

Chapter 7: Diversity in Living Organisms

NCERT Exemplar · Class 9 · Science

Multiple Choice Questions

Question 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 into five kingdoms

C.

Both Monera and Protista may be autotrophic and heterotrophic

D.

Monerans have a well-defined nucleus

Answer

Correct option: D

Solution

Answer is (d) Monerans have a well-defined nucleus

Explanation:

Monerans include single-celled prokaryotes, actinomycetes and photosynthetic blue-green algae. Monerans don't have well-defined nuclei and cell organelles.

Question 2

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

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

A.

Thallophyta

B.

Bryophyta

C.

Pteridophyta

D.

Gymnosperms

Solution

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

Explanation:

Thallophytes and Bryophytes don't have specialized tissues for water conduction, whereas Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms have specialized tissues for the conduction of water.

Question 3

Which among the following produces seeds?

A.

Thallophyta

B.

Bryophyta**C.****Pteridophyta****D.****Gymnosperms****Answer**

Correct option: D

Solution

Answer is (d) Gymnosperms

Explanation:

Gymnosperms are flowerless plants that produce seeds. But the seeds are not covered within an ovary and are hence called “naked seeds”.

Question 4

Which one is a true fish?

A.**Jellyfish****B.****Starfish****C.****Dogfish****D.****Silverfish**

Answer

Correct option: C

Solution

Answer is (c) Dogfish

Explanation:

Jellyfish is a coelenterate, starfish belongs to Echinodermata, and silverfish is an Arthropod.

Question 5

Which among the following is exclusively marine?

A.

Porifera

B.

Echinodermata

C.

Mollusca

D.

Pisces

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Echinodermata

Explanation:

Echinodermata is exclusively found in the marine environment, whereas Porifera, Molluscs and Pisces can be found in both marine and freshwater.

Question 6

Which among the following has an open circulatory system?

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

A.

Arthropoda

B.

Mollusca

C.

Annelida

D.

Coelenterata

Solution

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

Explanation:

Annelida and Coelenterata have a closed circulatory system, whereas Arthropods and Mollusca have an open circulatory system.

Question 7

In which group of animals is the coelom filled with blood?

A.

Arthropoda

B.

Annelida

C.

Nematoda

D.

Echinodermata

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) Arthropoda

Explanation:

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

Question 8

Elephantiasis is caused by

A.

Wuchereria

B.

Pinworm

C.

Planarians

D.

Liver flukes

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

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 cause liver rot in Humans.

Question 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

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) Presence of notochord

Explanation:

The presence of triploblastic condition, presence of gill pouches, and presence of coelom are found in both vertebrates and invertebrates, but Notochord is exclusively present in invertebrates.

Question 10

Which among the following have scales?

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

A.

Amphibians

B.

Pisces

C.

Reptiles

D.

Mammals

Solution

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.

Question 11

Find out the false statement

A.

Aves are warm-blooded, egg laying and have a four-chambered heart

B.

Aves have a feather-covered body, forelimbs are modified into wings and breathe through the lungs

C.

Most mammals are viviparous

D.

Fishes, amphibians and reptiles are oviparous

Answer

Correct option: D

Solution

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.

Question 12

Pteridophyta do not have

A.

root

B.

stem

C.

flowers

D.

leaves

Answer

Correct option: C

Solution

Answer is (c) flowers

Question 13

Identify a member of Porifera

A.

Spongilla

B.

Euglena

C.

Penicillium

D.

Hydra

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) Spongilla

Explanation:

Euglena is a protozoan.

Penicillium is a fungus

Hydra is a Coelenterata

Question 14

Which is not an aquatic animal?

A.

Hydra

B.

Jellyfish

C.

Corals

D.

Filaria

Answer

Correct option: D

Solution

Answer is (d) Filaria

Explanation:

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

Question 15

Amphibians do not have the following

A.

Three-chambered heart

B.

Gills or lungs

C.

Scales

D.

Mucus glands

Answer

Correct option: C

Solution

Answer is (c) Scales

Explanation:

Amphibians have 3 chambered hearts. Lungs are present in Adults, and Gills are present in tadpoles. Mucous glands are present on the skin of Amphibians.

