

## Chapter - 7

### Diversity in Living Organisms

#### Multiple Choice Questions

**1. Find out incorrect sentence**

- (a) Protista includes unicellular eukaryotic organisms
- (b) Whittaker considered cell structure, mode and source of nutrition for classifying the organisms in five kingdoms
- (c) Both Monera and Protista may be autotrophic and heterotrophic
- (d) Monerans have well defined nucleus

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) Monerans have well defined nucleus

**Explanation:**

Monerans include single celled prokaryotic bacteria, actinomycetes and photosynthetic blue green algae. Monerans don't have well defined nucleus and cell organelles.

**2. Which among the following has specialised tissue for conduction of water?**

- (i) Thallophyta
- (ii) Bryophyta
- (iii) Pteridophyta
- (iv) Gymnosperms

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (iv)

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) (iii) and (iv)

**Explanation:**

Thallophytes and Bryophytes don't have specialized tissues for water conduction where as Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms have specialized tissues for conduction of water.

**3. Which among the following produce seeds?**

- (a) **Thallophyta**
- (b) **Bryophyta**
- (c) **Pteridophyta**
- (d) **Gymnosperms**

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) Gymnosperms

**Explanation:**

Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are the flower bearing plants and they produce seeds. Rest other types of plants don't bear flowers and they do not produce seeds.

**4. Which one is a true fish?**

- (a) **Jellyfish**
- (b) **Starfish**
- (c) **Dogfish**
- (d) **Silverfish**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) Dogfish

**Explanation:**

Jelly fish is a coelenterate, starfish belongs to Echinodermata and silver fish are Arthropod.

**5. Which among the following is exclusively marine?**

- (a) **Porifera**
- (b) **Echinodermata**
- (c) **Mollusca**
- (d) **Pisces**

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) Echinodermata

**Explanation:**

Echinodermata are exclusively found in marine environment whereas Porifera, Mollusc's and Pisces can be found in both marine and fresh water.

**6. Which among the following have open circulatory system?**

- (i) Arthropoda**
- (ii) Mollusca**
- (iii) Annelida**
- (iv) Coelenterata**

- (a) (i) and (ii)**
- (b) (iii) and (iv)**
- (c) (i) and (iii)**
- (d) (ii) and (iv)**

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) (i) and (ii)

**Explanation:**

Annelida and Coelenterata have closed circulatory system where as Arthropods and Mollusca have open circulatory system.

**7. In which group of animals, coelom is filled with blood?**

- (a) Arthropoda**
- (b) Annelida**
- (c) Nematoda**
- (d) Echinodermata**

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Arthropoda

**Explanation:**

Annelida, Nematoda and Echinodermata don't have blood and Arthropods coelom is filled with blood.

**8. Elephantiasis is caused by**

- (a) Wuchereria**
- (b) Pinworm**
- (c) Planarians**
- (d) Liver flukes**

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Wuchereria

**Explanation:**

Wuchereria is a human parasite which causes Elephantiasis. Elephantiasis is spread through mosquitos.

Pinworm is a common intestinal parasite and causes enterobiasis

Planarians are non parasitic flatworms

Liver flukes are flatworms that causes liver rot in Humans.

**9. Which one is the most striking or (common) character of the vertebrates?**

- (a) Presence of notochord
- (b) Presence of triploblastic condition
- (c) Presence of gill pouches
- (d) Presence of coelom

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Presence of notochord

**Explanation:**

Presence of triploblastic condition, Presence of gill pouches , Presence of coelom are found in both vertebrates and in-vertebrates but Notochord is exclusively present in vertebrates.

**10. Which among the following have scales?**

- (i) Amphibians
- (ii) Pisces
- (iii) Reptiles
- (iv) Mammals

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (i) and (ii)

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) (ii) and (iii)

**Explanation:**

Amphibians and mammals don't have scales on their body whereas Pisces and reptiles have scales on their body.

**11. Find out the false statement**

- (a) Aves are warm blooded, egg laying and have four chambered heart
- (b) Aves have feather covered body, fore limbs are modified as wing and breathe through lungs
- (c) Most of the mammals are viviparous
- (d) Fishes, amphibians and reptiles are oviparous

**Soln:**

**Answer is (d) Fishes, amphibians and reptiles are oviparous**

**Explanation:**

Some fishes are viviparous but Amphibians show external fertilization they can neither be kept under oviparous nor be viviparous hence statement (d) is wrong.

