

- _____ 3. Which of the following Kingdoms contain multicellular organisms?
a. Fungi c. Plantae
b. Animalia d. all of the above
- _____ 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the current Kingdoms used for classification of organisms?
a. Protista c. Eukarya
b. Fungi d. Plantae
- _____ 5. *Homo sapiens* belong in the which of the following Kingdoms?
a. Protista c. Archaea
b. Fungi d. Animalia
- _____ 6. Which of the following is more general in terms of classifying an organism?
a. Family c. Species
b. Order d. Class

- ____ 7. Which of the following is the scientific name for a bear?
- a. Brown bear
 - b. *Ursus arctos*
 - c. Grizzly bear
 - d. Silvertip bear
- ____ 8. *Photinus pyralis* is the scientific name for a firefly in which country?
- a. Australia
 - b. Germany
 - c. United States
 - d. All of these
- ____ 9. A _____ key uses pairs of descriptions to help the user identify an organism.
- a. dichotomous
 - b. cladogram
 - c. heirarchical
 - d. taxonomic
- ____ 10. A cladogram is similar to which of the following?
- a. chronology tree
 - b. concept web
 - c. family tree
 - d. grouping set
- ____ 11. What type of field guide would be the easiest and most effective to use to identify a species?
- a. encyclopedia with phylum names only
 - b. dichotomous key
 - c. Aristotle system
 - d. cladogram
- ____ 12. Which is NOT a function of a dichotomous key?
- a. use binomial nomenclature
 - b. identify organisms
 - c. give descriptive information
 - d. compare different Kingdoms
- ____ 13. The first name of the organism's scientific name is the ____.
- a. species
 - b. family
 - c. genus
 - d. order
- ____ 14. Scientific names of organisms consist of ____.
- a. genus and specific name
 - b. order and family
 - c. family and genus
 - d. class and order
- ____ 15. The classification system most commonly used today separates organisms into ____ kingdoms.
- a. three
 - b. four
 - c. five
 - d. six
- ____ 16. Of the following, which would NOT be grouped with the others?
- a. blue jeans
 - b. shorts
 - c. sweat pants
 - d. sweatshirt
- ____ 17. Dichotomous keys are divided into steps with ____ descriptions at each step.
- a. two
 - b. three
 - c. five
 - d. four
- ____ 18. How many words did Linnaeus's system use to name each organism?
- a. two
 - b. three
 - c. one
 - d. four
- ____ 19. If you know an insect is a butterfly but don't know its scientific name, it would be best to use a(n) ____ to find out.

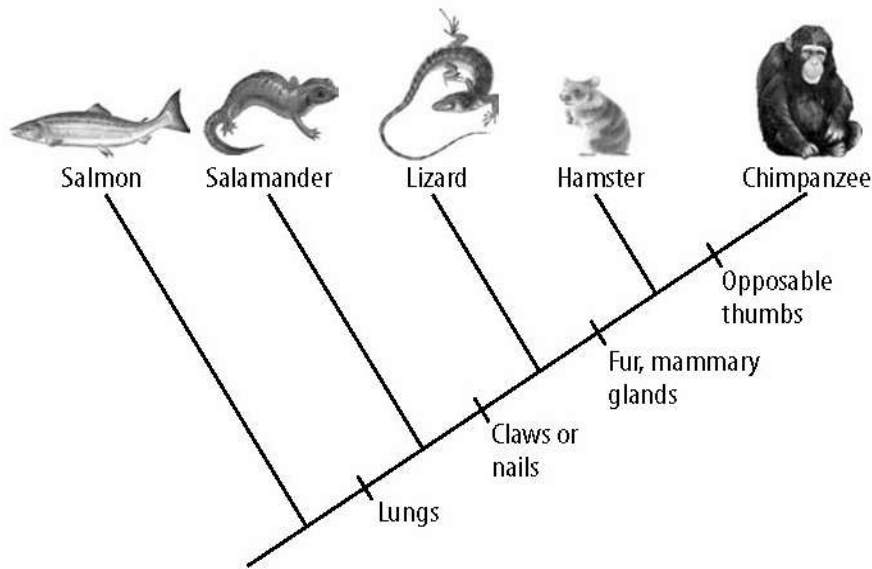
- a. dictionary
- b. encyclopedia
- c. biology textbook
- d. dichotomous key

- ____ 20. Growth of many-celled organisms is mostly due to an increase in the ____ of cells.
- a. size
 - b. protons
 - c. number
 - d. all of the above

Completion

Complete each statement.

