• The scientific name for an organism comes from its
A main characteristic.
B order and class.
C kingdom and phylum.
D genus and species.

• What can you find by working through the statements in a dichotomous key?
A the identity of an organism
B how many animals are birds
C how long a fungus can live
D when a species of organisms appeared on Earth

• What happened that made it necessary for scientists to add new domains and kingdoms?
A They discovered new organisms.
B They started using photography.
C They learned to write clearly.
D They discovered *Euglena*.

• How many domains are recognized today?
A four
B three
C five
D ten

• The division of organisms into groups or classes based on characteristics is
A taxonomy.
B life science.
C classification.
D biology.

• The science of describing, classifying, and naming organisms is
A taxonomy.
B life science.
C classification.
D organization.

• Carolus Linnaeus is known for
A founding the science of taxonomy.
B discovering retractable claws.
C identifying the characteristics of rare species.
D discovering *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

• The eight levels of classification, from general to specific, are
A domain, kingdom, class, order, phylum, family, genus, species.
B domain, kingdom, phylum, class, family, order, genus, species.
C domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.
D domain, kingdom, class, phylum, order, family, genus, species.
• A pine tree is a member of the kingdom
  A Animalia.
  B Protista.
  C Fungi.
  D Plantae.

• *Euglena* is a member of the kingdom
  A Protista.
  B Animalia.
  C Plantae.
  D Fungi.

• An example of a simple animal is
  A a fern.
  B an insect.
  C a mold.
  D a sponge.

• Members of kingdom Animalia depend on bacteria and fungi because bacteria and fungi
  A do not perform photosynthesis.
  B use sunlight to produce sugar.
  C recycle nutrients in dead organisms.
  D are useful for animal habitats.

• Scientists classify organisms based on their
  A likes and dislikes.
  B age.
  C numbers in the wild.
  D characteristics.

• What do scientists use to refer to organisms because common names can create confusion?
  A Latin names
  B scientific names
  C nicknames
  D first names

• Today, what would scientists do if they encountered an organism that fit none of the four kingdoms?
  A destroy the organism
  B create a new category
  C change the organism
  D leave the new organism alone

• What is the science of taxonomy?
  A naming plants and animals
  B describing, classifying, and naming living things
  C measuring living things
  D taking pictures of living things

• In the past, what two groups did scientists use to classify all living things?
  A living and nonliving
  B plant and animal
  C tall and short
  D large and small
**How many levels of classification do scientists use today?**
A two  
B six  
C four  
D eight

**How many domains do scientists use to classify living things today?**
A five  
B three  
C seven  
D four

**What aid can help you identify a living thing you don’t know?**
A a dictionary  
B a photograph  
C a dichotomous key  
D taxonomy

**What do we call simple, multicellular living things?**
A protists  
B fungi  
C bacteria  
D archaea

**How do fungi take in and use nutrients from their surroundings?**
A They capture and kill them.  
B They absorb and chew them.  
C They chop and swallow them.  
D They absorb and digest them.

**What must a plant be exposed to for photosynthesis to occur?**
A cold water  
B sunlight  
C food  
D energy

**Which of the following is not classified by biologists?**
A living things  
B plants  
C extinct organisms  
D rocks

**Which of the following is not considered by scientists when classifying organisms?**
A backbones  
B feathers  
C how humans use the organism  
D hair

