

Science Year 7 2022

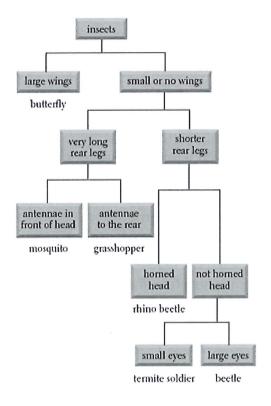
Task 3 – Classification Biology Test

| Student Name: ANSWERS | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| | |
| Teacher: | |
| | |
| Section 1: Multiple Choice | / 10 marks |
| Section 2: Short Answer | / 30 marks |
| Bre. | |
| Total:/ 40 Marks | % |
| 41 | |

- (a) Bird b) Cat
- c) Dog
- d) Rabbit
- 2. A vertebrate is an animal:
 - a) that can fly
 - b) that does not have a backbone
 - c) that lives on land
 - (d)) that has a backbone
- 3. Which of the following is not a member of the plant kingdom?
 - a) trees
 - b) grass
 - c) moss
 - (d) algae
- 4. What are three defining features of mammals?
 - a) they have hair, scales and feed milk to their young
 - b) they have hair, lay eggs and are endothermic (warm-blooded)
 - (c) they have hair, are endothermic (warm-blooded) and feed milk to their young
 - d) none of the above
- 5. Select the level of classification in which organisms are the most similar:
 - a) Kingdom
 - b) Genus
 - c) Order
 - (d) Species

- 6. The scientific name comes from combining the:
 - a) Family and species
 - b) Genus and species
 - c) Kingdom and phylum
 - d) Genus and the name of the scientist who discovered it
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a reason to use the scientific name of an organism, instead of the common name?
 - a) The scientific name contains useful information, such as the genus name, which tells what other species this organism is related to.
 - b) The scientific name is unique to each biological species, while the same common name may be applied to several different species.
 - (c) The scientific name is easier to remember and is commonly used in conversation.
 - d) None of the above.
- 8. Which of the following characteristics will most likely be helpful in identifying a butterfly using a dichotomous key?
 - a) Migrates North every Spring
 - b) Hangs on branches
 - c) Flutters wings fast on hot days
 - (d) Wings have long extensions

Questions 9 and 10 refer to the dichotomous key below



- 9. Which animal has the following features: small or no wings, long rear legs, and antennae to the front of their head
 - a) Beetle
 - b) Grasshopper
 - (c) Mosquito
 - d) Termite soldier
- 10. Which of the following is a feature of a beetle
 - a) Long rear legs and antennae
 - b) Short rear legs and horned head
 - c) Not horned head and small eyes
 - (d) Small or no wings and large eyes



Section Two: Short Answer

| identifies 4 | of MRS GREN (0.5 | marks | each |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|
| describes fec | of MRS GREN (0.5 ature in fungi (0.5 | marks | per featu |
| | <u> </u> | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Write the missing lev | els of classification in the list below in | the correct | space. (2 marks |
| TTTTE THE THISSHIP IS | | | opace. (2 mane |
| | | 1 | |
| | Kingdom | | |
| | Kingdom Phylum | | |
| | DI i | | |
| | Phylum | | |
| | Phylum Class | | |
| | Phylum Class Order | | |
| | Phylum Class Order Family | | |
| | Phylum Class Order Family Genus | | 4 |
| Compare and contras | Phylum Class Order Family Genus | | (5 marks) |
| Compare and contras | Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species | | (** marks) |
| Compare and contras | Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species | | (5 marks) |
| Compare and contras | Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species | | (5 marks) |
| Compare and contras | Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species | | (5 marks) |

