

Applied Practice

***Taxonomy and
Classification
STAAR Biology EOC***

RESOURCE GUIDE

Volume 6

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APPLIED PRACTICE
Resource Guide
Taxonomy and Classification
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Teacher Notes and Resources

A Note for Teachers 5
Glossary of Terms..... 6

Student Practices

Multiple-Choice Questions 11

Answer Key and Explanations

Multiple-Choice Answer Key 37
Multiple-Choice Answer Explanations 41

Student Progress

Individual Student Feedback Sheet 51

Choose the best answer to each question.

1 Classification is a method of scientific taxonomy that involves grouping organisms by —

- A common names
 - B shared characteristics
 - C learned behaviors
 - D coloration
-

2 The science of taxonomy involves all of the following except —

- F identifying new organisms
 - G describing new organisms
 - H naming new organisms
 - J breeding new organisms
-

3 Which of the following is a limitation in using common names of organisms for classification purposes?

- A Common names are often too short to identify an organism.
- B Not all organisms have a common name.
- C Common names often differ from one country to another.
- D None of the above

- 4 Which of the following combinations of taxa is used in assigning a binomial name to a population of similar organisms?
- F Genus and species
 - G Family and genus
 - H Kingdom and species
 - J Phylum and class
-

- 5 Which of the following is not a reason for having a standardized taxonomic system?
- A There is a standardized system for naming new organisms.
 - B Using a standardized taxonomic system allows scientist around the world to easily share their discoveries.
 - C A standardized taxonomic system provides a roadmap for grouping and classifying newly discovered organisms.
 - D Standardized taxonomic systems allow scientists to make more money from their discoveries.
-

- 6 Which of the following is not true of the standardized binomial nomenclature used to name organisms?
- F A Latin word or Latinized form of a word is used for each name.
 - G The second name of the organism is not capitalized and corresponds to the organism's kingdom.
 - H The first name of the organism is capitalized and corresponds to the organism's genus.
 - J The binomial name is italicized when printed.

7 Which of the following is a correctly written scientific binomial?

- A *Homo Sapiens*
 - B *homo sapiens*
 - C *Homo sapiens*
 - D *homo Sapiens*
-

8 The modern classification hierarchy includes taxonomic levels that —

- F increase in specificity and decrease in the number of organisms in each successive level
 - G increase in specificity and increase in the number of organism in each successive level
 - H decrease in specificity and decrease in the number of organism in each successive level
 - J decrease in specificity and increase in the number of organisms in each successive level
-

9 The most specific and least inclusive taxonomic group is —

- A kingdom
- B class
- C species
- D order