**How did Carolus Linnaeus classify all living things?**
A by their age  
B by the way they related to humans  
C by their shape and structure  
D by their ability to live in cold or hot environments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What characteristics do the brown bear, platypus, and lion share?</td>
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<tr>
<td>A fins and feathers</td>
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<tr>
<td>B backbones and wings</td>
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<tr>
<td>C hair and mammary glands</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D hair and retractable claws</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What does a dichotomous key consist of?</td>
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<tr>
<td>A charts and illustrations</td>
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<tr>
<td>B maps and graphs</td>
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<tr>
<td>C a series of paired statements</td>
<td></td>
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<td>D internet resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>A taxonomist is a scientist who</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A studies plants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B classifies living things</td>
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<tr>
<td>C specializes in animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>D classifies nonliving things</td>
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<tr>
<td>The seahorse found along the Atlantic Coast of the United States has</td>
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<tr>
<td>the scientific name <em>Hippocampus hudsonius</em>. To what genus does the</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>seahorse belong?</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C horse</td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>D <em>hudsonius</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>When the text surrounding a scientific name is not italicized, then</td>
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<tr>
<td>both parts of the scientific name are either italicized or</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B underlined.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>C bold-faced.</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>D written in all capital letters.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>How many kingdoms of bacteria are there today?</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A one</td>
<td></td>
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<td>B three</td>
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<td>C two</td>
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<td>D four</td>
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<tr>
<td>For hundreds of years, how were all living things classified?</td>
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<td>A living or nonliving</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>B water creatures or land creatures</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>C plants or animals</td>
<td></td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>D large or small</td>
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<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can you find out by working through a dichotomous key in order?</td>
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<tr>
<td>A the identity of an organism</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>B how long slime mold can live</td>
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<td>C when a species first appeared on Earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>D how many birds migrate north to south in winter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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**Question:** The organisms in what kingdom usually move by themselves and have specialized sense organs that allow them to respond to their environment?

A. Fungi  
B. Animalia  
C. Plantae  
D. Protista

**Question:** The scientific name of an organism comes from its
A. kingdom and phylum.  
B. kingdom, phylum, and class.  
C. class and genus.  
D. genus and specific name.

**Question:** The scientific name for the common house cat is *Felis domesticus*. What is its specific name?
A. Felis  
B. house cat  
C. *domesticus*  
D. feline

**Question:** What would scientists do if they discovered organisms that could not fit into any of the four kingdoms of the domain Eukarya?
A. destroy the newly discovered organisms  
B. change the newly discovered organisms so they will fit one of the four kingdoms  
C. create new kingdoms  
D. leave the newly discovered organisms alone

**Question:** What kingdom does slime mold belong to?
A. Protista  
B. Plantae  
C. Fungi  
D. Archaea

**Question:** The three most general levels of classification, from general to specific, are
A. kingdom, family, and class.  
B. kingdom, domain, and order.  
C. domain, kingdom, and phylum.  
D. kingdom, domain, and family.

**Question:** What do scientists look at to classify living things?
A. their age  
B. their characteristics  
C. their likes and dislikes  
D. their diseases

**Question:** What makes up a living thing's scientific name?
A. its genus and species  
B. its class and order  
C. its kingdom and phylum  
D. its family and genus

**Question:** What is the scientific name for an Asian elephant?
A. *Elephas asinian*  
B. *Elephas biggus*  
C. *Elephas maximus*  
D. *Elephas rex*
• Why do the Chácabo people of Bolivia use classification?
  A to understand what animals live in other places as well as Bolivia
  B to understand how far certain birds can fly
  C to understand which plants are useful and which are not
  D to understand how many people like to eat fish

• When did scientists stop classifying living things as either plants or animals?
  A when they discovered organisms that did not fit into either group
  B when they got tired of classifying organisms
  C when they decided to include nonliving things
  D when they got confused over common names

• The seahorse found along the Atlantic Coast of the United States has the scientific name Hippocampus hudsonius. What is the seahorse’s species?
  A fish
  B Hippocampus
  C horse
  D hudsonius

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

• What is the scientific name for a Burchell’s zebra?
  A Equus caballus
  B Equus burchelli
  C Equus grevyi
  D Caballus zebra

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

• What is the scientific name for a horse?
  A Equus caballus
  B Equus burchelli
  C Equus grevyi
  D Equus horse

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

• What is the scientific name for a Grevy’s zebra?
  A Equus caballus
  B Equus grevyi
  C Equus zebra
  D Equus burchelli