

Student: _____

1. The science that names and groups organisms is
 - A. phylogeny.
 - B. Linnaeus.
 - C. taxonomy.
 - D. anatomy.
2. The science that seeks to show evolutionary relationships between organisms is
 - A. phylogeny.
 - B. anatomy.
 - C. taxonomy.
 - D. nomenclature.
3. The taxonomic subdivision immediately below the level of a kingdom is a
 - A. phylum.
 - B. family.
 - C. genus.
 - D. order.
4. Which of the following is considered the first group of organisms to have developed?
 - A. Archaea
 - B. Eucarya
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Protozoa
5. In studying fossils, biologists found an insect in a layer of clay, a flower in a layer of sand, a fish in a layer of mud, a reptile in a layer of clay, and a bird in a layer of rock. The insect probably lived at the same time as the
 - A. fish.
 - B. bird.
 - C. flower.
 - D. reptile.
6. Free-living developmental stages that do not resemble the adults are
 - A. viruses.
 - B. embryos.
 - C. larvae.
 - D. fossils.
7. Which of the following is used by phylogenetic biologists to determine how organisms are related evolutionarily?
 - A. DNA analysis
 - B. fossils
 - C. comparative studies of the anatomy of organisms
 - D. All of these answers are correct.
8. Single-celled organisms having cell walls and no nucleus are found in the Domain(s)
 - A. Eucarya.
 - B. Eucarya and Bacteria.
 - C. Bacteria and Archaea.
 - D. Eucarya and Archaea.

9. Single-celled, eukaryotic, organisms without cell walls or chlorophyll are found in the Kingdom
 - A. Protista.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C. Prokaryotae.
 - D. Fungi.
10. Multicellular, nonphotosynthetic organisms with cell walls are found in the Kingdom
 - A. Plantae.
 - B. Fungi.
 - C. Animalia.
 - D. Prokaryotae.
11. A nonliving acellular structure that contains DNA is a
 - A. nucleus.
 - B. virus.
 - C. protein.
 - D. cell wall.
12. The binomial system of naming organisms uses _____ words to identify an organism.
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. four
 - D. many
13. The largest grouping within a phylum is a
 - A. class.
 - B. order.
 - C. kingdom.
 - D. family.
14. Evidence of previously existing life is found in
 - A. viruses.
 - B. proteins.
 - C. DNA.
 - D. fossils.
15. To help identify phylogenetic relationships scientists use
 - A. DNA.
 - B. fossils.
 - C. studies of the life cycle.
 - D. All of the above are correct
16. A technique that uses comparisons of many characteristics to help determine phylogenetic relationships is
 - A. phylogeny.
 - B. DNA analysis.
 - C. cladistics.
 - D. binomial nomenclature.
17. A fungus
 - A. is an autotroph.
 - B. lacks cell walls.
 - C. produces spores.
 - D. has a cellulose cell wall.

18. Some green algae probably evolved into
 - A. Fungi.
 - B. Mosses.
 - C. Bacteria.
 - D. Protozoa.
19. Alternation of sporophyte and gametophyte generations is a characteristic of
 - A. Fungi.
 - B. Archaea.
 - C. Bacteria.
 - D. Plantae.
20. Photosynthetic, nonmotile organisms having cell walls belong to the Kingdom
 - A. Plantae.
 - B. Fungi.
 - C. Protista.
 - D. Animalia.
21. Flagellated Protista probably gave rise to
 - A. Archaea.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C. Fungi.
 - D. Plantae.
22. The Archaea and Bacteria are similar in that all
 - A. live in extreme environments.
 - B. carry on photosynthesis.
 - C. lack a nucleus.
 - D. carry on aerobic respiration.
23. A host provides the means of reproduction for these acellular forms.
 - A. Plantae
 - B. Fungi
 - C. Algae
 - D. Viruses
24. The use of the binomial system of nomenclature was developed by
 - A. Linnaeus.
 - B. Lamarck.
 - C. Oparin.
 - D. Taxa.
25. If two organisms look completely different but you suspect they may be related, which of the following would be the most useful information to have?
 - A. fossils
 - B. anatomical information
 - C. DNA comparisons
 - D. None of these answers is useful.
26. Which one of the following is probably not a valid phylogenetic group?
 - A. Plantae.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C. Fungi.
 - D. Protista.