Question 16

Organisms without nucleus and cell organelles belong to

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (iii) and (iv)

(c) (i) and (iv)

(d) (ii) and (iii)

A.

fungi

B.

protista

C.

cyanobacteria

D.

archaebacteria

Solution

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

Explanation:

Cyanobacteria and archaebacteria are prokaryotes, and they do not have well-defined nuclei and cell organelles.

Fungi and Protista are Eukaryotes which possess Cell organelles and nuclei.

Question 17

Which of the following is not a criterion for the 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

Answer

Correct option: D

Solution

Answer is (d) Height of the plant

Explanation:

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

Question 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

Solution

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

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

Question 19

The locomotory organs of Echinodermata are

A.

tube feet

B.

muscular feet

C.

jointed legs

D.

parapodia

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) tube feet

Tube feet in Echinodermata help in locomotion and respiration

Question 20

Corals are

A.

Poriferans attached to some solid support

B.

Cnidarians, which are solitary living

C.

Poriferans present at the sea bed

D.

Cnidarians that live in colonies

Answer

Correct option: D

Solution

Answer is (d) Cnidarians that live in colonies

Question 21

Who introduced the system of scientific nomenclature of organisms

A.

Robert Whittaker

B.

Carolus Linnaeus

C.

Robert Hooke

D.

Ernst Haeckel

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Carolus Linnaeus

Explanation:

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

Question 22

Two-chambered heart occurs in

A.

crocodiles

B.

fish

C.

aves

D.

amphibians

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) fish

Explanation:

Amphibians have 3 chambered hearts. Aves and crocodiles have 4 chambered hearts.

Question 23

Skeleton is made entirely of cartilage in

A.

Sharks

B.

Tuna

C.

Rohu

D.

None of these

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) Sharks

Explanation:

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

Question 24

One of the following is not an Annelid

A.

Nereis

B.

Earthworm

C.

Leech

D.

Urchins

Answer

Correct option: D

Solution

Answer is (d) Urchins

Explanation:

Urchins are Coelenterates

Question 25

The book *Systema Naturae* was written by

A.

Linnaeus

B.

Haeckel

C.

Whittaker

D.

Robert Brown

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) Linnaeus

Question 26

Karl Von Linne was involved with which branch of science?

A.

Morphology

B.

Taxonomy

C.

Physiology

D.

Medicine

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Taxonomy

Question 27

Real organs are absent in

A.

Mollusca

B.

Coelenterata

C.

Arthropoda

D.

Echinodermata

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Coelenterata

Explanation:

Coelenterates have tissue-level organization hence they lack real organs.

Question 28

Hard calcium carbonate structures are used as skeletons by

A.

Echinodermata

B.

Protochordata

C.

Arthropoda

D.

Nematoda

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Echinodermata

Explanation:

Echinodermata is 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 a skeleton.

Question 29

Differentiation in segmental fashion occurs in

A.

Leech

B.

Starfish

C.

Snails

D.

Ascaris

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) Leech

Explanation:

Leech belongs to Annelids, and it shows metameric body segmentation.

Question 30

In a taxonomic hierarchy, family comes between

A.

Class and Order

B.

Order and Genus

C.

Genus and Species

D.

Division and Class

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Order and Genus

Explanation:

Taxonomic hierarchy

Species

Genus

Family

Order

Class

Phylum

Kingdom

Question 31

5-Kingdom classification is given by

A.

Morgan

B.

R. Whittaker

C.

Linnaeus

D.

Haeckel

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) R. Whittaker

Explanation:

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

Question 32

Well-defined nucleus is absent in

A.

blue green algae

B.

diatoms

C.

algae

D.

yeast

Answer

Correct option: A

Solution

Answer is (a) blue-green algae

Explanation:

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

Question 33

The 'Origin of Species' is written by

A.

Linnaeus

B.

Darwin

C.

Hackel

D.

Whittaker

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Darwin

Question 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

Answer

Correct option: B

Solution

Answer is (b) Body with jointed legs

Explanation:

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

Short Answer Questions

Question 35

Write true (T) or false (F)

- (a) Whittaker proposed five kingdom classifications.
- (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 belong to the kingdom Protista.
- (f) All prokaryotes are classified under Monera.

