

Chapter 1 Life Characteristics

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. The theory that living things come only from other living things is called spontaneous generation.
- ___ 2. Pasteur showed that living things do not come from nonliving materials.
- ___ 3. Phylogeny is the evolutionary history of an organism.
- ___ 4. A response causes a stimulus in an organism.

Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 5. What type of field guide would be the easiest and most efficient to use?
 - a. encyclopedia with phylum names only
 - b. dichotomous key
 - c. Aristotle system
 - d. encyclopedia with species names only
- ___ 6. The first name of the organism's scientific name is the _____.
 - a. species
 - b. family
 - c. genus
 - d. order
- ___ 7. Linnaeus's system gave how many names to each organism?
 - a. two
 - b. three
 - c. one
 - d. four
- ___ 8. The theory that living things come only from other living things is called _____.
 - a. adaptation
 - b. biogenesis
 - c. spontaneous generation
 - d. homeostasis
- ___ 9. Maintaining stable internal conditions is called
 - a. shivering.
 - b. sweating.
 - c. homeostasis.
 - d. heredity.
- ___ 10. What happens when organisms reproduce?
 - a. They grow and develop.
 - b. They sense change in their environment.
 - c. They maintain a stable internal environment.
 - d. They make organisms similar to themselves.
- ___ 11. When a shark attacks its prey, its third eyelid automatically covers the sharks's eyes. In this case, getting near the prey acts as a _____ to the response of the eyelid.
 - a. homeostasis.
 - b. a stimulus.
 - c. a reaction.
 - d. an enzyme.

- _____ 12. What are all living things made of?
 a. one cell
 b. one or more cells
 c. several hundred cells
 d. trillions of cells
- _____ 13. Dichotomous keys are divided into steps with _____ descriptions at each step.
 a. two
 b. three
 c. five
 d. four
- _____ 14. Babies laughing at four months is an example of _____.
 a. adaptation
 b. development
 c. growth
 d. respiration
- _____ 15. Linnaeus's major contribution to organism classification was _____.
 a. a six-kingdom system
 b. binomial nomenclature
 c. grouping kingdoms and phylums
 d. grouping by class, order, and family
- _____ 16. A detailed list of identifying characteristics that includes scientific names is called a _____.
 a. domain
 b. dichotomous key
 c. field guide
 d. phylum

Completion

Complete each statement.

Unscramble the letters to form the correct word for each definition.

17. smirsogna—living things _____
18. clesl—smallest units carrying on life functions _____
19. nobimali nmclaoenture—naming system developed by Linnaeus _____
20. gomnikd—the first and largest category in the classification used today _____
21. wal—a statement about how things work in nature _____
22. shamestoiso—ability to maintain a steady condition _____
23. ynyhpolge—history of how an organism has changed over time _____
24. snuge—groups of similar species _____
25. stenopausno reonigtean—the idea that living things come from nonliving things _____
26. snibgiesoe—idea that living things come only from other living things _____

Short Answer

Answer the following questions using the scientific names for trees listed below.

Pinus banksiana Pinus contorta Pinus resinosa Pinus virginiana

- 27. What do the trees have in common?
- 28. What can you infer is the common name for this type of tree?
- 29. Where might you expect to find *Pinus virginiana* in abundance?

Matching

- a. using two words to name organisms
- b. largest taxonomic category
- c. to group items based on similarities
- d. the smallest, specific taxonomic category
- e. science of grouping and naming organisms
- f. largest group within the plant kingdom
- g. largest group within the animal kingdom
- h. what classes are divided into
- i. largest group within a phylum or division
- j. a group within a family
- k. what orders are divided into

- ___ 30. orders
- ___ 31. families
- ___ 32. classify
- ___ 33. class
- ___ 34. binomial nomenclature
- ___ 35. genus
- ___ 36. phylum
- ___ 37. species

Chapter 1 Life Characteristics

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 6/3 |
| 2. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 6/3 |
| 3. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 5/3 |
| 4. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 1/1 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: A | OBJ: 10/4 |
| 6. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 9/4 |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 8/4 |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: B | OBJ: 6/3 |
| 9. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | REF: 1 |
| OBJ: 2 | | | |
| 10. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | REF: 1 |
| OBJ: 3 | | | |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 | REF: 1 |
| OBJ: 1 | | | |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 | REF: 1 |
| OBJ: 1 | | | |
| 13. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | | |
| 14. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |
| 15. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |
| 16. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | | |

COMPLETION

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 17. ANS: organisms | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 18. ANS: cells | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 19. ANS: binomial nomenclature | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 20. ANS: kingdom | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 21. ANS: law | |
| PTS: 1 | |

22. ANS: homeostasis

PTS: 1

23. ANS: phylogeny

PTS: 1

24. ANS: genus

PTS: 1

25. ANS: spontaneous generation

PTS: 1

26. ANS: biogenesis

PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

27. ANS:

They all belong to the genus *Pinus*.

PTS: 1

28. ANS:

They are pine trees.

PTS: 1

29. ANS:

It grows abundantly in the state of Virginia.

PTS: 1

MATCHING

30. ANS: H PTS: 1

31. ANS: K PTS: 1

32. ANS: C PTS: 1

33. ANS: I PTS: 1

34. ANS: A PTS: 1

35. ANS: J PTS: 1

36. ANS: G PTS: 1

37. ANS: D PTS: 1