Taxonomy & Kingdoms Practice Key
Scientific Names/Classification Matching and Multiple Choice

1. _____Cells that contain a nucleus          Eukaryotic
2. _____Cells that do not contain a nucleus  Prokaryotic
3. _____Organisms that can make their own food  Heterotroph
4. _____Science of classification          Taxonomy
5. _____System of assigning two names to an organism  Binomial Nomenclature
6. _____Is credited with developing binomial nomenclature  Linnaeus
7. Which of the following classification levels includes all of the others?
   A. family          B. order          C. genus          D. class

8. The largest and most inclusive of Linnaeus’s taxonomic categories is the
   A. phylum          B. kingdom          C. order          D. species

9. The scientific name for the southern leopard frog would be correctly written as:
   A. rana utricularia          B. Rana utricularia          C. rana Utricularia          D. Rana Utriculari

10. The bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana, is most closely related to the
    A. spotted chorus frog, Pseudacris clarki          C. Asian flying frog, Polypedates leucomystax
    B. Northern leopard frog, Rana pipiens          D. African bullfrog, Pyxicephalus adspersus

Comparing Characteristics of Kingdoms:

11. What do organisms in the kingdoms Protista, Plantae, Fungi, and Animalia all have in common?
   Eukaryotic, have both uni- and multi-cellular organisms, can reproduce sexually and asexually

12. Which kingdom is the only one that does not have cell walls? _______Animalia

13. Which two kingdoms do not have nuclei? _______Archaea & bacteria

14. How are organisms in kingdoms Fungi and Animalia similar?  Eukaryotic, multicellular, both types of reproduction

15. How are organisms in kingdoms Fungi and Plantae different?  Fungi are heterotrophic, plants are autotrophic

16. Bill Nye, the science guy, collected some salt water from the Dead Sea. He examined a sample of the water
    under a microscope and found several unicellular organisms without nuclei. The organisms most likely belong to kingdom
    ______Archaea______.

17. A student collects green scum off of a puddle outside the school. Under the microscope, the student sees single
    green cells each with a nucleus. These organisms most likely belong to the kingdom____Protista______.
18. The broadest or largest category of classification is the **Kingdom**.
19. The smallest or most specific category is the **species**.
20. All of these organisms except the **Dogwood Tree** are in the animal kingdom.
21. Which kingdom is the tree in? **Plantae**.
22. Which kingdom is the lion in? **Animalia**.
23. The second largest category is the phylum. Which phylum are we in? **Chordata**.
24. Which organism(s) is not in the same phylum as humans? **Dogwood Tree, Turtle, Mosquito**.
25. Which phylum is the tree in? **Magnoliophyta**. It means plants that pump water up to its leaves.
26. The third category is class. Which class are mosquitoes in? **Insecta**.
27. Which class are turtles in? **Reptile**.
28. Name another organism in the same class as humans. **Cat, Lion, leopard, dog**.
29. Trees are in the class **Magnoliopsida**. This means they produce flowers.
30. The next category is order. Are any of the organisms in the same order? If so, which ones? **Cat, Lion, leopard, dog are in carnivora**.
31. Animals in the order carnivore have large teeth and feed on **other animals**.
32. Humans are in the order **primate**, along with apes. It means animals that stand on two feet.
33. The fifth category is **Family**. Are dogs and cats in the same family? **no**.
   Are all cats in the same family? **yes**. Which one? **Felidae**.
34. The sixth category is genus. Animals in the same genus are very closely related. Which animals share the same genus? **Cat & lion**.
35. The last and smallest category is called **Species**. What is the species name for humans? **Homo sapiens**.
36. The scientific name consists of the genus and species. What is the scientific name for humans? (write it correctly).
   For the mosquito? **Culiseta longiareolata**.
   For the lion? **Felis leo**.
   For the turtle? **Chelydra serpentina**.