Solution

a-True

b- True

c- False

d-True

e-False

f- True

Explanation:

c) Taxonomic hierarchy

Species

Genus

Family

Order

Class

Phylum

Kingdom

e) Blue-green algae belonged to Kingdom Monera

Question 36

Fill in the blanks

- (a) Fungi show——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 the smallest number of organisms with the maximum number of similar characters
- (f) Plants without well-differentiated stems, roots and leaves are kept in ——.
- (g) ——are called as amphibians of the plant kingdom

Solution

1. Fungi show a **Saprophytic** mode of nutrition.
2. The cell wall of fungi is made up of **Chitin**.
3. The association between blue-green algae and fungi is called **Lichens**.
4. The chemical nature of chitin is **Carbohydrate**.
5. **Species** have the smallest number of organisms with a maximum number of similar characters.
6. Plants without well-differentiated stems, roots and leaves are kept in **Thallophyta**.
7. **Bryophytes** are called amphibians of the plant kingdom.

Question 37

You are provided with the seeds of the gram, wheat, rice, pumpkin, maize and pea. Classify whether they are monocots or dicots.

Solution

Gram-Dicot

Wheat-Monocot

Rice- Monocot

Pumpkin- Dicot

Maize- Monocot

Pea—Dicot

Question 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

Solution

(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
-

Question 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

Solution

(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
-

Question 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

Solution

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

Question 41

Endoskeleton of fishes is made up of cartilage and bone; classify the following fishes as cartilaginous or bony

Torpedo, Sting ray, Dogfish,

Rohu, Angler fish, Exocoetus

Solution

Torpedo- cartilaginous

Stingray- cartilaginous

Dogfish- cartilaginous

Rohu- bony

Angler fish- bony

Exocoetus- bony

Question 42

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

Solution

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

Question 43

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

Solution

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

Question 44

Name two egg-laying mammals.

Solution

Billed platypus and the echidna are two egg-laying mammals

Question 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 a microscope.
- (g) Common fungi used in preparing the bread is ____.
- (h) Algae and fungi form a symbiotic association called ____.

Solution

- (a) Five kingdom classification of living organisms is given by **Robert Whittaker**.

- (b) The 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 a microscope.
 - (g) Common fungi used in preparing bread is **Yeast**.
 - (h) Algae and fungi form symbiotic associations called **Lichens**.
-

Question 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 an embryo.

Solution

1. False
 2. True
 3. True
 4. True
 5. True
-

Question 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 the coelomic cavity is filled with blood.

(d) ——are known to have pseudocoelom.

Solution

(a) Bilateral, dorsiventral symmetry is found in **Liver Fluke**.

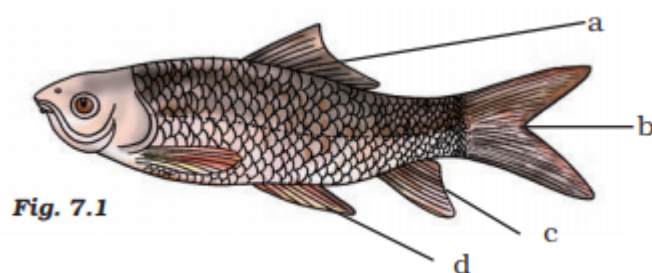
(b) Worms causing the disease elephantiasis is **Filarial worm**.

(c) Open circulatory system is found in **Arthropods** where the coelomic cavity is filled with blood.

(d) **Nematodes** are known to have pseudocoelom.

