Interpreting Diagrams
Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.

A: Kingdom
B: Phylum
C: Class
D: Order
E: Family
F: Genus
G: Species

1. Two or more species that are very much alike would be classified in the part of the diagram labeled ________________

2. A group of organisms that look alike and can reproduce among themselves is shown in Part ____________ of the diagram.

3. As you move from Part A of the diagram to Part G, the number of different kinds of organisms in each level ________________________

Review
PART A: In each box below, draw a picture of the type of bacteria noted. Write a brief description of each bacteria in the line below each picture.

Bacilli  Cocci  Spirilla

__________________________  __________________________  ________________________

PART B: Complete the following.

1. What are the three structures that protists use for moving about on their own? __________
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. What are two ways to prevent or slow down the action of harmful bacteria in foods? ____
3. A virus is a piece of __________________________ covered with a protein coat.

PART C: In the diagram below, label the parts of euglena

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question. Write your answers in the places provided.

1. Into how many kingdoms are organisms classified?
   a) two  
   b) three  
   c) four  
   d) five

2. All of the following are kingdoms except
   a) Plantae  
   b) Monera  
   c) Protista  
   d) Viruses

3. Most living things reproduce by
   a) sexual reproduction  
   b) budding  
   c) fission  
   d) asexual reproduction

4. The process of getting rid of waste products is called
   a) digestion  
   b) excretion  
   c) ingestion  
   d) respiration

5. A plant turning its leaves towards the Sun is an example of
   a) a response  
   b) a stimulus  
   c) migration  
   d) hibernation

6. The movement of animals from one living space to another and back again is called
   a) hibernation  
   b) adaptation  
   c) migration  
   d) fission

7. The process by which nutrients and wastes move through a living thing is called
   a) ingestion  
   b) transport  
   c) digestion  
   d) respiration

8. The view of a tasty sandwich that makes your mouth water is an example of
   a) an organism  
   b) a stimulus  
   c) a response  
   d) an adaptation
9. The idea that living things come from nonliving things is called
   a) homeostasis  b) reproduction  c) adaptation  d) spontaneous generation

10. All of the following statements are true about every organism except
    a) all organisms use energy  b) all organisms are made up of cells
    c) all organisms grow and develop  d) all organisms reproduce by budding

11. Plantlike organisms that lack chlorophyll are
    a) fungi  b) viruses  c) monerans  d) protists

12. A stalk is a structure found on
    a) yeasts  b) protozoans  c) mushrooms  d) algae

13. A common fungi that grows on bread and fruits is
    a) mold  b) yeast  c) amoeba  d) paramecium

14. Fingerlike projections of cytoplasm used for food-getting and movement are
    a) cilia  b) flagella  c) pseudopods  d) spores

15. The algae that grow to be the largest are the
    a) red algae  b) brown algae  c) green algae  d) golden-brown algae

16. Cycads and ginkgoes are two groups of
    a) gymnosperms  b) angiosperms  c) tubers  d) cotyledons

17. Flowering plants are called
    a) fronds  b) bryophytes  c) angiosperms  d) conifers

18. Ferns have all of the following except
    a) stems  b) flowers  c) leaves  d) true roots

19. The seed structure that provides food for a developing plant is
    a) spore  b) legume  c) frond  d) cotyledon

20. The flowers of angiosperms produce
    a) seeds  b) fruit  c) spores  d) seeds and fruits

21. The reproductive cell of a moss is a
    a) seed  b) cotyledon  c) spore  d) frond

22. The underground stem of a fern is called a
    a) frond  b) rhizome  c) spore  d) cotyledon

Written response
Answer the following questions. Use a separate sheet of paper to complete your response if needed.
1. IDENTIFY: Name the four main kinds of organic compounds found in all organisms. Explain how organisms use any one of these organic compounds. ________________
2. SEQUENCE: What happens once a virus enters a living cell? ___________________

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

3. APPLY: How does the hard covering of a seed help the plant survive and reproduce? _

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Skill Challenge
Make a diagram of a mushroom. Label the parts of the mushroom with the following labels: spores, stalk, hyphae, cap and gills.

**True / False**
Place a checkmark next to the phrases that are true about dicots

_____ 1. Contain a single cotyledon.

_____ 2. Part of an angyosperm.

_____ 3. Flowers have petals arranged in groups of four or five.

_____ 4. Leaves have parallel veins.
5. Contains two cotyledons.
6. Found inside a fruit.
7. Flowers have petals arranged in groups of three.
8. Leaves have branched veins.