Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Nail the Tree of Life: 9th Grade Classification Challenge

Perfect for a quick formative assessment or bell ringer, students will identify key traits separating domains and kingdoms using new biological examples.

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1. Which taxonomic level is more specific than 'Class' but broader than 'Family'?

A. Phylum
B. Order
C. Genus
D. Kingdom

2. Kingdom Fungi is composed of organisms that are primarily autotrophic, making their own food through photosynthesis.

A. True
B. False

3. A scientist discovers a multicellular organism with a cell wall made of cellulose. This organism most likely belongs to Kingdom _____.

A. Animalia
B. Fungi
C. Plantae
D. Protista

4. What is the main difference between organisms in Domain Bacteria and Domain Eukarya?

A. Bacteria have a nucleus, while Eukarya do not.
B. Bacteria are always multicellular.
C. Eukarya contain membrane-bound organelles, while Bacteria do not.
D. Only Eukarya have DNA as their genetic material.

5. The scientific name of the Red Maple is Acer rubrum. In this binomial nomenclature, 'Acer' represents the _____ level of classification.

A. Species
B. Family
C. Genus
D. Kingdom

6. Organisms classified as Archaea are often found in extreme environments like hot springs or salt lakes.

A. True
B. False

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7. Which of the following kingdoms includes mostly unicellular eukaryotes that do not fit neatly into the plant, animal, or fungi categories?

A. Protista
B. Archaea
C. Bacteria
D. Animalia

8. Organisms in Kingdom Animalia are described as _____ because they must consume other organisms for energy.

A. Autotrophs
B. Heterotrophs
C. Prokaryotes
D. Decomposers

9. The broadest and most inclusive level of modern biological classification is the Kingdom.

A. True
B. False

10. If two organisms belong to the same Family, which other taxonomic group must they also share?

A. Genus
B. Species
C. Class
D. None of these