Chapter 9 Test A: Classification

MULTIPLE CHOICE
Select the letter of the correct answer.

_____ 1. Dividing organisms into groups or classes based on shared characteristics is
   a. taxonomy.  c. life science.
   b. classification.  d. biology.

_____ 2. The science of describing, classifying, and naming organisms is
   a. taxonomy.  c. life science.
   b. classification.  d. organization.

_____ 3. Carolus Linnaeus is known for
   a. founding the science of taxonomy.
   b. discovering retractable claws.
   c. identifying the characteristics of rare species.
   d. discovering *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

_____ 4. The eight levels of classification, from general to specific, are
   a. domain, kingdom, class, order, phylum, family, genus, species.
   b. domain, kingdom, phylum, class, family, order, genus, species.
   c. domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.
   d. domain, kingdom, class, phylum, order, family, genus, species.

_____ 5. A pine tree is a member of the kingdom

_____ 6. For many years, in what two groups did people think living things belonged?
   a. living and nonliving  c. animals and plants
   b. animals and flowers  d. microscopic and macroscopic

_____ 7. What can you find out by working through a dichotomous key in order?
   a. the identity of an organism
   b. how long slime mold can live
   c. when a species first appeared on Earth
   d. how many birds migrate north to south in winter

_____ 8. *Euglena* is a member of the kingdom
9. Organisms in this kingdom usually move by themselves and have specialized sense organs that allow them to respond to their environment?
   a. Fungi  
   b. Plantae 
   c. Animalia  
   d. Protista

10. The scientific name of an organism comes from its
   a. kingdom and phylum.  
   b. class and genus.  
   c. kingdom, phylum, and class.  
   d. genus and species name.

11. The scientific name for house cat is *Felis domesticus*. What is its specific name?
   a. *Felis*  
   b. *domesticus*  
   c. house cat  
   d. feline

12. What would scientists do if they discovered organisms that could not fit into any of the four kingdoms of the domain Eukarya?
   a. destroy the newly discovered organisms  
   b. change the discovered organisms so they will fit one of the four kingdoms  
   c. create new kingdoms 
   d. leave the newly discovered organisms alone

13. An example of a simple animal is
   a. a fern.  
   b. a mold. 
   c. an insect.  
   d. a sponge.

14. Animals depend on bacteria and fungi because bacteria and fungi
   a. do not perform photosynthesis.  
   b. recycle nutrients in dead organisms.  
   c. use sunlight to produce sugar.  
   d. bacteria provide animal habitats.

15. What kingdom does slime mold belong to?
   a. Protista  
   b. Fungi  
   c. Plantae  
   d. Archaea
MATCHING

Match the description with the correct term.

_____ 16. A domain with prokaryotes that live in extreme environments.
   a. Plantae

_____ 17. A domain including prokaryotes found in soil, water, and humans.
   b. Fungi

_____ 18. This kingdom includes mostly single-celled or simple multi-cellular organisms.
   c. Bacteria

_____ 19. This kingdom includes non-green, non-moving eukaryotic organisms that break down substances outside their bodies and absorb the nutrients.
   d. Animalia

_____ 20. This kingdom includes multi-cellular organisms that lack cell walls, usually move, and respond to their environment.
   e. Archaea

_____ 21. This kingdom includes multi-cellular organisms that are usually green, have cell walls, and perform photosynthesis.
   f. Eukarya

_____ 22. This domain includes only organisms with a cell nucleus.
   g. Protista
MULTIPLE CHOICE
Use the following figure to answer questions 23 through 25.

_____ 23. What is the scientific name for a Burchell’s zebra?
   a. *Equus caballus*
   b. *Equus grevyi*
   c. *Equus burchellii*
   d. *Caballus zebra*

_____ 24. What is the scientific name for a horse?
   a. *Equus caballus*
   b. *Equus grevyi*
   c. *Equus burchellii*
   d. *Equus horse*

_____ 25. What is the scientific name for a Grevy’s zebra?
   a. *Equus caballus*
   b. *Equus zebra*
   c. *Equus grevyi*
   d. *Equus burchellii*