Test Prep Pretest

1. d
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. d
11. Eukarya
12. Fungi, Animals
13. binomial nomenclature
14. species
15. convergent evolution
16. clade
17. phylogeny
18. Cladistics would most likely be the first classification system used. Though the scientist could identify the plants' physical characteristics, the scientist would probably not yet understand the role those traits play in the plants' evolutionary history.
19. Eubacteria—prokaryotic; Archaebacteria—prokaryotic; Protista—eukaryotic; Fungi—eukaryotic; Plantae—eukaryotic; Animalia—eukaryotic
20. Archaebacteria are more closely related to protists, animals, plants, and fungi, which are eukaryotes, than to bacteria. Their genetic system is more similar to eukaryotes than is the genetic system of bacteria.
21. No; the left side of the tree contains only prokaryotes (Eubacteria), but the right side contains both prokaryotes (Archaebacteria) and eukaryotes (Protista, Animalia, Plantae, and Fungi).
22. 3 and 4
23. D
24. 4 and 5
25. C

Quiz

SECTION: THE IMPORTANCE OF CLASSIFICATION

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. e
10. a

SECTION: MODERN SYSTEMATICS

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. f
6. c
7. e
8. a
9. b
10. d

SECTION: KINGDOMS AND DOMAINS

1. f
2. b
3. a
4. e
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. b

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Chapter Test (Basic)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. Taxonomy
7. structure
8. species identifier
9. domains
10. convergent
11. prokaryotes
12. protists
13. bacteria
14. archaea
15. eukaryotes
16. fungi
17. classification
18. phylogeny
19. taxonomy
20. cladistics

Chapter Test (General)

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. c
12. a
13. d
14. c
15. d
16. e
17. a
18. b
19. f
20. c

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. b
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. d
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. c
16. f
17. g
18. e
19. b
20. a
21. c
22. d
23. The scientific name of an organism gives biologists a common way of communicating regardless of their native language. One species may have many common names, and many species may have the same common name. Each species has only one scientific name in the binomial nomenclature system.
24. cell type, cell structure, body type, and method of obtaining nutrition
25. In convergent evolution, similar structures called analogous characters, such as the wings of birds and insects, evolve in unrelated species. The species evolved because of selection pressures in similar environments where the character was an advantage. Analogous characters have the same function, such as flight, but evolve independently.

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