**12. Pteridophyta do not have**

- (a) root**
- (b) stem**
- (c) flowers**
- (d) leaves**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) flowers

**13. Identify a member of porifera**

- (a) Spongilla**
- (b) Euglena**
- (c) Penicillium**
- (d) Hydra**

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Spongilla

**Explanation:**

Euglena is a protozoan.

Penicillium is a fungi

Hydra is a Coelenterata

**14. Which is not an aquatic animal?**

- (a) Hydra**
- (b) Jelly fish**
- (c) Corals**
- (d) Filaria**

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) Filaria

**Explanation:**

Filaria is a disease caused by Wuchereria. It is spread by Mosquitos.

**15. Amphibians do not have the following**

- (a) Three chambered heart**
- (b) Gills or lungs**
- (c) Scales**
- (d) Mucus glands**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) Scales

**Explanation:**

Amphibians have 3 chambered heart. Lungs are present in Adults and Gills are present in tadpoles. Mucus glands are present on the skin of Amphibians.

**16. Organisms without nucleus and cell organelles belong to**

- (i) fungi**
- (ii) protista**
- (iii) cyano bacteria**
- (iv) archae bacteria**

- (a) (i) and (ii)**
- (b) (iii) and (iv)**
- (c) (i) and (iv)**
- (d) (ii) and (iii)**

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) (iii) and (iv)

**Explanation:**

Cyanobacteria and archae bacteria are prokaryotes and they do not have well defined nucleus and cell organelles. Fungi and Protista are Eukaryote which possess Cell organelles and nucleus.

**17. Which of the following is not a criterion for classification of living organisms?**

- (a) Body design of the organism**
- (b) Ability to produce one's own food**
- (c) Membrane bound nucleus and cell organelles**
- (d) Height of the plant**

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) Height of the plant

**Explanation:**

Height of a plant is an attribute which is related to bushes and trees which are part of Kingdom Plantae hence height of the trees cannot be a criterion for classification of living organisms.

**18. The feature that is not a characteristic of protochordata?**

- (a) Presence of notochord
- (b) Bilateral symmetry and coelom
- (c) Jointed legs
- (d) Presence of circulatory system

**Soln:**

Jointed legs is a characteristic feature of Arthropods hence the answer is C)

Protochordata are triploblastic with bilaterally symmetric body and coelom. They show notochord at some stage of life and they are marine living.

**19. The locomotory organs of Echinodermata are**

- (a) tube feet
- (b) muscular feet
- (c) jointed legs
- (d) parapodia

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) tube feet

**20. Tube feet in Echinodermata helps in locomotion and respiration****20. Corals are**

- (a) Poriferans attached to some solid support
- (b) Cnidarians, that are solitary living
- (c) Poriferans present at the sea bed
- (d) Cnidarians that live in colonies

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) Cnidarians that live in colonies

**21. Who introduced the system of scientific nomenclature of organisms**

- (a) Robert Whittaker
- (b) Carolus Linnaeus
- (c) Robert Hooke
- (d) Ernst Haeckel

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) Carolus Linnaeus

**Explanation:**

Carolus Linnaeus introduced binomial nomenclature which is simplified method of naming organisms. Binomial nomenclature gives each organism a scientific name that has two parts. First part is a Genus and second part is Species.

**22. Two chambered heart occurs in**

- (a) crocodiles
- (b) fish
- (c) aves
- (d) amphibians

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) fish

**Explanation:**

Amphibians have 3 chambered heart. Aves and crocodile have 3 chambered heart.

**23. Skeleton is made entirely of cartilage in**

- (a) Sharks
- (b) Tuna
- (c) Rohu
- (d) None of these

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Sharks

**Explanation:**

Sharks are cartilaginous fish whereas Tuna and Rohu are bony fishes.

