

Study Guide Classification and Diversity Test--Chapter 2

1. Today, what system based on shared characteristics is used to classify organisms?
_____ The eight level system
 2. In order, what are the three levels of classification in addition to domain, kingdom, family, genus, and species?
_____ phylum, class, order
 3. The scientific name for an organism comes from its
_____ genus, and species
 4. What can you find by working through the statements in a dichotomous key?
_____ the identity of an organism
 5. For hundreds of years, how were all living things classified?
_____ plants and animals
 6. What happened that made it necessary for scientists to add new domains and kingdoms?
_____ they discovered new organisms
 7. How many domains are recognized today?
_____ three
 8. The division of organisms into groups or classes based on characteristics is
_____ classification
 9. The science of describing, classifying, and naming organisms is
_____ taxonomy
 10. The eight levels of classification, from general to specific, are
_____ domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order family, genus, species
 11. A pine tree is a member of the kingdom
_____ Plantae
 12. An example of a simple animal is
_____ starfish
 13. Members of kingdom Animalia depend on bacteria and fungi because bacteria and fungi
_____ recycle nutrients in dead organisms
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14. Biological classification schemes change
_____ as new evidence and more kinds of organisms are discovered
15. Scientists classify organisms by
_____ using only existing categories of classification
16. When the eight levels of classification are listed from broadest to narrowest, which level is sixth in the list?
_____ family
17. The scientific name for the European white water lily is *Nymphaea alba*. To which genus does this plant belong?
_____ *Nymphaea*
18. The simple, single-celled organisms that live in your intestines are classified in the kingdom
_____ Bacteria

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

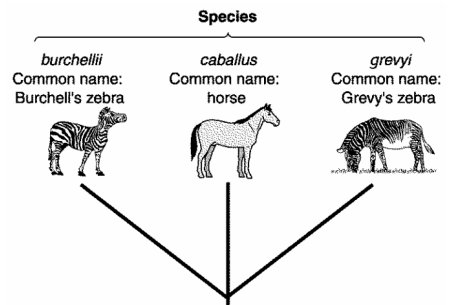
Plantae
Fungi
Bacteria

Animalia
Archaea
Protista

- _____ Archaea _____ 19. This **domain** includes prokaryotes that live in extreme environments.
- _____ Bacteria _____ 20. This **domain** includes prokaryotes that live in soil, water, and in humans.
- _____ Protista _____ 21. This **kingdom** includes mostly single-celled or simple multicellular organisms that are plant-like and animal-like.
- _____ Fungi _____ 22. This **kingdom** includes nongreen, nonmoving eukaryotic organisms that break down substances outside their bodies and **absorb** the nutrients.
- _____ Animalia _____ 23. This **kingdom** includes complex, multicellular organisms that **lack** cell walls, can usually **move**, and respond to their environment.
- _____ Plantae _____ 24. This **kingdom** includes complex, multicellular organisms that are usually green, have cell walls, and make sugar by photosynthesis.

Other

25. What is the scientific name for a Burchell's zebra?
_____ *Equus burchellii*



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26. What is the scientific name for a horse?

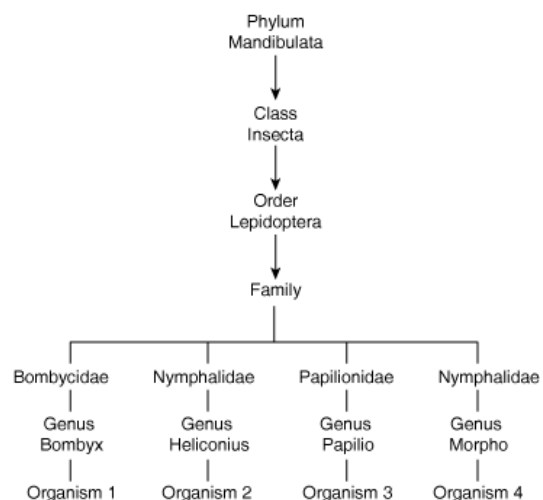
_____ *Equus caballus*

27. What is the scientific name for a Grevy's zebra?

_____ *Equus grevyi*

28. Use the classification of organisms to answer the question.
Which organisms are more closely related?

_____ **Organisms 2 and 4**



29. Use the classification table below to answer the question.

Organism	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
1	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Cervus</i>
2	Chordata	Mammalia	Perrisodactyla	Equidae	<i>Eqqus</i>
3	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Capra</i>
4	Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Ovis</i>

Which organisms are closely related to each other?

_____ **Organisms 3 and 4**

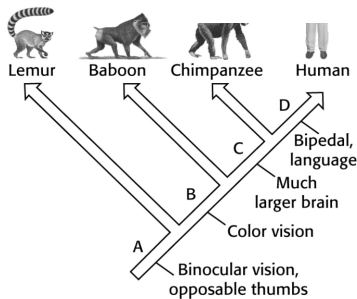
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30. Use the key below to answer the question.

Dichotomous Key to Representative Birds	
1. a.	The beak is relatively long and slender..... <i>Certhidea</i>
b.	The beak is relatively stout and heavy.....go to 2
2. a.	The bottom surface of the lower beak is flat and straight <i>Geospiza</i>
b.	The bottom surface of the lower beak is curvedgo to 3
3. a.	The lower edge of the upper beak has a distinct bend <i>Camarhynchus</i>
b.	The lower edge of the upper beak is mostly flat <i>Platyspiza</i>

What is the name of Bird W: _____ Geospiza

Short Answer:



Use the branching diagram for #31-33.

31. Which primate shares the most traits with humans?

Chimpanzee

32. Do both lemurs and humans have the characteristics listed at point D? Explain your answer.

No, they do not share those characteristics; they only share binocular vision and opposable thumbs. As you move up the branching diagram its members have more in common.

33. What characteristic do baboons have that lemurs do not have? Explain your answer.

Color vision, the baboons have color vision, binocular vision, and opposable thumbs. As you move up the branching diagram its members have more in common.

Answer the following

34. Why is the use of scientific names important in biology?

Scientist classify organisms to help make sense and order of the many kinds of living things in the world.

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