

Bio.10-Q2W3-Test 2-Classification

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

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

- ___ 1. group of related genera
- ___ 2. eukaryote lacking complex organ systems
- ___ 3. group of related classes
- ___ 4. group of related species
- ___ 5. group of related phyla
- ___ 6. microscopic, single-celled prokaryotes
- ___ 7. group of related families
- ___ 8. group of related orders

Match each item with the correct statement below.

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

- ___ 9. Developed the first system of classification
- ___ 10. Consists of a group of similar species
- ___ 11. Grouping objects or information based on similarities
- ___ 12. Naming system that gives each organism a two-word name
- ___ 13. Designed a system of classifying organisms based on their physical and structural similarities
- ___ 14. Branch of biology that groups and names organisms

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

- ___ 15. *Streptococcus*, a type of bacteria that causes strep throat, is classified in the Kingdom Protista.
- ___ 16. In a fan diagram, the closer a species is to the outer band, the earlier it appeared in geologic time.
- ___ 17. Linnaeus used similarities in structure to determine relationships among organisms.
- ___ 18. When organisms are classified within the same group, it can be assumed that they have a common phylogeny.
- ___ 19. In Aristotle's system of classification, animals were classified on the basis of their size and structure.
- ___ 20. The greater the number of taxa two organisms have in common, the more closely related they are.
- ___ 21. Organisms that are similar in structure and form and successfully reproduce among themselves belong to the same family. _____
- ___ 22. A dichotomous key is a step-by-step way to identify an organism using a series of paired descriptions.
- ___ 23. In the name of the white oak, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus* is the species name. _____
- ___ 24. A phylum is related to a class as a family is related to an order. _____

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 25. A system for naming species in which two words are used to name an organism is _____.
a. cladistics c. binomial nomenclature
b. fan diagramming d. dichotomous keying
- _____ 26. A group of related classes of plants is a _____.
a. taxon c. division
b. database d. kingdom
- _____ 27. Organisms that do not have a nucleus bounded by a membrane are
a. multicellular. c. prokaryotes.
b. protists. d. eukaryotes.
- _____ 28. A heterotrophic eukaryote associated with the decomposition of dead organisms is a(n) _____.
a. protist c. herbivore
b. bacterium d. fungus
- _____ 29. The placing of information or objects into groups based on certain similarities is _____.
a. biochemical analysis c. classification
b. speciation d. phylogeny
- _____ 30. The method used to construct a hypothetical evolutionary tree is _____.
a. statistical analysis c. biochemistry
b. cladistics d. DNA sequencing
- _____ 31. Animals are
a. autotrophs. c. stationary.
b. prokaryotes. d. heterotrophs.
- _____ 32. The evolutionary history of a species is its _____.
a. taxonomy c. biodiversity
b. phylogeny d. extinction
- _____ 33. The science of grouping and naming organisms is _____.
a. classification c. taxonomy
b. phylogeny d. nomenclature
- _____ 34. Fungi obtain food by
a. chemosynthesis.
b. photosynthesis.
c. endocytosis.
d. absorbing nutrients from organic materials.
- _____ 35. Biologists use _____ to create a cladogram.
a. pedigrees c. behavioral
b. derived traits d. discretionary