**24. One of the following is not an Annelid**

- (a) Nereis
- (b) Earthworm
- (c) Leech
- (d) Urchins

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) Urchins

**Explanation:**

Urchins are Coelenterates



**25. The book Systema Naturae was written by**

- (a) Linnaeus
- (b) Haeckel
- (c) Whittaker
- (d) Robert Brown

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Linnaeus

**26. Karl Von Linne was involved with which branch of science?**

- (a) Morphology
- (b) Taxonomy
- (c) Physiology
- (d) Medicine

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) Taxonomy

**27. Real organs are absent in**

- (a) Mollusca
- (b) Coelenterata
- (c) Arthropoda
- (d) Echinodermata

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) Coelenterata

**Explanation:**

Coelenterates have tissue level organization hence they lack real organs.

**28. Hard calcium carbonate structures are used as skeleton by**

- (a) Echinodermata
- (b) Protochordata
- (c) Arthropoda
- (d) Nematoda

**Soln:**

- (a) Echinodermata

**Explanation:**

Echinodermata are spiny skinned organisms which are exclusively free-living marine animals. They are triploblastic and have a coelomic cavity. They use a unique water-driven tube from moving and they contain calcium carbonate structures which are used as skeleton.

**29. Differentiation in segmental fashion occurs in**

- (a) Leech
- (b) Starfish
- (c) Snails
- (d) Ascaris

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) Leech

**Explanation:**

Leech belongs to Annelids and it shows metameric body segmentation.

**30. In taxonomic hierarchy family comes between**

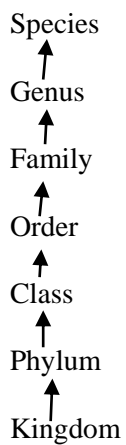
- (a) Class and Order
- (b) Order and Genus
- (c) Genus and Species
- (d) Division and Class

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) Order and Genus

**Explanation:**

**Taxonomic hierarchy**



**31. 5-Kingdom classification has given by**

- (a) Morgan
- (b) R. Whittaker
- (c) Linnaeus
- (d) Haeckel

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) R. Whittaker

**Explanation:**

R. Whittaker proposed 5 kingdom classification which includes Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia.

**32. Well defined nucleus is absent in**

- (a) blue green algae
- (b) diatoms
- (c) algae
- (d) yeast

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) blue green algae

**Explanation:**

Blue green algae belongs to prokaryotes which do not have well defined nucleus and cell organelles.

**33. The 'Origin of Species' is written by**

- (a) Linnaeus
- (b) Darwin
- (c) Hackel
- (d) Whittaker

**Soln:**

Answer is (b) Darwin

**34. Meena and Hari observed an animal in their garden. Hari called it an insect while Meena said it was an earthworm. Choose the character from the following which confirms that it is an insect.**

- (a) Bilateral symmetrical body
- (b) Body with jointed legs
- (c) Cylindrical body
- (d) Body with little segmentation

**Soln:**

Answer is Body with jointed legs

**Explanation:**

Body with jointed legs is a characteristic feature of Kingdom Arthropoda and all the insects belong to this kingdom.

**Short Answer Questions**

**35. Write true (T) or false (F)**

- (a) Whittaker proposed five kingdom classification.
- (b) Monera is divided into Archaeobacteria and Eubacteria.
- (c) Starting from Class, Species comes before the Genus.
- (d) Anabaena belongs to the kingdom Monera.
- (e) Blue green algae belongs to the kingdom Protista.
- (f) All prokaryotes are classified under Monera.

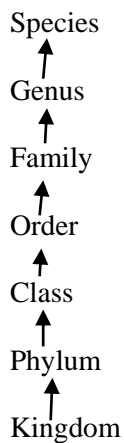
**Soln:**

Answers

- a-True
- b- True
- c- False
- d-True
- e-False
- f- True

**Explanation:**

c) Taxonomic hierarchy



e) Blue green algae belonged to Kingdom Monera

**36. Fill in the blanks**

- (a) Fungi shows———mode of nutrition.
- (b) Cell wall of fungi is made up of ——.
- (c) Association between blue green algae and fungi is called as——.
- (d) Chemical nature of chitin is ——.
- (e) ——has smallest number of organisms with maximum number of similar characters
- (f) Plants without well differentiated stem, root and leaf are kept in ——.
- (g) ——are called as amphibians of the plant kingdom

**Soln:**

- (a) Fungi shows **Saprophytic** mode of nutrition.
- (b) Cell wall of fungi is made up of **Chitin**.
- (c) Association between blue green algae and fungi is called as **Lichens**.
- (d) Chemical nature of chitin is **Carbohydrate**.
- (e) **Species** has smallest number of organisms with maximum number of similar characters.
- (f) Plants without well differentiated stem, root and leaf are kept in **Thallophyta**.
- (g) **Bryophytes** are called as amphibians of the plant kingdom.