Question 48

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

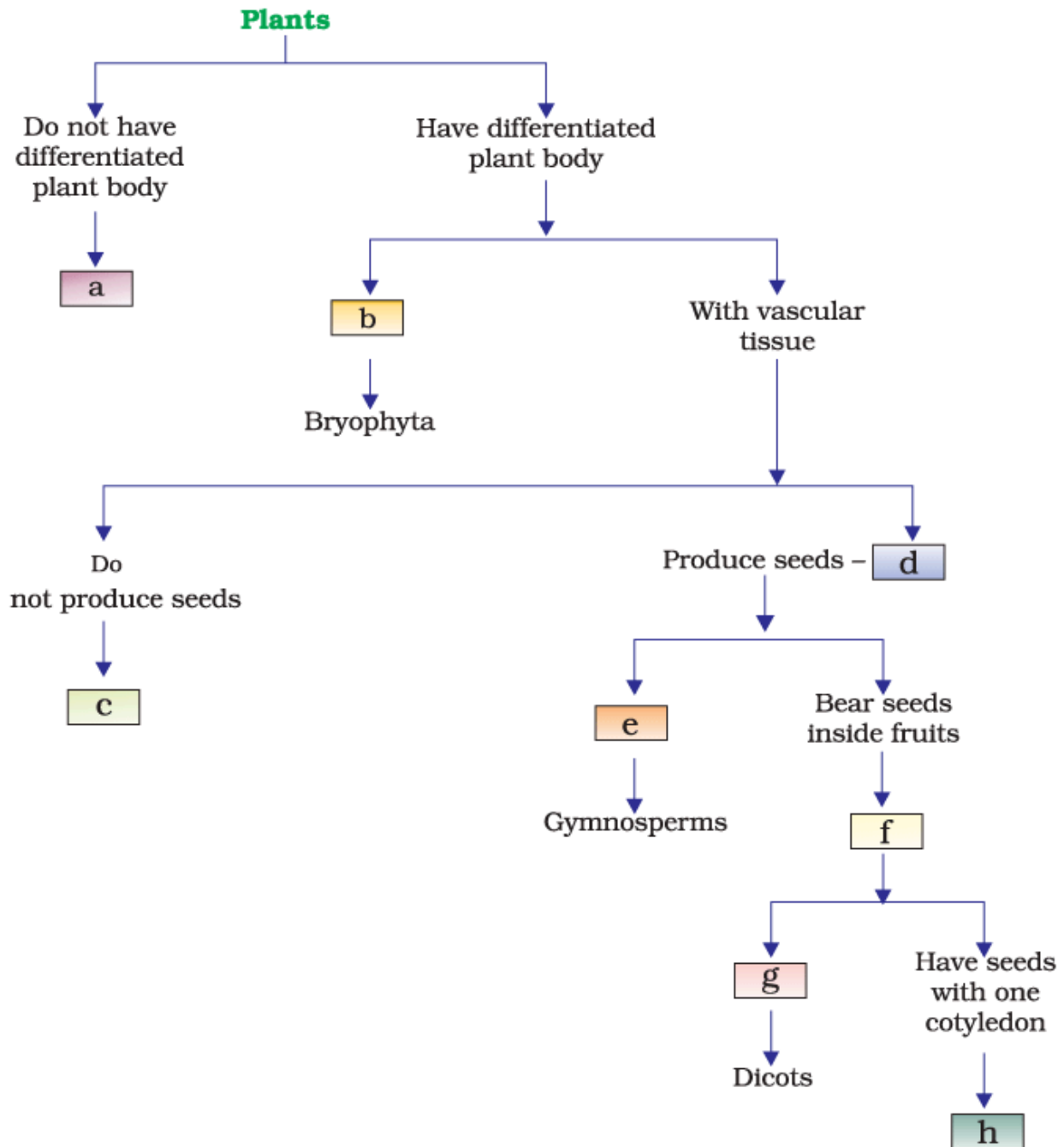


Solution

1. Dorsal fin
2. Caudal fin
3. Pelvic fin
4. Pectoral fin

Question 49

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



Solution

1. Thallophyta
2. Vascular tissue without specialization
3. Pteridophyta
4. Phanerogams
5. Bare naked seeds

6. Angiosperms
 7. Seeds with two cotyledons
 8. Monocots
-

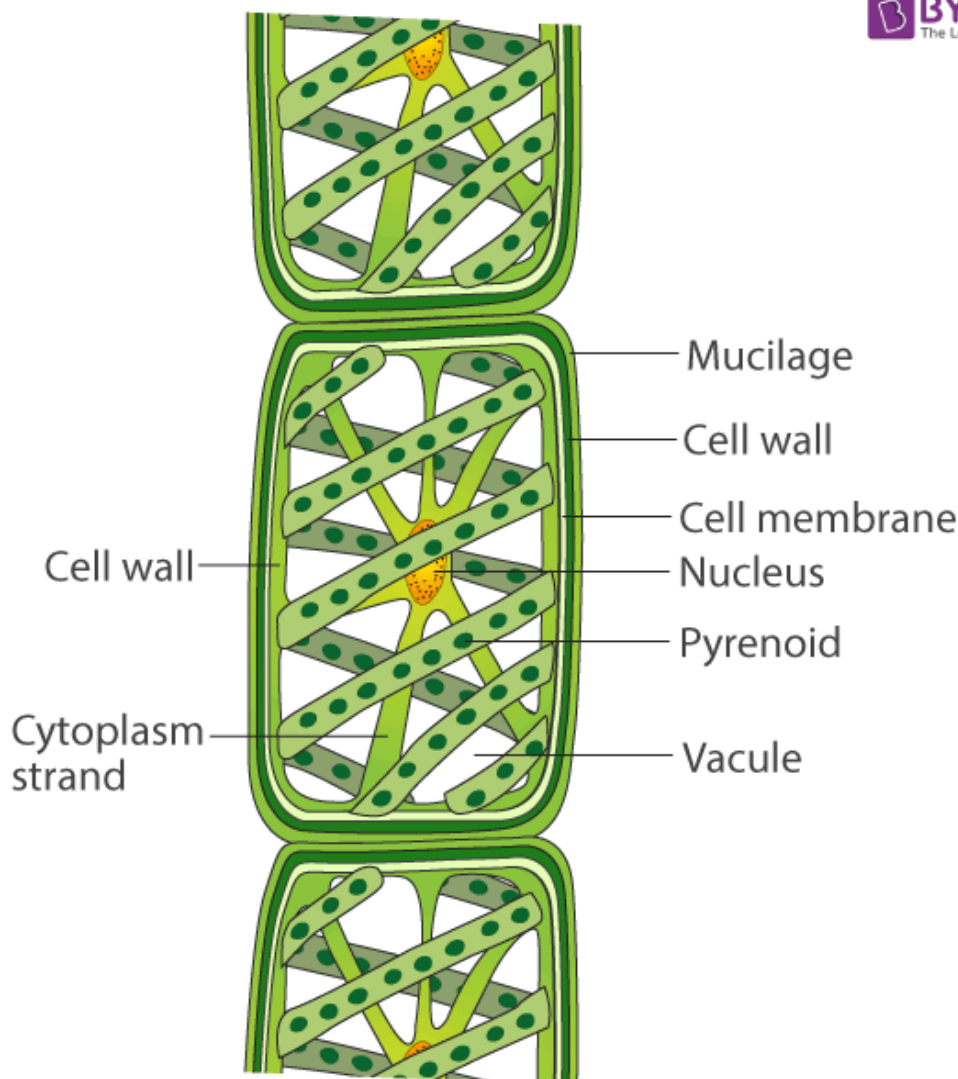
Multiple Choice Questions (2)

Question 50

Write the names of a few thallophytes. Draw a labelled diagram of Spirogyra.

Solution

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



Question 51

Thallophyta, bryophyta and pteridophyta are called as 'Cryptogams'. Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are called as 'phanerogams'. Discuss why? Draw one example of a Gymnosperm.

Solution

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.

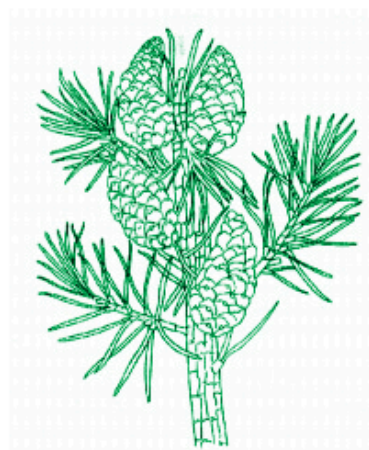
Example : Pinus

Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are called as 'phanerogams' because these are the plants with well-differentiated reproductive parts that ultimately make seeds.

Example: Cycas



Cycas



Pinus

Question 52

Define the terms and give one example of each

(a) Bilateral symmetry

(b) Coelom

(c) Triploblastic

Solution

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

Question 53

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

Solution

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

Annelids have a metamerically segmented body. A metamerically segmented body is divided into many segments internally by septa. From head to tail, body segments are lined up one after the other. Arthropods have jointed legs and an open circulating system.

Question 54

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

Solution

Among Bacteria, Mushroom and Mango Tree: The mango tree is a complex and evolved organism because it is a Eukaryotic, multicellular, autotrophic terrestrial plant. It is an angiosperm, and its seeds are covered within the ovary. Its reproductive organs accumulate in flower hence it is called a flowering plant.

Bacteria are prokaryotic unicellular organisms, and fungi are heterotrophic thallophytes with no body differentiation. Hence the mango tree evolved more than bacteria and fungi.

