NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LIFE SCIENCES 11 (MLFSC11) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Taxonomy and Diversity of Organisms — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Taxonomy is the science of**

- A naming and classifying organisms
- B counting cells in a tissue
- C measuring fossil ages
- D growing crops in soil

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Modern classification groups organisms mainly by**

A evolutionary relationships

B habitat alone

C body size alone

D colour alone

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3 **From largest to smallest, the correct order of taxonomic ranks is**

A kingdom, domain, class, phylum, genus, family, order, species

B domain, phylum, kingdom, order, class, species, genus, family

C domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species

D species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, kingdom, domain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Two organisms in the same genus but different species share a**

- **A** more distant relationship than two in different kingdoms
- **B** common ancestor only at the domain level
- **C** scientific name
- **D** closer relationship than two in different genera

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **In binomial nomenclature, the scientific name of a wolf is written as**

- **A** Canis lupus
- **B** canis Lupus
- **C** Canis Lupus
- **D** lupus canis

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6 **In a scientific name, the first word names the**

A kingdom

B genus

C species

D family

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7 **A dichotomous key helps identify an organism by offering**

A random guesses

B only colour choices

C pairs of contrasting choices

D one long description

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8 **The three domains of life are**

A Plants, Animals, Fungi

B Monera, Protista, Plantae

C Viruses, Bacteria, Protists

D Bacteria, Archaea, Eukarya

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9 **Viruses are not classed as living things mainly because they**

A cannot reproduce without a host cell

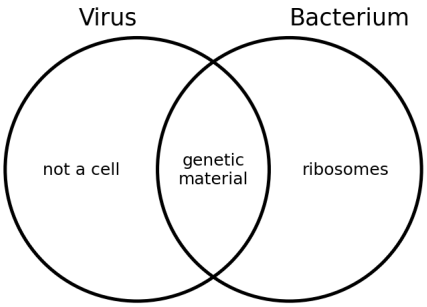
B have no genetic material

C never change over time

D are too small to see

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The diagram compares a virus and a bacterium. The feature shared by both is that they have**



A a cell membrane

B genetic material

C a nucleus

D ribosomes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Monerans, such as bacteria, are best described as**

- A nonliving particles
- B plantlike with chloroplasts
- C prokaryotic and usually single-celled
- D eukaryotic and multicellular

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A bacterium differs from a protist mainly because the bacterium has**

- A no cell membrane
- B no DNA
- C a large central vacuole
- D no membrane-bound nucleus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Protists are best described as mostly single-celled**

A eukaryotes

B prokaryotes

C viruses

D fungi

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Algae are protists that**

A live only in soil

B make food by photosynthesis

C eat other protists only

D form mushrooms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Fungi obtain food mainly by**

A eating with a mouth

B making food from sunlight

C absorbing nutrients from their surroundings

D photosynthesis in leaves

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The cell walls of fungi contain**

A cellulose

B silica

C keratin

D chitin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Mushrooms are important decomposers because they**

A break down dead matter and recycle nutrients

B make oxygen for animals

C fix nitrogen in roots

D pollinate flowers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Plants differ from fungi because plants**

A lack cell walls

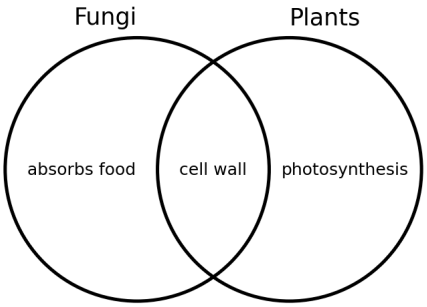
B make food by photosynthesis

C absorb all their food

D have chitin cell walls

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The diagram compares fungi and plants. The feature found only in plants is**



A a nucleus

B multicellular body

C photosynthesis

D a cell wall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Animals differ from plants because animals**

A have cellulose cell walls

B are always single-celled

C make food from sunlight

D cannot photosynthesize and lack cell walls

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Which group includes organisms that are multicellular, eat food, and can move at some life stage**

A animals

B plants

C fungi

D monerans

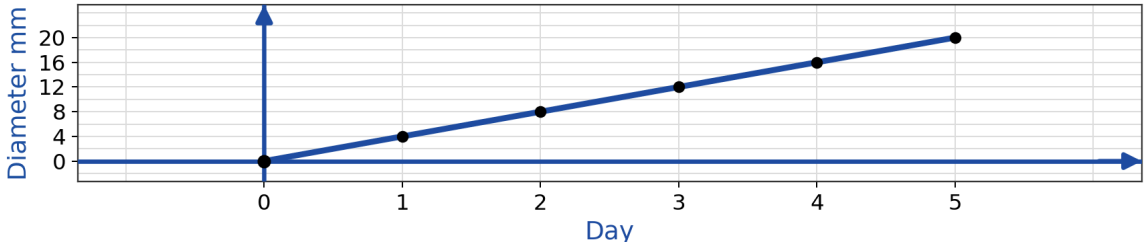
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A cladogram shows relationships by grouping organisms that share**

- **A** the same diet
- **B** derived traits
- **C** the same habitat
- **D** the same size

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The graph shows the diameter of a fungal colony over five days. On day 4, the diameter is**



- **A** 8 mm
- **B** 12 mm
- **C** 16 mm
- **D** 20 mm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Which kingdom includes seaweeds and amoebas**

A Plantae

B Animalia

C Fungi

D Protista

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Using the same fungal colony graph, the increase in diameter from day 1 to day 5 is**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. 16

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