27. Cells having no nucleus would belong to the
- A. Bacteria.
 - B. Protista.
 - C. Fungi.
 - D. Plantae.
28. The method by which viruses multiply is known as
- A. reproduction.
 - B. conversion.
 - C. replication.
 - D. sexual.
29. Animals probably developed from
- A. Bacteria.
 - B. Flagellated Protista.
 - C. Slimemolds.
 - D. Fungi.
30. A receptor site identifies the proper host for a
- A. Fungi.
 - B. Virus.
 - C. Plantae.
 - D. Protista.
31. A cell's metabolic pathways can be taken over by the DNA from a
- A. bacteria.
 - B. fungus.
 - C. virus.
 - D. host.
32. Species are a division of a
- A. family.
 - B. order.
 - C. phylum.
 - D. genus.
33. A single loop of DNA is found in cells of
- A. Bacteria.
 - B. Fungi.
 - C. Virus.
 - D. Plantae.
34. Spongiform encephalopathies are caused by
- A. viruses.
 - B. prions.
 - C. bacteria.
 - D. humans.
35. An order can be subdivided into
- A. families.
 - B. classes.
 - C. species.
 - D. subphylums.
36. The group of organisms that is NOT comprised of eukaryotic cells is
- A. Fungi.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C. Plantae.
 - D. Archaea.

37. An example of a prokaryotic organism is
- bacteria.
 - protozoa.
 - moss.
 - fern.
38. Members of the Kingdom ____ are decomposers.
- Archaea
 - Fungi
 - Plantae
 - Animalia
39. The grouping that would include the largest number of species is the
- genus.
 - phylum.
 - domain.
 - order.
40. Some biologists believe that the process of endosymbiosis was responsible for the evolution of
- eukaryotic cells.
 - viruses.
 - prokaryotic cells.
 - fungi.
41. There are no cells with cell walls in the Kingdom
- Protista.
 - Archaea.
 - Animalia.
 - Fungi.

42. Which of the following rows is a correct match?

	Bacteria	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
1	virus	slime mold	fungi	algae	slug
2	bacteria	algae	yeast	moss	sponge
3	virus	bacteria	ringworm	mushroom	fly
4	bacteria	protozoan	moss	sponge	dog

- Row 1
- Row 2
- Row 3
- Row 4

43. Which of the following rows is a correct match?

	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
1	decomposers	algae	prokaryotic	photosynthesis	eukaryotic
2	prokaryotic	eukaryotic	decomposers	respiration	heterotroph
3	eukaryotic	algae	decomposers	photosynthesis	respiration
4	prokaryotic	protozoa	prokaryotic	autotroph	respiration

- Row 1
- Row 2
- Row 3
- Row 4

44. The taxonomic subdivisions from largest to smallest are
- kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.
 - kingdom, class, phylum, order, genus, family, species.
 - kingdom, phylum, order, class, family, genus, species.
 - kingdom, order, class, phylum, genus, family, species.
45. A scientific name contains the ____ names.
- genus and specific epithet
 - kingdom and species
 - order and genus
 - phylum and order
46. The correct way to write the scientific name for humans is
- Homo Sapiens.
 - Homo sapiens.
 - HOMO SAPIENS.
 - Homo sapiens*.
47. Carolus Linnaeus
- created the five-kingdom classification system.
 - was the first person to attempt to systematically classify organisms.
 - introduced the binomial system of nomenclature.
 - developed a theory of evolution based on the similarities between organisms.
48. The largest taxonomic grouping is the
- kingdom.
 - phylum.
 - domain.
 - family.
49. Which of the following pairs are most similar?
- Virus--viroid
 - Bacteria--protozoa
 - Eucarya--virus
 - Prion--protozoa
50. Which one of the following is **false** concerning viruses?
- A virus is composed of a nucleic acid surrounded by a protein coat.
 - All viruses are parasites.
 - When a virus reproduces, it enters a host cell and directs it to synthesize copies of the invading virus.
 - A virus is the smallest type of cell.
51. Primarily multicellular eukaryotic organisms that obtain food by absorbing organic substances belong to the Kingdom
- Fungi.
 - Archaea.
 - Protista.
 - Plantae.
52. AIDS, warts, and measles are caused by
- bacteria.
 - viruses.
 - protozoa.
 - fungi.

