

Diversity in Living Organisms

Chapter 4: Diversity in Living Organisms · Topic 1

Key Concept

Living organisms are broadly classified into plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms, each with distinct characteristics.

Plants are further classified based on features like flowering or non-flowering, while animals are classified as vertebrates or invertebrates.

Classification helps scientists organise the vast diversity of life, making it easier to study relationships between organisms.

This diversity shows how organisms have adapted to survive in various environments, from deserts to oceans to forests.

Quick Revision Notes

- Living organisms: plants, animals, fungi, microorganisms.
- Each has distinct characteristics.
- Plants: flowering or non-flowering.
- Animals: vertebrates or invertebrates.
- Classification organises life's diversity.
- It helps study organism relationships.
- Diversity shows adaptation to environments.
- Examples: deserts, oceans, forests.

Practice Questions

- 1 Classify five organisms into their broad categories.
- 2 Discuss the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates.
- 3 Research a flowering and non-flowering plant.
- 4 Discuss why classification is useful.
- 5 Discuss how an organism has adapted to its habitat.
- 6 Draw a simple classification chart.