Name:_____Date:_____Period:_____

Classification Test

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

____ 1. The science of classifying living things is called
a. identification.
b. classification.
c. taxonomy.

____ 2. As we move through the biological hierarchy from the kingdom to species level, organisms
a. vary more and more.
b. are less and less related to each other.
c. become more similar in appearance.

____ 3. Which of the following scientists developed the system of classifying organisms by assigning them a genus and species name?
a. Linnaeus
b. Leakey
c. Darwin

____ 4. The organism *Quercus phellos* is a member of the genus
a. Plantae.
b. *phellos*.
c. *Quercus*.

____ 5. Poison ivy is also known as *Rhus toxicodendron*. Its species identifier is
a. *Rhus*.
b. ivy.
c. *toxicodendron.*

____ 6. The red maple is also known as *Acer rubrum*. Its scientific name is
a. *rubrum*.
b. *Acer rubrum*.
c. *Acer*.

____ 7. The scientific name of an organism
a. varies according to the native language of scientists.
b. is the same for scientists all over the world.
c. may refer to more than one species.

____ 8. Scientists don't use the common names of organisms because
a. an organism may have more than one common name.
b. common names are too ambiguous.
c. an organism rarely has the same name in different languages.
d. All of the above

____ 9. Two organisms in the same class but different orders
a. are in different kingdoms.
b. have the same genus name.
c. are in the same phylum.

____ 10. Kingdoms are divided into phyla, and each phylum is divided into
a. families.
b. classes.
c. orders.

____ 11. The correct order of the biological hierarchy from kingdom to species is
a. kingdom, class, family, order, phylum, genus, species.
b. kingdom, phylum, order, family, class, genus, species.
c. kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.

____ 12. The lowest hierarchy level in biological classification is the
a. genus.
b. species.
c. family.

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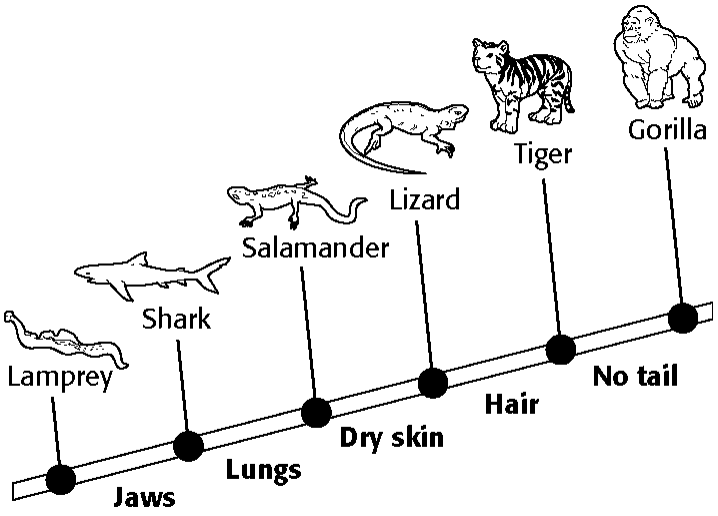
____ 13. Today, biologists classify organisms by their
a. physical similarities.
b. chemical similarities.
c. behavioral similarities.
d. All of the above

____ 14. Phylogenetic trees depict
a. presumed evolutionary relationships based on a variety of types of evidence.
b. presumed evolutionary relationships based on physical features only.
c. only living organisms.

____ 15. Which of the following is (are) used in systematic taxonomy to classify organisms?
a. patterns of embryological development
b. homologous features
c. amino acid sequences of proteins
d. All of the above



____ 16. Refer to the illustration above. A branching diagram like the one shown is called a
a. phenetic tree.
b. cladogram.
c. family tree.

____ 17. Refer to the illustration above. Each particular feature, such as dry skin, that is used to assign an organism to a group is called a(n)
a. special character.
b. analogous character.
c. derived character.

____ 18. Nearly all single-celled eukaryotes that are either heterotrophic or photosynthetic belong to the kingdom
a. Plantae.
b. Protista.
c. Animalia.

____ 19. Multicellular, nucleated heterotrophs that always obtain food by absorbing nutrients from the environment belong to the kingdom
a. Animalia.
b. Eubacteria.
c. Fungi.

____ 20. An organism that breaks down organic matter, which it then absorbs, is in the kingdom
a. Fungi.
b. Plantae.
c. Animalia.

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Classification Test
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. A