53. From largest to smallest:
- A. prokaryotic cell → eukaryotic cell → virus
 - B. eukaryotic cell → prokaryotic cell → virus
 - C. eukaryotic cell → virus → prokaryotic cell
 - D. virus → eukaryotic cell → prokaryotic cell
54. Athlete's foot, vaginal yeast infections, and ringworm are caused by
- A. bacteria.
 - B. viruses.
 - C. protozoa.
 - D. fungi.
55. Methanogens
- A. are able to live in very salty environments.
 - B. are methane-producing Archaea.
 - C. use methane as an energy source.
 - D. are also known as protists.
56. Members of the Protista and Bacteria are similar in that both
- A. are composed of prokaryotic cells.
 - B. groups contains some autotrophic organisms.
 - C. groups have cells that contain membranous organelles.
 - D. groups are composed of cells of equivalent size.
57. Fungi and Plantae kingdoms are similar in that both
- A. contain autotrophic organisms.
 - B. contain cell walls.
 - C. reproduce by seed.
 - D. have roots and leaves.
58. Most species within the Kingdom Plantae are
- A. cone bearing (pine trees).
 - B. mosses.
 - C. ferns.
 - D. flowering plants.
59. Plantae and Animalia are similar in that both
- A. are thought to have evolved from eukaryotic, multicellular ancestors.
 - B. are heterotrophs.
 - C. have cell walls.
 - D. exhibit alternation of generations.
60. An organism does not have a nucleus, carries on photosynthesis, and is very common. It is probably a
- A. cyanobacterium.
 - B. member of the Archaea.
 - C. a member of the Protista.
 - D. a member of the Plantae.
61. Green algae and plants both have chlorophyll *a* and *b* this information has been used to
- A. propose that they are closely related.
 - B. considered an accident of nature.
 - C. suggest that they are derived from the Archaea.
 - D. None of the above is correct.

62. A virus reproduces by
- A. laying eggs in a host cell.
 - B. taking control of a host cell and directing it to produce viral components.
 - C. the exchange of gametes.
 - D. binary fission.
63. One of the problems associated with the control of virus-caused diseases is that they
- A. cannot survive outside the host.
 - B. have a complicated life cycle.
 - C. have a rapid mutation rate.
 - D. can infect many kinds of cells in many kinds of organisms.
64. Unicellular or colonial eukaryotic organisms that are either autotrophic or heterotrophic belong to the Kingdom
- A. Plantae.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C. Protista.
 - D. Bacteria.
65. The _____ is a word added to the genus name to identify which one of several species within the genus we are discussing.
- A. specific epithet
 - B. scientific name
 - C. family
 - D. subspecies
66. Cladistics is a tool used to
- A. identify organisms.
 - B. name organisms.
 - C. determine phylogenetic relationships.
 - D. cure disease.
67. Humans are the only surviving member of this genus, although other members of this genus existed in the past.
- A. mammalia
 - B. *Homo*
 - C. *sapiens*
 - D. primates
68. A viroid is
- A. a small virus.
 - B. a piece of RNA.
 - C. a piece of protein.
 - D. a cell that attacks viruses.
69. This type of rock is formed by the depositing of eroded particles in layers on the bottom of oceans, lakes or rivers.
- A. sedimentary
 - B. igneous
 - C. metamorphic
 - D. volcanic

20 Key

1. The science that names and groups organisms is
- A. phylogeny.
 - B. Linnaeus.
 - C.** taxonomy.
 - D. anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #1
Learning Outcome: Distinguish between taxonomy and phylogeny.
Section: 20.01
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

2. The science that seeks to show evolutionary relationships between organisms is
- A.** phylogeny.
 - B. anatomy.
 - C. taxonomy.
 - D. nomenclature.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #2
Learning Outcome: Distinguish between taxonomy and phylogeny.
Section: 20.01
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

3. The taxonomic subdivision immediately below the level of a kingdom is a
- A.** phylum.
 - B. family.
 - C. genus.
 - D. order.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #3
Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

4. Which of the following is considered the first group of organisms to have developed?
- A. Archaea
 - B. Eucarya
 - C.** Bacteria
 - D. Protozoa

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #4
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.
Section: 20.01
Section: 20.02

5. In studying fossils, biologists found an insect in a layer of clay, a flower in a layer of sand, a fish in a layer of mud, a reptile in a layer of clay, and a bird in a layer of rock. The insect probably lived at the same time as the
- A. fish.
 - B. bird.
 - C. flower.
 - D.** reptile.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 20 #5
Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Section: 20.01
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

6. Free-living developmental stages that do not resemble the adults are
- A. viruses.
 - B. embryos.
 - C.** larvae.
 - D. fossils.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #6

Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

7. Which of the following is used by phylogenetic biologists to determine how organisms are related evolutionarily?
- A. DNA analysis
 - B. fossils
 - C. comparative studies of the anatomy of organisms
 - D.** All of these answers are correct.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #7

Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

8. Single-celled organisms having cell walls and no nucleus are found in the Domain(s)
- A. Eucarya.
 - B. Eucarya and Bacteria.
 - C.** Bacteria and Archaea.
 - D. Eucarya and Archaea.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand

Enger - Chapter 20 #8

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

9. Single-celled, eukaryotic, organisms without cell walls or chlorophyll are found in the Kingdom
- A.** Protista.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C. Prokaryotae.
 - D. Fungi.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #9

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

10. Multicellular, nonphotosynthetic organisms with cell walls are found in the Kingdom
- A. Plantae.
 - B.** Fungi.
 - C. Animalia.
 - D. Prokaryotae.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #10

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

11. A nonliving acellular structure that contains DNA is a
- A. nucleus.
 - B.** virus.
 - C. protein.
 - D. cell wall.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #11

Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.

Section: 20.03

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

12. The binomial system of naming organisms uses _____ words to identify an organism.
- A. one
 - B.** two
 - C. four
 - D. many

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #12*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

13. The largest grouping within a phylum is a
- A.** class.
 - B. order.
 - C. kingdom.
 - D. family.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #13*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

14. Evidence of previously existing life is found in
- A. viruses.
 - B. proteins.
 - C. DNA.
 - D.** fossils.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #14*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.*

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

15. To help identify phylogenetic relationships scientists use
- A. DNA.
 - B. fossils.
 - C. studies of the life cycle.
 - D.** All of the above are correct

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #15*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

16. A technique that uses comparisons of many characteristics to help determine phylogenetic relationships is
- A. phylogeny.
 - B. DNA analysis.
 - C.** cladistics.
 - D. binomial nomenclature.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #16*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

17. A fungus
- A. is an autotroph.
 - B. lacks cell walls.
 - C.** produces spores.
 - D. has a cellulose cell wall.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #17*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

18. Some green algae probably evolved into
A. Fungi.
B. Mosses.
C. Bacteria.
D. Protozoa.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #18*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

19. Alternation of sporophyte and gametophyte generations is a characteristic of
A. Fungi.
B. Archaea.
C. Bacteria.
D. Plantae.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #19*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

20. Photosynthetic, nonmotile organisms having cell walls belong to the Kingdom
A. Plantae.
B. Fungi.
C. Protista.
D. Animalia.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #20*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

21. Flagellated Protista probably gave rise to
A. Archaea.
B. Animalia.
C. Fungi.
D. Plantae.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #21*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

22. The Archaea and Bacteria are similar in that all
A. live in extreme environments.
B. carry on photosynthesis.
C. lack a nucleus.
D. carry on aerobic respiration.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #22*

*Learning Outcome: Distinguish between Bacteria and Archaea.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

23. A host provides the means of reproduction for these acellular forms.
A. Plantae
B. Fungi
C. Algae
D. Viruses

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #23*

*Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.
Section: 20.03*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

24. The use of the binomial system of nomenclature was developed by
A. Linnaeus.
B. Lamarck.
C. Oparin.
D. Taxa.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #24

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

25. If two organisms look completely different but you suspect they may be related, which of the following would be the most useful information to have?
A. fossils
B. anatomical information
C. DNA comparisons
D. None of these answers is useful.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #25

Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

26. Which one of the following is probably not a valid phylogenetic group?
A. Plantae.
B. Animalia.
C. Fungi.
D. Protista.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #26

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

27. Cells having no nucleus would belong to the
A. Bacteria.
B. Protista.
C. Fungi.
D. Plantae.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #27

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

28. The method by which viruses multiply is known as
A. reproduction.
B. conversion.
C. replication.
D. sexual.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #28

Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.