Refer to the figure to answer questions 1 and 2 below.



1. The _____ is more closely related to the lizard than to the salmon.
2. According to the cladogram, _____ differentiate a hamster from a chimpanzee.
3. The classification system of living things is _____ changing.
4. Another term for living things is _____.
5. Groups of cells in multicellular organisms develop _____ functions.

Classifying Organisms 1-2

Answer Section

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F
The order in which organisms are classified is Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D
The tree, grass, and rock are all found outside. A couch belongs inside.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 1
OBJ: 1-1
2. ANS: A
Aristotle place all organisms into two large groups, plants and animals.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2 STA: 5.3.6.C.3 | 5.1.8.B.2
3. ANS: D
all of the above contain multicellular organisms

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.1.8.B.2
4. ANS: C
The Kingdoms currently used for classification of organisms are Bacteria, Archaea, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia. The Domains are Bacteria, Archaea, and Eukarya

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.1.8.B.2
5. ANS: D
Human beings are animals and are part of the Animalia Kingdom.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.1.8.B.2
6. ANS: D
The order of taxonomic groups is Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species. Therefore, the most general title listed is Class.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

7. ANS: B
Brown bear, grizzly bear and silvertip bear are all common names for a bear. *Ursus arctos* is the scientific name.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

8. ANS: D
Scientific names are used all over the world.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.3.8.D.1

9. ANS: A
A dichotomous key is a series of descriptions arranged in pairs.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.1.8.B.2

10. ANS: C
A cladogram and a family tree both show relationships between common ancestors.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.1.8.B.2

11. ANS: B
A dichotomous key is a series of descriptions arranged in pairs that lead the user to the identification of an unknown organism.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

12. ANS: D
The chosen description leads to either another pair of statements or the identification of the organism. Choices continue until the organism is identified.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

13. ANS: C
A genus is a group of similar species.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

14. ANS: A

Linnaeus's naming system gives each organism a two-word scientific name. This two-word scientific name is the name of an organism's species. A genus is a group of similar species.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

15. ANS: D

Using systematics, scientists identified two distinct groups in Kingdom Monera—Bacteria and Archaea. This led to the development of another level of classification called domains. All organisms are now classified into one of three domains—Bacteria, Archaea, or Eukarya—and then into one of six kingdoms.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-1 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

16. ANS: D

A Greek philosopher named Aristotle was one of the first people to classify organisms. Aristotle placed all organisms into two large groups, plants and animals. He classified animals based on the presence of "red blood," the animal's environment, and the shape and size of the animal.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-1 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

17. ANS: A

A dichotomous key is a series of descriptions arranged in pairs that lead the user to the identification of an unknown organism.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

18. ANS: A

Linnaeus's naming system, binomial nomenclature, gives each organism a two-word scientific name, such as *Ursus arctos* for a brown bear.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-2 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

19. ANS: D

A dichotomous key is a series of descriptions arranged in pairs that lead the user to the identification of an unknown organism.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

20. ANS: C

Some multicellular organisms only have a few cells, but others have trillions of cells.

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 1
OBJ: 1-1 STA: 5.3.8.A.1

COMPLETION

1. ANS:
hamster
chimpanzee

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.3.8.A.2

2. ANS: opposable thumbs

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 2 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.3.8.A.2

3. ANS: still, always

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 2
OBJ: 1-3 STA: 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.3.8.A.2

4. ANS: organisms

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 1
OBJ: 1-1 STA: 5.3.6.A.2 | 5.3.8.A.1 | 5.3.6.C.2

5. ANS: specialized

PTS: 1 DIF: Bloom's Level 1 | DOK 1-LOW
REF: To review this topic refer to Classifying and Exploring Life: Lesson 1
OBJ: 1-1 STA: 5.3.8.A.2