Bio.10-Q2W3-Test 1.-Classification

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. The science of grouping and naming organisms is _____.
a. taxonomy
b. nomenclature
c. phylogeny
d. classification

____ 2. A group of related classes of plants is a _____.
a. taxon
b. division
c. kingdom
d. database

____ 3. Animals are
a. prokaryotes.
b. heterotrophs.
c. stationary.
d. autotrophs.

____ 4. Fungi obtain food by
a. endocytosis.
b. absorbing nutrients from organic materials.
c. chemosynthesis.
d. photosynthesis.

____ 5. Biologists use _____ to create a cladogram.
a. discretionary
b. derived traits
c. behavioral
d. pedigrees

____ 6. A heterotrophic eukaryote associated with the decomposition of dead organisms is a(n) _____.
a. fungus
b. bacterium
c. protist
d. herbivore

____ 7. A system for naming species in which two words are used to name an organism is _____.
a. dichotomous keying
b. fan diagramming
c. binomial nomenclature
d. cladistics

____ 8. The evolutionary history of a species is its _____.
a. phylogeny
b. extinction
c. biodiversity
d. taxonomy

____ 9. Organisms that do not have a nucleus bounded by a membrane are
a. protists.
b. multicellular.
c. prokaryotes.
d. eukaryotes.

____ 10. The placing of information or objects into groups based on certain similarities is _____.
a. speciation
b. biochemical analysis
c. phylogeny
d. classification

____ 11. The method used to construct a hypothetical evolutionary tree is ____.
a. DNA sequencing
b. statistical analysis
c. biochemistry
d. cladistics

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. phylum
b. order
c. protist
d. kingdom
e. family
f. bacteria
g. class
h. genus

____ 12. group of related genera
____ 13. microscopic, single-celled prokaryotes
____ 14. eukaryote lacking complex organ systems
____ 15. group of related classes
____ 16. group of related phyla
____ 17. group of related orders
____ 18. group of related species
____ 19. group of related families

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. Aristotle
b. Linnaeus
c. genus
d. classification
e. taxonomy
f. binomial nomenclature

____ 20. Consists of a group of similar species
____ 21. Designed a system of classifying organisms based on their physical and structural similarities
____ 22. Naming system that gives each organism a two-word name
____ 23. Developed the first system of classification
____ 24. Branch of biology that groups and names organisms
____ 25. Grouping objects or information based on similarities

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 26. A dichotomous key is a step-by-step way to identify an organism using a series of paired descriptions.
____ 27. When organisms are classified within the same group, it can be assumed that they have a common phylogeny.
____ 28. A phylum is related to a class as a family is related to an order. _____
____ 29. In the name of the white oak, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus* is the species name. _____
____ 30. *Streptococcus*, a type of bacteria that causes strep throat, is classified in the Kingdom Protista. _____
____ 31. Organisms that are similar in structure and form and successfully reproduce among themselves belong to the same family. _____
____ 32. The greater the number of taxa two organisms have in common, the more closely related they are._____
____ 33. Linnaeus used similarities in structure to determine relationships among organisms._____
____ 34. In a fan diagram, the closer a species is to the outer band, the earlier it appeared in geologic time. _____
____ 35. In Aristotle's system of classification, animals were classified on the basis of their size and structure.___

==========