**37. You are provided with the seeds of gram, wheat, rice, pumpkin, maize and pea. Classify them whether they are monocot or dicot.**

**Soln:**

Gram-Dicot  
Wheat-Monocot  
Rice- Monocot  
Pumpkin- Dicot  
Maize- Monocot  
Pea—Dicot

**38. Match items of column (A) with items of column (B)**

- | (A)              | (B)              |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Naked seed   | (A) Angiosperms  |
| (b) Covered seed | (B) Gymnosperms  |
| (c) Flagella     | (C) Bryophytes   |
| (d) Marchantia   | (D) Euglena      |
| (e) Marsilea     | (E) Thallophyta  |
| (f) Cladophora   | (F) Pteridophyta |
| (g) Penicillium  | (G) Fungi        |

**Soln:**

- | (A)              | (B)              |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Naked seed   | (B) Gymnosperms  |
| (b) Covered seed | (A) Angiosperms  |
| (c) Flagella     | (D) Euglena      |
| (d) Marchantia   | (C) Bryophytes   |
| (e) Marsilea     | (F) Pteridophyta |
| (f) Cladophora   | (E) Thallophyta  |
| (g) Penicillium  | (G) Fungi        |

**39. Match items of column (A) with items of column (B)**

- | (A)                        | (B)               |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Pore bearing animals   | (A) Arthropoda    |
| (b) Diploblastic           | (B) Coelenterata  |
| (c) Metameric segmentation | (C) Porifera      |
| (d) Jointed legs           | (D) Echinodermata |
| (e) Soft bodied animals    | (E) Mollusca      |
| (f) Spiny skinned animals  | (F) Annelida      |

**Soln:**

- | (A)                        | (B)               |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Pore bearing animals   | (C) Porifera      |
| (b) Diploblastic           | (B) Coelenterata  |
| (c) Metameric segmentation | (F) Annelida      |
| (d) Jointed legs           | (A) Arthropoda    |
| (e) Soft bodied animals    | (E) Mollusca      |
| (f) Spiny skinned animals  | (D) Echinodermata |

**40. Classify the following organisms based on the absence/presence of true coelom (i.e., acoelomate, pseudocoelomate and coelomate)**

Spongilla,	Sea anemone,	Planaria,	Liver fluke
Wuchereria,	Ascaris,	Nereis,	Earthworm,
Scorpion,	Birds,	Fishes,	Horse

**Soln:**

Spongilla- acoelomate  
Sea anemone- acoelomate  
Planaria- acoelomate  
Liver fluke- acoelomate  
Wuchereria-pseudocoelomate  
Ascaris-pseudocoelomate  
Nereis- coelomate  
Earthworm- coelomate  
Scorpion- coelomate  
Birds- coelomate  
Fishes- coelomate  
Horse- coelomate

**41. Endoskeleton of fishes are made up of cartilage and bone; classify the following fishes as cartilaginous or bony**

<b>Torpedo,</b>	<b>Sting ray,</b>	<b>Dog fish,</b>
<b>Rohu,</b>	<b>Angler fish,</b>	<b>Exocoetus</b>

**Soln:**

Torpedo- cartilaginous  
Sting ray- cartilaginous  
Dog fish- cartilaginous  
Rohu- bony  
Angler fish- bony  
Exocoetus- bony

**42. Classify the following based on number of chambers in their heart. Rohu, Scoliodon, Frog, Salamander, Flying lizard, King Cobra, Crocodile, Ostrich, Pigeon, Bat, Whale.**

**Soln:**

Rohu- 2 chambered

Scoliodon-2 chambered

Frog-3 chambered

Salamander-3 chambered

Flying lizard-3 chambered

King Cobra-3 chambered

Crocodile-4 chambered

Ostrich-4chambered

Bat-4chambered

Whale-4 chambered

**43. Classify Rohu, Scolidon, Flying lizard, King Cobra, Frog, Salamander, Ostrich, Pigeon, Bat, Crocodile and Whale into the cold blooded/warm blooded animals.**

