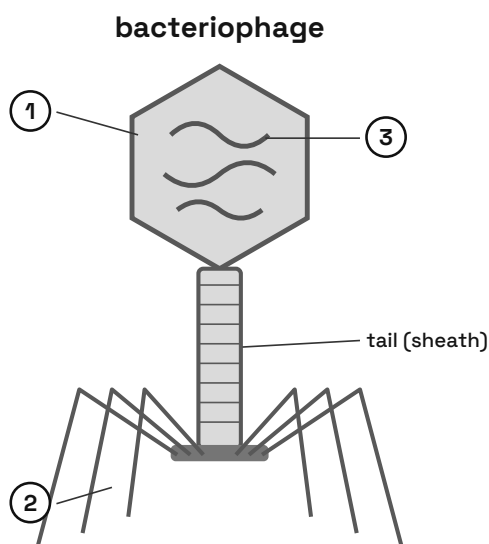
acellular capsid classification fermentation hyphae Linnaeus Monera Mycota
Protista pseudopodia

Sorting living things into groups by their likenesses and differences is called _____. In the five-kingdom system, all unicellular prokaryotes, such as bacteria, are put in the kingdom _____, and unicellular eukaryotes such as Amoeba in _____. A virus is not a cell: it is _____, and its genetic material is wrapped in a protein coat called the _____. Amoeba moves and catches food with its _____. The body of a fungus is made of thin threads called _____. Yeast turns sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide; this is called _____.

2 Label the diagram

[3]

The diagram shows two viruses, cut open: a bacteriophage (left) and a coronavirus (right). Write the names of the parts numbered 1 to 6. Each carries 0.5 mark.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



[5]

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.

- i. Who proposed the two-kingdom system of classification? [1]
 - a. Whittaker
 - b. Haeckel
 - c. Linnaeus
 - d. Aristotle
- ii. Mushrooms were put in the plant kingdom by Linnaeus. Why are they in a separate kingdom, Fungi, today? [1]
 - a. they grow in the rainy season
 - b. they have no chlorophyll and absorb their food from other organisms
 - c. they have no cells
 - d. they can move
- iii. To which kingdom do protozoa belong in the five-kingdom system? [1]
 - a. Monera
 - b. Protista
 - c. Mycota
 - d. Animalia
- iv. What should be done to preserve fresh, wet gundruk? [1]
 - a. dry it in the strongest sun until it is scorched
 - b. dry it in the shade
 - c. dry it until only the right small amount of moisture is left
 - d. keep it, still wet, in an airtight bottle or can
- v. Why is a virus called a link between living and non-living things? [1]
 - a. it is made of cells
 - b. it can make its own food
 - c. it multiplies inside a living cell, but outside it shows no signs of life
 - d. it is found only in dead bodies

[3]

Write very short answers to the following questions.

- a. What are the common words for microorganisms? [1]
-
-
- b. Which bacteria in the root nodules of beans and peas fix nitrogen from the air? [1]
-
-
- c. Why does food kept in a refrigerator stay fresh longer? [1]



5 Short answers

[8]

Write short answers to the following questions.

- a. Give a reason: a virus is called a very small infectious particle, not an organism.

[2]

- b. Give a reason: fruits don't spoil if they are preserved after drying well.

[2]

- c. Write any two differences between bacteria and viruses.

[2]

- d. Name two diseases caused by viruses and two caused by bacteria.

[2]

6 Long answers

[8]

Write long answers to the following questions.

- a. What are the methods of food preservation? Describe any one of them, and write why food preservation is important.

[4]

- b. Write any two merits and any two drawbacks of the two-kingdom system.

[4]