Question 55

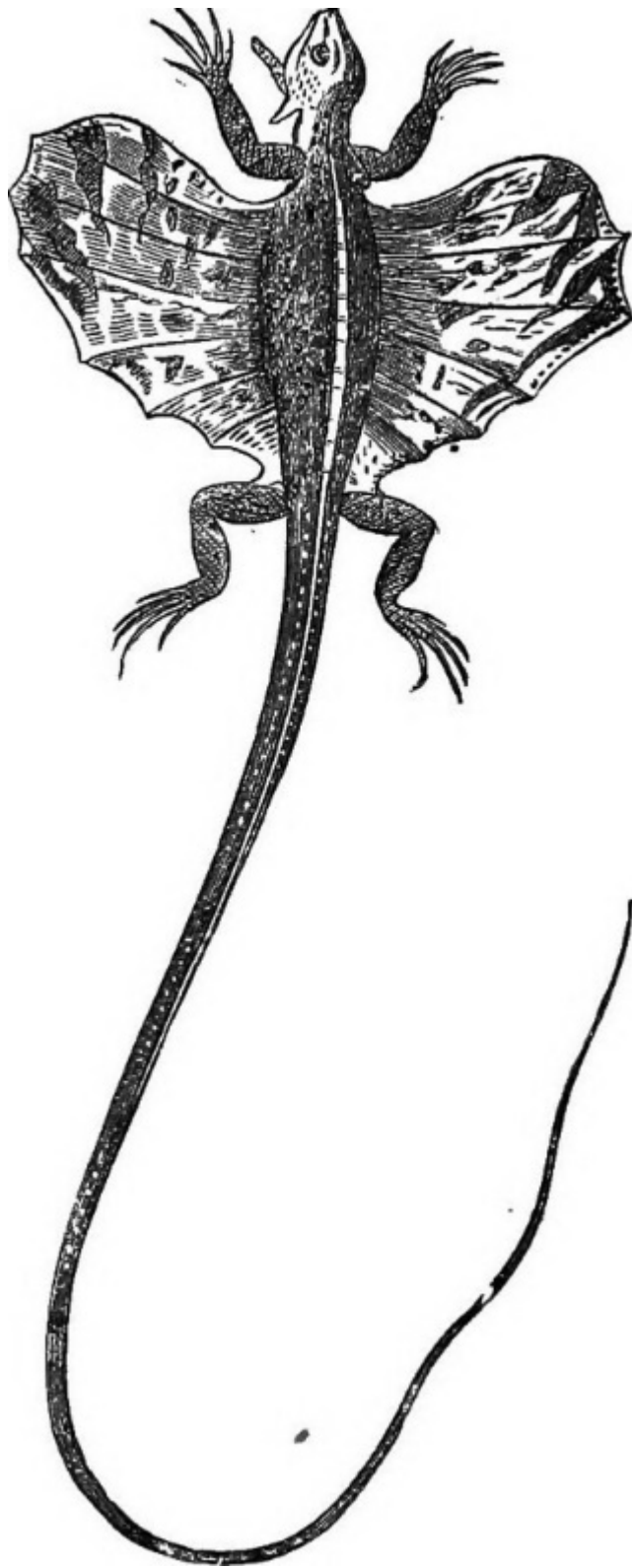
Differentiate between flying lizard and bird. Draw the diagram.

Solution

Sl. N o	Flying lizard is a reptile-class Reptilia	The bird belongs to class Aves.
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1	Ectothermic or cold-blooded, terrestrial or aquatic vertebrates.	Warm-blooded, tetrapod vertebrates (birds) with various flight adaptations. Size ranges from the smallest hummingbird to the 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	The body varies in form and is usually divided into head, neck, trunk and tail.	The spindle or boat-shaped body is divisible into head, neck, trunk and tail.
4	Limbs are tetrapods pentadactyl (five-toed) type; with clawed digits (limbs are absent in snakes and some lizards).	Fore-limbs are 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 a different purpose. Teeth are absent.
6	Respiration is through the lungs only. No gills are present.	They breathe through lungs.
7	The heart is three-chambered and is divided into two auricles and an incompletely divided ventricle. Only crocodiles have a 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 shells.

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Question 56

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

Solution

- 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.
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Question 57

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

Solution

Because both have a certain common feature which is listed below.

- These animals are cold-blooded
 - They have scales and breathe through the 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
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