





Taxonomy and Kingdoms Common Assessment**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Taxonomy is the science of classifying living organisms into groups based on –
- whether or not traits are shared
 - the ability to metabolize nutrients
 - similarity of common names
 - the presence or absence of cells
- _____ 2. The classification of four birds is shown below.

				
	Eastern Bluebird	Western Kingbird	Ovenbird	Robin
Class	Aves	Aves	Aves	Aves
Order	Passeriformes	Passeriformes	Passeriformes	Passeriformes
Family	Turdidae	Tyrannidae	Parulidae	Turdidae
Genus	<i>Sialia</i>	<i>Tyrannus</i>	<i>Seiurus</i>	<i>Turdus</i>
Species	<i>sialis</i>	<i>verticalis</i>	<i>aurocapillus</i>	<i>migratorius</i>

Based on this classification, which two birds are most closely related?

- Western Kingbird and Eastern Bluebird
- Eastern Bluebird and Robin
- Western Kingbird and Ovenbird
- Robin and Oven Bird

_____ 3. A classification table is shown below.

CLASSIFICATION TABLE

Group	Contains a Nucleus	Type of Cells	Makes Own Food	Has Cell Walls
1	Yes	Unicellular or multicellular	No	Yes
2	No	Unicellular	Some species	Yes
3	Yes	Multicellular	Yes	Yes
4	Yes	Unicellular or multicellular	Some species	Some species
5	Yes	Multicellular	No	No

Based on the information in the table, which group contains oak trees?

- a. Group 5
b. Group 1
c. Group 3
d. Group 2
- _____ 4. Chordates are animals that have a backbone. Humans, horses, goldfish, sharks, and dogs are examples of the many types of chordates. Which of these chordates are most closely related?
- a. Chordates of the same genus
b. Chordates of the same class
c. Chordates of the same order
d. Chordates of the same family
- _____ 5. The table below provides information about nutrition and cellular structure for organisms in different kingdoms.

Kingdom	Nutrition	Nucleus	Unicellular or Multicellular
Fungi	heterotrophic	yes	unicellular and multicellular
Plantae	autotrophic	yes	multicellular
Animalia	?	?	?

What information best completes the table?

- a. autotrophic, yes, multicellular
b. heterotrophic, yes, multicellular
c. autotrophic, no, unicellular
d. heterotrophic, no, unicellular

Name: _____

ID: A

Organism	Observed Characteristics
Q	Eukaryotic, photosynthetic, nonvascular, gametophytes larger than sporophytes
R	Eukaryotic, heterotrophic, nonvascular, reproduces with spores
S	Eukaryotic, photosynthetic, vascular, sporophytes larger than gametophytes
T	Eukaryotic, photosynthetic, vascular, reproduces with seeds

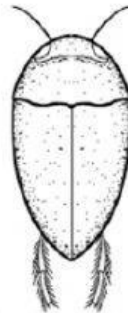
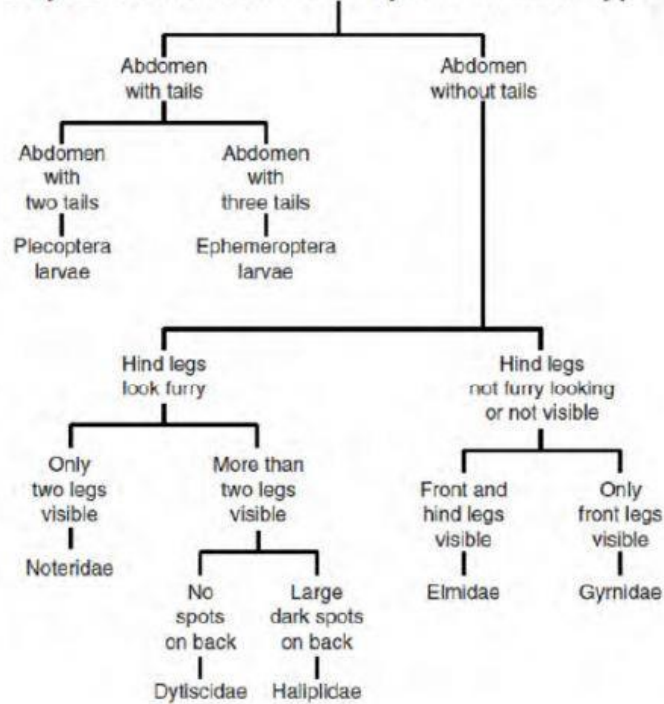
6.