Section: 20.03

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

29. Animals probably developed from
A. Bacteria.
B. Flagellated Protista.
C. Slimemolds.
D. Fungi.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand

Enger - Chapter 20 #29

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

30. A receptor site identifies the proper host for a
A. Fungi.
B. Virus.
C. Plantae.
D. Protista.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #30
Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.
Section: 20.03
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

31. A cell's metabolic pathways can be taken over by the DNA from a
A. bacteria.
B. fungus.
C. virus.
D. host.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #31
Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.
Section: 20.03
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

32. Species are a division of a
A. family.
B. order.
C. phylum.
D. genus.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #32
Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

33. A single loop of DNA is found in cells of
A. Bacteria.
B. Fungi.
C. Virus.
D. Plantae.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #33
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.
Section: 20.02
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

34. Spongiform encephalopathies are caused by
A. viruses.
B. prions.
C. bacteria.
D. humans.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #34
Learning Outcome: List diseases caused by the acellular infectious particles and discuss their impact on human population.
Section: 20.03
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

35. An order can be subdivided into
A. families.
B. classes.
C. species.
D. subphylums.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #35
Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01
Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

36. The group of organisms that is NOT comprised of eukaryotic cells is
A. Fungi.
B. Animalia.
C. Plantae.
D. Archaea.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #36*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

37. An example of a prokaryotic organism is
A. bacteria.
B. protozoa.
C. moss.
D. fern.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #37*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

38. Members of the Kingdom ____ are decomposers.
A. Archaea
B. Fungi
C. Plantae
D. Animalia

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #38*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

39. The grouping that would include the largest number of species is the
A. genus.
B. phylum.
C. domain.
D. order.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #39*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

40. Some biologists believe that the process of endosymbiosis was responsible for the evolution of
A. eukaryotic cells.
B. viruses.
C. prokaryotic cells.
D. fungi.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #40*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

41. There are no cells with cell walls in the Kingdom
A. Protista.
B. Archaea.
C. Animalia.
D. Fungi.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #41*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

42. Which of the following rows is a correct match?

	Bacteria	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
1	virus	slime mold	fungi	algae	slug
2	bacteria	algae	yeast	moss	sponge
3	virus	bacteria	ringworm	mushroom	fly
4	bacteria	protozoan	moss	sponge	dog

- A. Row 1
- B.** Row 2
- C. Row 3
- D. Row 4

*Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Enger - Chapter 20 #42*

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Learning Outcome: List the domains of organisms.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

43. Which of the following rows is a correct match?

	Archaea	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
1	decomposers	algae	prokaryotic	photosynthesis	eukaryotic
2	prokaryotic	eukaryotic	decomposers	respiration	heterotroph
3	eukaryotic	algae	decomposers	photosynthesis	respiration
4	prokaryotic	protozoa	prokaryotic	autotroph	respiration

- A. Row 1
- B.** Row 2
- C. Row 3
- D. Row 4

*Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Enger - Chapter 20 #43*

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Learning Outcome: List the domains of organisms.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

44. The taxonomic subdivisions from largest to smallest are
A. kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.
B. kingdom, class, phylum, order, genus, family, species.
C. kingdom, phylum, order, class, family, genus, species.
D. kingdom, order, class, phylum, genus, family, species.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #44*

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

45. A scientific name contains the ____ names.
A. genus and specific epithet
B. kingdom and species
C. order and genus
D. phylum and order

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #45*

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

46. The correct way to write the scientific name for humans is
- A. Homo Sapiens.
 - B. Homo sapiens.
 - C. HOMO SAPIENS.
 - D. Homo sapiens.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand

Enger - Chapter 20 #46

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

47. Carolus Linnaeus
- A. created the five-kingdom classification system.
 - B. was the first person to attempt to systematically classify organisms.
 - C. introduced the binomial system of nomenclature.
 - D. developed a theory of evolution based on the similarities between organisms.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #47

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

48. The largest taxonomic grouping is the
- A. kingdom.
 - B. phylum.
 - C. domain.
 - D. family.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #48

Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

49. Which of the following pairs are most similar?
- A. Virus--viroid
 - B. Bacteria--protozoa
 - C. Eucarya--virus
 - D. Prion--protozoa

Blooms Level: 2. Understand

Enger - Chapter 20 #49

Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.

Section: 20.03

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

50. Which one of the following is **false** concerning viruses?
- A. A virus is composed of a nucleic acid surrounded by a protein coat.
 - B. All viruses are parasites.
 - C. When a virus reproduces, it enters a host cell and directs it to synthesize copies of the invading virus.
 - D. A virus is the smallest type of cell.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #50

Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.