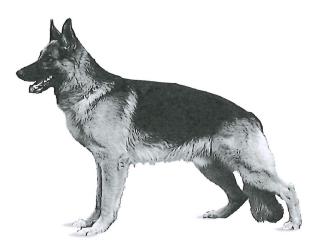
14. Tick which features belong to the three classes of vertebrates listed below. (3 marks)

| Vertebrate | Warm blooded | Feed offspring milk | Undergo meta- morphis | Have a spinal cord |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Reptiles | | | * | V(1) |
| Mammals | / | / | _ 1 | 1 |
| Amphibian | | | / | |

0,5 each

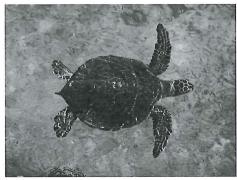
15. Classify the following living things

A. Dog (1.5 marks)



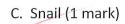
| Kingdom _ | Animal | |
|-----------|----------|---|
| Phylum | Chordata | _ |

B. Turtle (1.5 marks)



| Kingdom | Anima 1 | |
|----------|----------|--|
| Phylum _ | Chordata | |
| Class | Reptile | |

Class Mounmal





Kingdom Animalia

Phylum

D. Wild mushroom (0.5 mark)



Kingdom Fungi

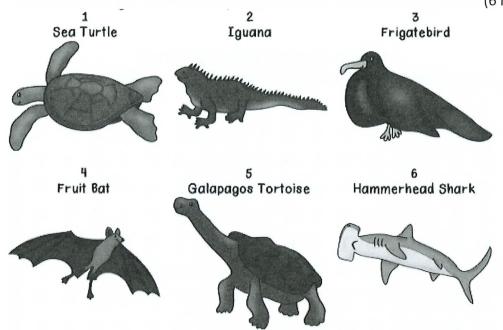
Bacteria E. Algae (0.5 marks)



Kingdom Protist Monera

| 16. A crocodile is a living thing. Can you describe why they are classified as below using their features. |
|---|
| Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Reptile |
| Animal: consumes Good by ingestion (1) |
| Chordata: Has a backbone (1) |
| Reptile: Scales, lays eggs (i) |
| 17. Use the dichotomous key below to answer the questions |
| |
| a. Mouth open |
| 2 a. Arms |
| 3 a. Hairy |
| 4 a. No horns |
| 5 a. No legs |
| a) What is the name of the yellow alien? Alienus blobicus (1 mark) |
| b) What are the features that are used to in the key determine the name of Alienus stripicus? (2 marks) |
| |
| c) Look at the species name of each of the aliens. What is clearly used to help name the species? Provide an example in your response (2 marks) |
| Their physical characteristics (1) |
| eg. Alienus quadlegicus has 4 legs (i) |

18. Create a branching dichotomous key for the animals below using physical features only.



Draw your key in the space below:

animals

- · can identify each animal using the key (I mark each)
- · minus I mark for the following:
 - uses something other than physical characteristic

 - messy wrong type of key more than two branches per tevel

End of Test Finished? Check all of your answers again, then attempt this wordsearch ³

Life Science Word Search

U E N T Z G S S T Т S E S S 0 N H 0 0 N S S E G G E N P Y 0 H E H L 0 0 0 S U S T G M A E 0 E G T E P M C G O Y A 0 M E T H H Y K E E H I E 0 M C V N T C 0 T H T 0 T 0 Μ T Α S S T R E R 0 N L N N 0 T S E S E S E E A G R B B Y 0 0 S M G C U 0 Y I S E B 0 Н S L T E M 0 H C S 0 S S H P 0 L 0 M E C E R T X 0 T R S N M A S A R E T C A B Y 0 M H E E M B M R H L L U S E Y E B S N C 0 S S C T S E C U N M R E

Allele
Antigen
Bacteria
Biology
Biome
Cell
Chitin
Chlorophyll
Chromosome
Cytoplasm

Ecosystem
Genotype
Homeostasis
Hormone
Metabolism
Mitosis
Nucleus
Osmosis
Pathogen
Phagocytosis

Photosynthesis
Plankton
Respiration
Species
Symbiosis
Tissue
Vacuole
Virus
Xylem
Zygote