According to this information, three of these organisms should be placed in the same kingdom. Which organism should be placed in a different kingdom?

- a. Q
- b. S
- c. R
- d. T

7.

Key to Some Common Aquatic Insect Types



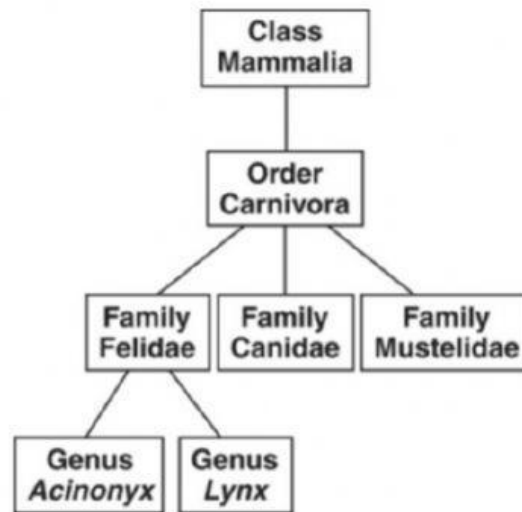
According to this key, to what family does the insect above belong?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. Dytiscidae | c. Halipidae |
| b. Noteridae | d. Gyrnidae |

8. A heterotrophic, immobile organism is found decomposing a dead plant. It is both multicellular and eukaryotic. This organism most likely belongs to which kingdom?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Protista | c. Plantae |
| b. Fungi | d. Eubacteria |

- _____ 9. The diagram shows the relationship within a classification system.



According to the current classification system, which group shown in the diagram above contains the greatest diversity of animals?

- a. Order Carnivora
 - b. Genus Acinonyx
 - c. Family Felidae
 - d. Class Mammalia
- _____ 10. Brown bears (*Ursus arctos*) are most closely related genetically to which of the following organisms?
- a. Spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*)
 - b. Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
 - c. Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)
 - d. Giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*)
- _____ 11. Some zooplankton belong to the kingdom Protista. Members of this kingdom are characterized as —
- a. containing one or more eukaryotic cells
 - b. having a four-chambered heart
 - c. laying eggs with a leathery protective shell
 - d. having segmented bodies with jointed appendages

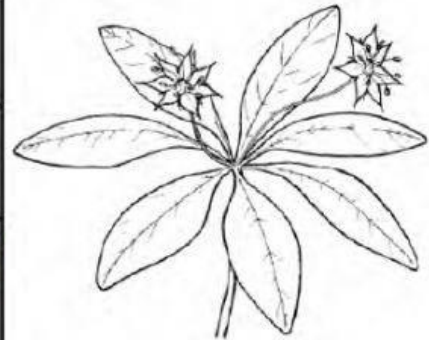
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ID: A

_____ 12.

Key to White Wildflowers

1a. Five petals	Go to 2
1b. Seven petals	Starflower (<i>Trientalis borealis</i>)
2a. Petals single pieces	Go to 3
2b. Petals deeply divided	Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)
3a. Wide round petals	Common strawberry (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>)
3b. Narrow elongated petals	Bowman's root (<i>Gillenia trifoliata</i>)



This dichotomous key can be used to distinguish white wildflowers found in Virginia. According to this key, what type of flower is shown?

- a. *Gillenia trifoliata*
- b. *Trientalis borealis*
- c. *Fragaria virginiana*
- d. *Stellaria media*

_____ 13. Which of the following taxonomic levels would contain organisms which are the most closely related to each other genetically?

- a. Genus
- b. Kingdom
- c. Species
- d. Family

14.

1a – Vertebrate	Phylum Chordata
1b – Invertebrate	Go to 2
2a – Segmented body	Go to 3
2b – Lacks segmentation	Go to 4
3a – Has exoskeleton and jointed legs	Phylum Arthropoda
3b – Soft, tube-like body; unjointed appendages if present	Phylum Annelida
4a – Soft body; may have tentacles or a hard shell	Phylum Mollusca
4b – Radial symmetry; calcitic skeleton and spiny skin	Phylum Echinodermata