**Soln:**

Rohu- Cold Blooded  
Scolidon- Cold Blooded  
Flying lizard- Cold Blooded  
King Cobra- Cold Blooded  
Frog- Cold Blooded  
Salamander- Cold Blooded  
Ostrich- Warm Blooded  
Pigeon- Warm Blooded  
Bat- Warm Blooded  
Crocodile- Cold Blooded  
Whale- Warm Blooded

**44. Name two egg laying mammals.**

**Soln:**

**Billed platypus and the echidna** are two egg laying mammals

**45. Fill in the blanks**

- (a) Five kingdom classification of living organisms is given by ———.
- (b) Basic smallest unit of classification is ———.
- (c) Prokaryotes are grouped in Kingdom ———.
- (d) Paramecium is a protista because of its ———.
- (e) Fungi do not contain ———.
- (f) A fungus ——— can be seen without microscope.
- (g) Common fungi used in preparing the bread is ———.
- (h) Algae and fungi form symbiotic association called ———.

**Soln:**

- (a) Five kingdom classification of living organisms is given by **Robert Whittaker**.
- (b) Basic smallest unit of classification is **Species**.
- (c) Prokaryotes are grouped in Kingdom **Monera**.
- (d) Paramecium is a protista because of its **Eukaryotic unicellular morphology**.
- (e) Fungi do not contain **Chlorophyll**.
- (f) A fungus **Mushroom** can be seen without microscope.
- (g) Common fungi used in preparing the bread is **Yeast**.
- (h) Algae and fungi form symbiotic association called **Lichens**.



46. Give True (T) and False (F)

- (a) Gymnosperms differ from Angiosperms in having covered seed.
- (b) Non flowering plants are called Cryptogamae.
- (c) Bryophytes have conducting tissue.
- (d) Funaria is a moss.
- (e) Compound leaves are found in many ferns.
- (f) Seeds contain embryo.

Soln:

Answers-

- a) False
- b) True
- c) True
- d) True
- e) True

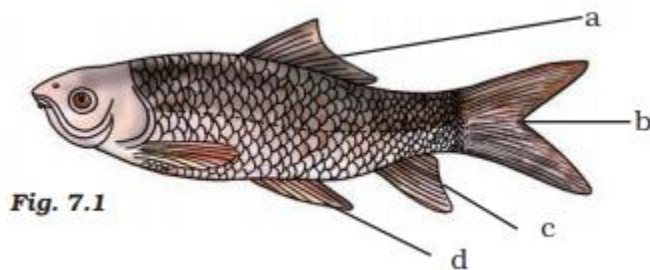
47. Give examples for the following

- (a) Bilateral, dorsiventral symmetry is found in——.
- (b) Worms causing disease elephantiasis is——.
- (c) Open circulatory system is found in——where coelomic cavity is filled with blood.
- (d) ——are known to have pseudocoelom.

Soln:

- (a) Bilateral, dorsiventral symmetry is found in **Liver Fluke**.
- (b) Worms causing disease elephantiasis is **Filarial worm**.
- (c) Open circulatory system is found in **Arthropods** where coelomic cavity is filled with blood.
- (d) **Nematodes** are known to have pseudocoelom.

