

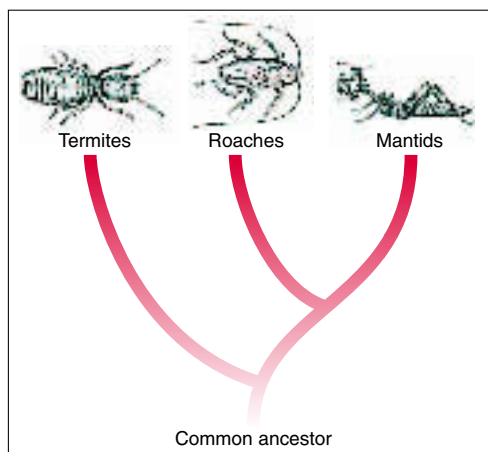
Test-Taking Tip

When you open your test booklet, reassure yourself that the question format is similar to the ones that you have seen in these practice tests. Notice that the directions and the number of choices are similar to those with which you have experience.

Directions: Choose the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement.

- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Linnaeus's system for naming organisms?
 - two-part name
 - multi-part name describing several traits
 - name that identifies the organism's genus
 - name that includes the organism's species identifier
 - name unique to a single species
- What is true about using similarities to classify different species?
 - Only similar species, such as two species of rabbits, can be meaningfully compared.
 - Genetic similarities are no indication of the relationship between two species.
 - Even dissimilar species can be compared at the level of certain genes.
 - Species are not compared for the purpose of classification.
 - It is impossible to compare dissimilar species because they have no traits in common.
- In the six-kingdom system of classifying living things, the kingdom(s) that contain(s) microscopic organisms is(are)
 - Eubacteria
 - Archaeobacteria
 - Protista
 - I only
 - II only
 - I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
- If species A and B have very similar genes and proteins, what is probably true?
 - Species A and B shared a relatively recent common ancestor.
 - Species A evolved independently of species B for a long period.
 - Species A and species B are the same species.
 - Species A is older than species B.
 - Species A is younger than species B.

- The length of time that two taxa have been evolving separately can be estimated using a model called a
 - phylogenetic tree.
 - cladogram.
 - molecular clock.
 - six-kingdom system.
 - three-domain system.
- The taxon called Eukarya is a(an)
 - order.
 - class.
 - species.
 - phylum.
 - domain.
- Bacteria are classified into
 - three kingdoms.
 - three domains.
 - three species.
 - two domains.
 - one phylum.
- The figure below shows the presumed relationships between three insect taxa.



What is true about these three groups of insects?

- Roaches and mantids share a more recent common ancestor than do roaches and termites.
 - Roaches and mantids share a more recent common ancestor than do mantids and termites.
 - Termites, roaches, and mantids share a common ancestor.
- I only
 - II only
 - I and III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III

Standardized Test Prep

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|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. A | 7. D |
| 2. C | 5. C | 8. E |
| 3. E | 6. E | |