

Name: _____ Date: _____

10th Biology Review

Multiple Choice

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

- ____ 1. All of the organisms in the domain Archaea are
- a. prokaryotes
 - b. eukaryotes
 - c. autotrophs
 - d. multicellular
- ____ 2. The kingdom that does contain autotrophs is
- a. Archae
 - b. Eubacteria
 - c. Plantae
 - d. Fungi
- ____ 3. Modern classification is based on
- a. structural similarities
 - b. Biochemical evidence
 - c. evolutionary relationships
 - d. analogous structures

Matching

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the kingdom.

- a. Archaeobacteria
 - b. Eubacteria
 - c. Protista
 - d. Fungi
 - e. Plantae
 - f. Animalia
- ____ 4. eukaryotes with autotrophic or heterotrophic nutrition
- ____ 5. unicellular organisms with cell walls that live in extreme environments
- ____ 6. multicellular organisms with no cell walls
- ____ 7. multicellular autotrophs with cell walls made of cellulose
- ____ 8. mostly multicellular heterotrophs with cell walls made of chitin

____ 9. prokaryotes, example: Escherichia coli

Short Answer

10) Aristotle first classified life into two main groups: plants or animals. The animal group was divided into three more groups based on where the animal lived: Air, Water, Land. Explain how this system does not work for the amphibians.

11. What is **taxonomy**?

12. **Carolus Linnaeus**

- Swedish botanist who lived from _____ to _____
- Invented B_____ N_____: the 2-word naming system we still use today to classify organisms
- Called “_____”

13. What is **Binomial Nomenclature**?

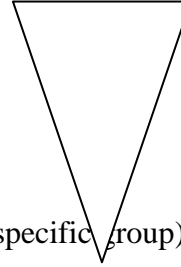
- Gives a _____ 2-word _____ scientific name to all living things.
- Genus is _____; species is not; both are *italicized*.
- ex. _____ = humans
_____ = cat
_____ = tiger

14. Why are **scientific names** better than common names?

- Binomial nomenclature uses _____ (a “dead” unchanging language) and is understood by scientists _____.

15. What are the **8 levels (taxa) of classification**:

1. _____ (LARGEST/GENERAL GROUP)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____ (smallest/most specific group)



Write the definitions next to each important vocabulary word below.

<u>16.prokaryote</u>	
<u>17.eukaryote</u>	
<u>18.heterotroph</u>	
<u>19.autotroph</u>	
<u>20.unicellular</u>	
<u>21.multicellular</u>	
<u>22.cell wall</u>	
<u>23.cell membrane</u>	