Section: 20.03

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

51. Primarily multicellular eukaryotic organisms that obtain food by absorbing organic substances belong to the Kingdom
- A. Fungi.
 - B. Archaea.
 - C. Protista.
 - D. Plantae.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember

Enger - Chapter 20 #51

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

52. AIDS, warts, and measles are caused by
A. bacteria.
B. viruses.
C. protozoa.
D. fungi.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #52*

*Learning Outcome: List diseases caused by the acellular infectious particles and discuss their impact on human population.
Section: 20.03*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

53. From largest to smallest:
A. prokaryotic cell → eukaryotic cell → virus
B. eukaryotic cell → prokaryotic cell → virus
C. eukaryotic cell → virus → prokaryotic cell
D. virus → eukaryotic cell → prokaryotic cell

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 20 #53*

Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Section: 20.01

Section: 20.02

Section: 20.03

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

54. Athlete's foot, vaginal yeast infections, and ringworm are caused by
A. bacteria.
B. viruses.
C. protozoa.
D. fungi.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #54*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

55. Methanogens
A. are able to live in very salty environments.
B. are methane-producing Archaea.
C. use methane as an energy source.
D. are also known as protists.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #55*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

56. Members of the Protista and Bacteria are similar in that both
A. are composed of prokaryotic cells.
B. groups contains some autotrophic organisms.
C. groups have cells that contain membranous organelles.
D. groups are composed of cells of equivalent size.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 20 #56*

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.

Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

57. Fungi and Plantae kingdoms are similar in that both
- A. contain autotrophic organisms.
 - B.** contain cell walls.
 - C. reproduce by seed.
 - D. have roots and leaves.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 20 #57*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

58. Most species within the Kingdom Plantae are
- A. cone bearing (pine trees).
 - B. mosses.
 - C. ferns.
 - D.** flowering plants.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #58*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

59. Plantae and Animalia are similar in that both
- A.** are thought to have evolved from eukaryotic, multicellular ancestors.
 - B. are heterotrophs.
 - C. have cell walls.
 - D. exhibit alternation of generations.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 20 #59*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

60. An organism does not have a nucleus, carries on photosynthesis, and is very common. It is probably
- a
 - A.** cyanobacterium.
 - B. member of the Archaea.
 - C. a member of the Protista.
 - D. a member of the Plantae.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #60*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of Domain Archaea.
Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of members of the Domain Bacteria.*

Section: 20.02

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

61. Green algae and plants both have chlorophyll *a* and *b* this information has been used to
- A.** propose that they are closely related.
 - B. considered an accident of nature.
 - C. suggest that they are derived from the Archaea.
 - D. None of the above is correct.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #61*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

62. A virus reproduces by
- A. laying eggs in a host cell.
 - B.** taking control of a host cell and directing it to produce viral components.
 - C. the exchange of gametes.
 - D. binary fission.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #62*

*Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.
Section: 20.03*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

63. One of the problems associated with the control of virus-caused diseases is that they
- A. cannot survive outside the host.
 - B. have a complicated life cycle.
 - C.** have a rapid mutation rate.
 - D. can infect many kinds of cells in many kinds of organisms.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 20 #63*

*Learning Outcome: List diseases caused by the acellular infectious particles and discuss their impact on human population.
Section: 20.03*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

64. Unicellular or colonial eukaryotic organisms that are either autotrophic or heterotrophic belong to the Kingdom
- A. Plantae.
 - B. Animalia.
 - C.** Protista.
 - D. Bacteria.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #64*

*Learning Outcome: List and give distinguishing characteristics of the kingdoms within the Domain Eukarya.
Section: 20.02*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

65. The _____ is a word added to the genus name to identify which one of several species within the genus we are discussing.
- A.** specific epithet
 - B. scientific name
 - C. family
 - D. subspecies

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #65*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

66. Cladistics is a tool used to
- A. identify organisms.
 - B. name organisms.
 - C.** determine phylogenetic relationships.
 - D. cure disease.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #66*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Learning Outcome: Distinguish between taxonomy and phylogeny.*

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

67. Humans are the only surviving member of this genus, although other members of this genus existed in the past.
- A. mammalia
 - B.** *Homo*
 - C. *sapiens*
 - D. primates

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #67*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Learning Outcome: Describe the scientific method for naming organisms.*

Section: 20.01

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

68. A viroid is
A. a small virus.
B. a piece of RNA.
C. a piece of protein.
D. a cell that attacks viruses.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #68*

*Learning Outcome: Distinguish among viruses, viroids, and prions.
Section: 20.03*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

69. This type of rock is formed by the depositing of eroded particles in layers on the bottom of oceans, lakes or rivers.
A. sedimentary
B. igneous
C. metamorphic
D. volcanic

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 20 #69*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of tools used to establish phylogenetic relationships.
Section: 20.01*

Topic: Taxonomy and Systematics

20 Summary

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