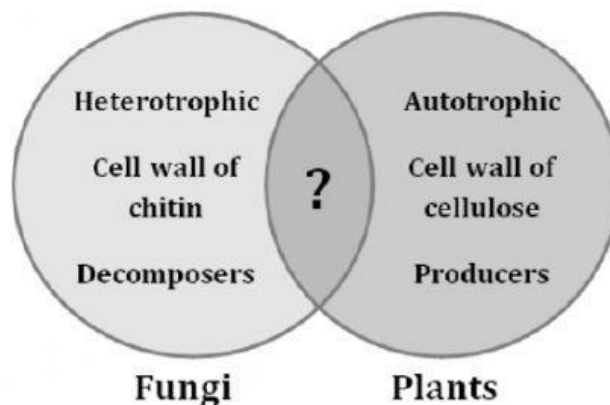
According to the dichotomous key, the organism shown above would be placed into which of the following phyla?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Phylum Chordata | c. Phylum Echinodermata |
| b. Phylum Arthropoda | d. Phylum Annelida |

15. The answer to which of the following questions would be most useful in determining whether to classify an organism in kingdom Plantae or kingdom Animalia?

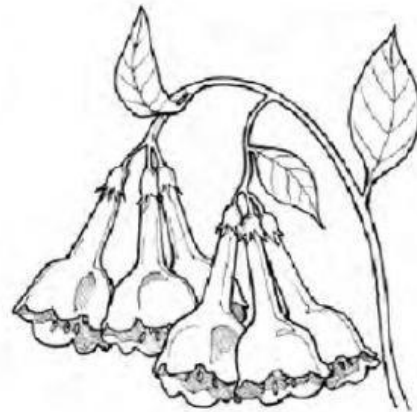
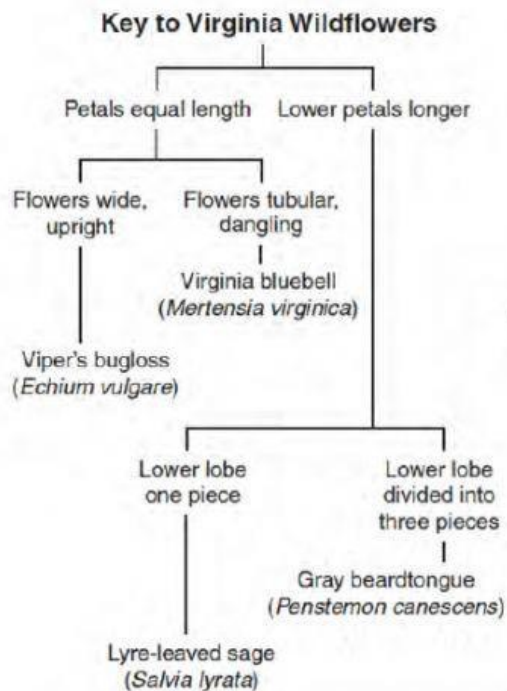
- Is the organism unicellular or multicellular?
- Is the organism able to make its own food?
- Is the organism made of cells with or without nuclei?
- Is the organism able to respond to stimuli?

- _____ 16. A student observes that a type of eubacteria contains chlorophyll. Which of these does this type of bacteria have in common with plants?
- It is heterotrophic.
 - It contains vascular tissues.
 - It contains mitochondria.
 - It is photosynthetic.
- _____ 17. Having a standard taxonomic system benefits the scientific community by allowing scientists from all over the world to do which of the following?
- Understand how other scientists classify predator–prey relationships
 - Have a common understanding in the classification of organisms
 - Have a common system for the classification of locations containing fossils
 - Use a similar system to classify the impact of removing species from ecosystems



- _____ 18. Which of the following traits is a characteristic shared by fungi and plants that could be used to complete the Venn diagram shown above?
- prokaryotic
 - single-celled
 - immobile
 - vertebrate

____ 19.



This key can be used to identify the species of some wildflowers found in Virginia. All of the plants have blue or purple flowers with five petals that are fused together. According to this key, to what species does the plant shown belong?

- Gray beardtongue (*Penstemon canescens*)
- Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*)
- Lyre-leaved sage (*Salvia lyrata*)
- Virginia bluebell (*Mertensia virginica*)

____ 20. A student designed the chart below to classify different organisms into four groups.

CLASSIFICATION CHART

I.	Wings	Go to II
	No wings	Group A
II.	Feathers	Group B
	No feathers	Go to III
III.	Two legs	Group C
	Six legs	Group D

According to the student's classification chart, an organism with no wings and four legs would belong to which group?

- Group B
- Group D
- Group A
- Group C