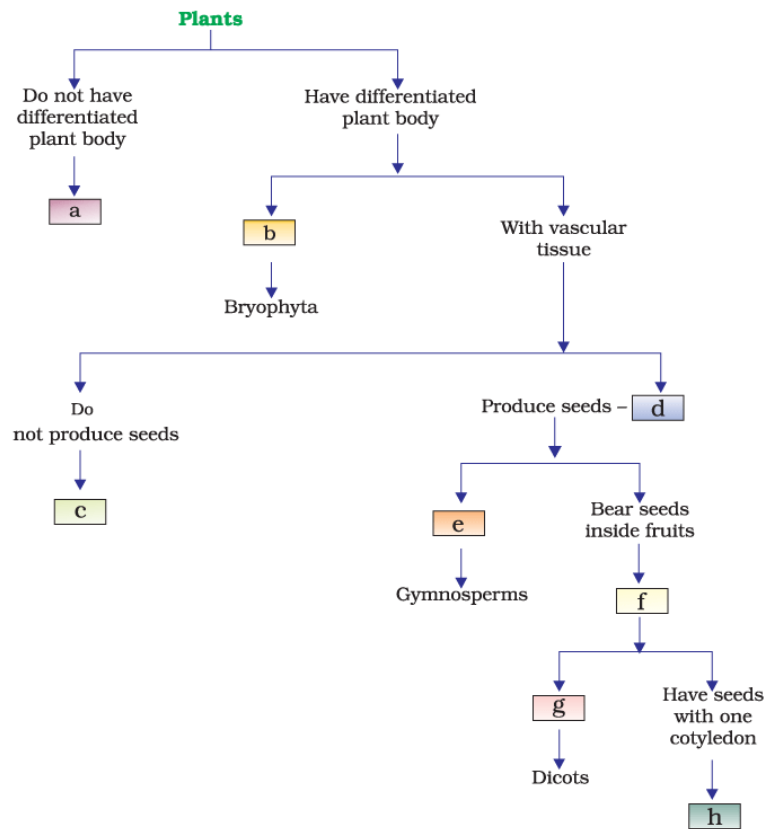
48. Label a,b,c and d. given in Fig. 7.1 Give the function of (b)



Soln:

- a) Dorsal fin
- b) Caudal fin
- c) Pelvic fin
- d) Pectoral fin

49. Fill in the boxes given in Fig. 7.2 with appropriate characteristics/plant group (s)



**Soln:**

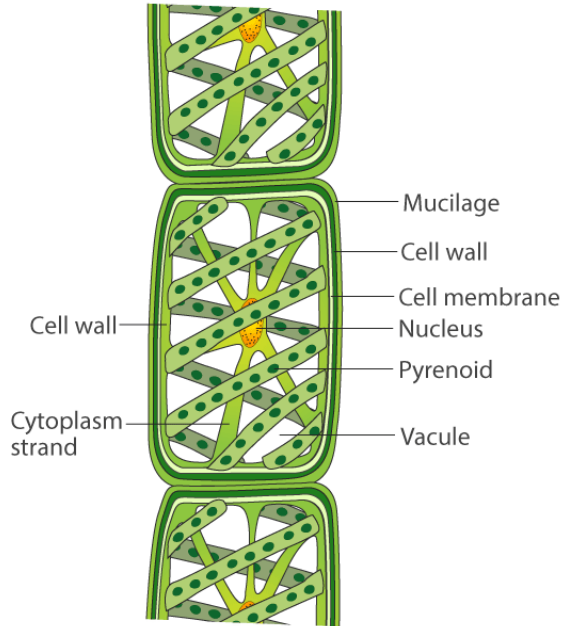
- Thallophyta
- Vascular tissue without specialization
- Pteridophyta
- Phanerogams
- Bare naked seeds
- Angiosperms
- Seeds with two cotyledons
- Monocots

## Multiple Choice Questions

**50. Write names of few thallophytes. Draw a labelled diagram of Spirogyra.**

**Soln:**

Ulothrix, Spirogyra, Cladophara, Ulva and Chara are few of the examples for Thallophytes



**51. Thallophyta, bryophyta and pteridophyta are called as ‘Cryptogams’. Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are called as ‘phanerogams’. Discuss why? Draw one example of Gymnosperm.**

**Soln:**

Thallophyta, bryophyta and pteridophyta are called as ‘Cryptogams’ because the reproductive organs of plants in all these three groups are very inconspicuous, and they are therefore called ‘cryptogams’, or ‘those with hidden reproductive organs’. In these plants seeds are absent.

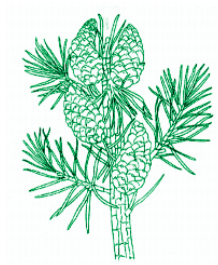
**Example : Pinus**

**Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are called as ‘phanerogams’ these are the plants with well differentiated reproductive parts that ultimately make seeds .**

**Example: Cycas**



Cycas



Pinus

**52. Define the terms and give one example of each**

- (a) Bilateral symmetry**
- (b) Coelom**
- (c) Triploblastic**

**Soln:**

- a) Organism with body shapes that are mirror images along a middle line. The internal organs, however, are not necessarily distributed symmetrically. Example: Liver fluke
- b) Coelom is a body cavity filled with fluid. Fluid runs the complete length of vertebrates to divide the body of an organism into inner tube and outer tube is called Coelom Example : Butterfly
- c) Animals that have 3 embryonic cell layers from which differentiated tissues are made are called triploblastic organisms. Ex: Star Fish

