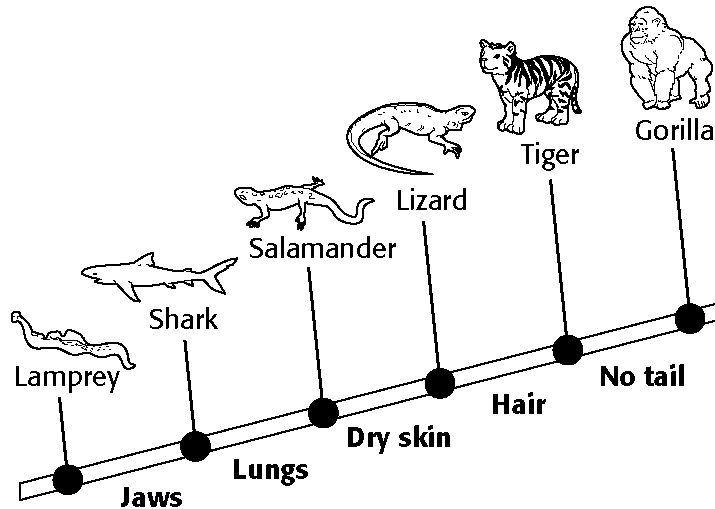


Classification Test**Version B****Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Today, biologists classify organisms by their
a. physical similarities. c. behavioral similarities.
b. chemical similarities. d. All of the above
- _____ 2. Poison ivy is also known as *Rhus toxicodendron*. Its species identifier is
a. poison. c. ivy.
b. *Rhus*. d. *toxicodendron*.
- _____ 3. 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.
d. kingdom, class, order, phylum, family, genus, species.
- _____ 4. The red maple is also known as *Acer rubrum*. Its scientific name is
a. red maple. c. *rubrum*.
b. *Acer*. d. *Acer rubrum*.
- _____ 5. Which of the following scientists developed the system of classifying organisms by assigning them a genus and species name?
a. Leakey c. Darwin
b. Aristotle d. Linnaeus
- _____ 6. 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
- _____ 7. 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
- _____ 8. The science of classifying living things is called
a. identification. c. taxonomy.
b. classification. d. speciation.
- _____ 9. The lowest hierarchy level in biological classification is the
a. genus. c. family.
b. species. d. order.
- _____ 10. Kingdoms are divided into phyla, and each phylum is divided into
a. families. c. orders.
b. classes. d. genera.
- _____ 11. An organism that breaks down organic matter, which it then absorbs, is in the kingdom
a. Fungi. c. Animalia.
b. Plantae. d. Protista.



- ___ 12. Refer to the illustration above. A branching diagram like the one shown is called a
- phenetic tree.
 - cladogram.
 - family tree.
 - homology.
- ___ 13. 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)
- special character.
 - analogous character.
 - derived character.
 - homologous character.
- ___ 14. Phylogenetic trees depict
- known evolutionary relationships between organisms.
 - presumed evolutionary relationships based on physical features only.
 - only living organisms.
 - presumed evolutionary relationships based on a variety of types of evidence.
- ___ 15. The scientific name of an organism
- varies according to the native language of scientists.
 - is the same for scientists all over the world.
 - may refer to more than one species.
 - may have more than one genus name.
- ___ 16. The organism *Quercus phellos* is a member of the genus
- Plantae.
 - phellos*.
 - Quercus*.
 - Protista.
- ___ 17. Multicellular, nucleated heterotrophs that always obtain food by absorbing nutrients from the environment belong to the kingdom
- Animalia.
 - Eubacteria.
 - Fungi.
 - Plantae.
- ___ 18. Two organisms in the same class but different orders
- are in different kingdoms.
 - have the same genus name.
 - are in the same phylum.
 - are members of the same species.
- ___ 19. As we move through the biological hierarchy from the kingdom to species level, organisms
- vary more and more.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

- b. are less and less related to each other.
- c. become more similar in appearance.
- d. always are members of the same order.

- _____ 20. Nearly all single-celled eukaryotes that are either heterotrophic or photosynthetic belong to the kingdom
- a. Animalia.
 - b. Fungi.
 - c. Plantae.
 - d. Protista.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

**Classification Test
Answer Section**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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