LIFE SCIENCE CHAPTER 9 FLASHCARDS

- 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

- What characteristics do the brown bear, platypus, and lion share?

A fins and feathers
B backbones and wings
C hair and mammary glands
D hair and retractable claws

- What does a dichotomous key consist of?

A charts and illustrations
B maps and graphs
C a series of paired statements
D internet resources

- A taxonomist is a scientist who

A studies plants.
B classifies living things.
C specializes in animals.
D classifies nonliving things.

- The seahorse found along the Atlantic Coast of the United States has the scientific name *Hippocampus hudsonius*. To what genus does the seahorse belong?

A fish
B *Hippocampus*
C horse
D *hudsonius*

- When the text surrounding a scientific name is not italicized, then both parts of the scientific name are either italicized or

A capitalized.
B underlined.
C bold-faced.
D written in all capital letters.

- How many kingdoms of bacteria are there today?

A one
B three
C two
D four

- Today, what system based on shared characteristics is used to classify organisms?

A sets of encyclopedias
B notes and photographs
C the eight-level system
D drawings and graphs

- For hundreds of years, how were all living things classified?

A living or nonliving
B water creatures or land creatures
C plants or animals
D large or small

- What can you find out by working through a dichotomous key in order?

A the identity of an organism
B how long slime mold can live
C when a species first appeared on Earth
D how many birds migrate north to south in winter

- 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

- 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.

- 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

- 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

- What kingdom does slime mold belong to?

A Protista
B Plantae
C Fungi
D Archaea

- 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.

- What do scientists look at to classify living things?

A their age
B their characteristics
C their likes and dislikes
D their diseases

- 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

- What is the scientific name for an Asian elephant?

A *Elephas asian*
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

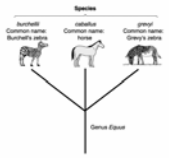
B *Hippocampus*

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*

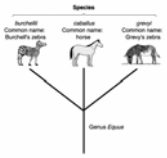
B *Equus burchellii*

C *Equus grevyi*

D *Caballus zebra*

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

- What is the scientific name for a horse?



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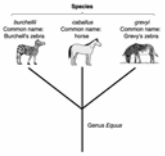

A *Equus caballus*

B *Equus grevyi*

C *Equus zebra*

D *Equus burchellii*