**53. You are given leech, Nereis, Scolopendra, prawn and scorpion; and all have segmented body organisation. Will you classify them in one group? If no, give the important characters based on which you will separate these organisms into different groups.**

**Soln:**

The organisms given in the question does not belong to a common group of organisms. Leech and Nereis are annelids but Scolopendra, prawn and scorpion are arthropods

Annelids have metamerically segmented body. In Metamerically segmented body body is divided into many segments internally by septa. From head to tail body segments are lined up one after the other. Arthropoda have jointed legs and open circulating system.

**54. Which organism is more complex and evolved among Bacteria, Mushroom and Mango tree. Give reasons.**

**Soln:**

Among Bacteria, Mushroom and Mango tree; Mango tree is the complex and evolved organism Because it is Eukaryotic, multicellular, autotrophic terrestrial plant. It is an angiosperm and its seeds are covered. It reproductive organs and accumulated in the flower hence it is called as a flowering plant.

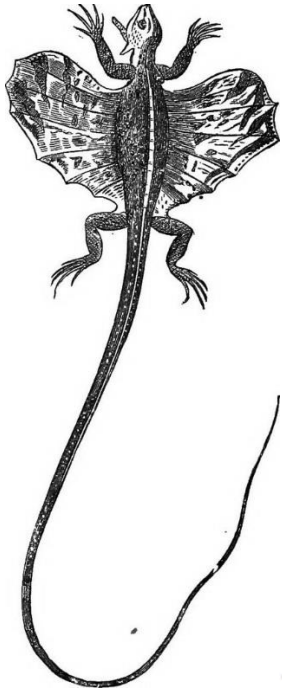
Bacteria are prokaryotic unicellular organisms and fungi are heterotrophic thallophytes with no body

differentiation. Hence mango tree is evolved more than bacteria and fungi.

**55. Differentiate between flying lizard and bird. Draw the diagram.**

**Soln:**

Sl No	Flying lizard is a reptile	Bird belongs to class-Aves.
1	Ectothermic or cold-blooded, terrestrial or aquatic vertebrates.	Warm-blooded, tetrapodous vertebrates (birds) with various flight adaptations. Size ranges from smallest humming bird to largest ostrich.
2	Body covered with dry water-proof skin having horny epidermal scales or dermal acute plates.	Persist on the feet but feathers cover most of the body.
3	Body varies in form and is usually divided into head, neck, trunk and tail.	Spindle or boat-shaped body is divisible into head, neck, trunk and tail.
4	Limbs are tetrapodous pentadactyle (five-toed) type; with clawed digits (limbs are absent in snakes and some lizards).	Fore-limbs modified into wings for flight, Hind-limbs bear four clawed digits and are adapted for walking, perching, or swimming.
5	Teeth are present in all reptiles except in tortoises and turtles.	Narrow jaws form a horny beak, which is modified for different purpose. Teeth are absent.
6	Respiration is through lungs only. No gills are present.	They breathe through lungs.
7	Heart is three chambered and is divided into two auricles and an incompletely divided ventricle. Only crocodiles have four-chambered heart.	Four-chambered heart with two auricles and two ventricles.
8	Fertilisation is internal. Most reptiles are ' oviparous and lay their eggs with tough covering and do not need to lay their eggs in water. A few reptiles are viviparous, (e.g., lizards and snakes). No aquatic larval stage.	Fertilization is internal. They are oviparous and lay large, yolk-laden eggs having hard shell.



**Flying Lizard**



**Sparrow**

**56. List out some common features in cat, rat and bat**

**Soln:**

- All are Eukaryotes
- They are multicellular
- They are heterotrophic in nature
- All Have Notochord
- Presence of four chambered heart
- have a dorsal nerve cord
- All are triploblastic
- have paired gill pouches
- They are coelomate.

**57. Why do we keep both snake and turtle in the same class?**

**Soln:**

Because both have certain common feature which are listed below.

- These animals are cold-blooded,
- They have scales and breathe through lungs.
- Both of them have a three-chambered heart
- Both of them lay eggs with tough coverings and do not need to lay their eggs in water