



# CHERCHER ACADEMY

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1. Which of the following is not a principle of classification?
  - a) Fossil record
  - b) Genetic similarities
  - c) Physiological similarities
  - d) Environmental adaptation
  
2. Which kingdom includes organisms with cell walls made of chitin?
  - a) Plantae
  - b) Animalia
  - c) Fungi
  - d) Protista

3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of animals?

- a) Multicellular organization
- b) Heterotrophic nutrition
- c) Cell walls made of cellulose
- d) Sexual reproduction

4. The classification system developed by Linnaeus is based on:

- a) Genetic similarities
- b) Environmental adaptation
- c) Physical similarities
- d) Fossil record

5. The five-kingdom classification system includes:

- a) Archaea, Bacteria, Protista, Fungi, Plantae
- b) Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia, Monera
- c) Monera, Protista, Plantae, Fungi,

Animalia

d) Fungi, Archaea, Bacteria, Protista,  
Plantae

6. Which kingdom includes unicellular organisms without a nucleus?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Monera

7. The process of classifying organisms into hierarchical groups is called:

- a) Taxonomy
- b) Evolution
- c) Speciation
- d) Mutation

8. Which of the following is not a characteristic used to classify organisms?  
a) DNA analysis

b) Reproductive strategy

c) Cell size

d) Cellular respiration

9. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms that can photosynthesize?

a) Animalia

b) Monera

c) Protista

d) Plantae

10. The classification system is used to:

a) Identify new species

b) Organize the diversity of life

c) Understand evolutionary relationships

d) All of the above

11. Which kingdom includes fungi, yeasts, and molds?

a) Plantae

b) Animalia

- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

12. The two main groups of prokaryotes are:

- a) Archaea and Bacteria
- b) Fungi and Protista
- c) Plantae and Animalia
- d) Archaea and Eukarya

13. Which of the following is not a characteristic of plants?

- a) Autotrophic nutrition
- b) Multicellular organization
- c) Cell walls made of cellulose
- d) Heterotrophic nutrition

14. The smallest unit of classification is the:

- a) Kingdom
- b) Species

c) Family

d) Order

15. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms without cell walls?

a) Plantae

b) Animalia

c) Fungi

d) Protista

16. The modern classification system is based on:

a) The presence of chloroplasts

b) Ancestral similarities

c) Genetic information

d) The number of legs an organism has

17. In the five-kingdom classification system, bacteria are classified under which kingdom?

a) Plantae

- b) Animalia
- c) Monera
- d) Fungi

18. The process of naming and assigning organisms to a category is called:

- a) Taxonomy
- b) Evolution
- c) Classification
- d) Linnaean system

19. Which kingdom includes single-celled or multicellular eukaryotes?

- a) Animalia
- b) Monera
- c) Protista
- d) Plantae

20. Which of the following is not a domain in the three-domain system of classification?

- a) Eukarya
- b) Archaea
- c) Bacteria
- d) Fungi

21. Which kingdom includes organisms that are adapted to extreme environments?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Archaea

22. The largest and most inclusive group in the classification system is called:

- a) Order
- b) Family
- c) Kingdom
- d) Phylum

23. Which kingdom includes eukaryotic organisms that obtain nutrients through

absorption?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

24. The process of assigning organisms to groups based on shared characteristics is called:

- a) Cladistics
- b) Phenetics
- c) Parsimony
- d) Clustering

25. The five-kingdom classification system was proposed by:

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Louis Pasteur
- c) Carl Linnaeus
- d) Robert Whittaker

26. Which kingdom includes organisms with specialized tissues and organs?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

27. The study of the evolutionary history of organisms and their classification is called:

- a) Phylogeny
- b) Taxonomy
- c) Morphology
- d) Classification

28. Which kingdom includes prokaryotic organisms?

- a) Animalia
- b) Monera
- c) Protista
- d) Plantae

29. The process of classifying organisms into named groups is based on:

- a) Morphological similarities
- b) Genetic similarities
- c) Behavioral similarities
- d) All of the above

30. Which kingdom includes photosynthetic organisms that lack true roots, stems, and leaves?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

31. The process of classifying organisms into hierarchies is based on:

- a) Trait inheritance
- b) Environmental adaptation
- c) Genetic relatedness
- d) Ecosystem function

32. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms that have a nervous system?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

33. The three-domain system of classification is based on differences in:

- a) Cell type
- b) Cell size
- c) Cell wall composition
- d) Cell membrane structure

34. Which kingdom includes unicellular and multicellular organisms that lack true tissues?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi

## d) Protista

35. The classification system is constantly revised and updated as new:

- a) Species are discovered
- b) DNA sequencing techniques are developed
- c) Fossils are found
- d) All of the above

36. Which kingdom includes organisms that obtain nutrients through the breakdown of dead organic matter?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

37. The process of classifying organisms based on shared ancestry is called:

- a) Phenetics

- b) Cladistics
- c) Parsimony
- d) Classification

38. Which of the following is not a characteristic used in the three-domain system of classification?

- a) Presence of a nucleus
- b) Cell type
- c) Mode of reproduction
- d) Biochemical pathways

39. Which kingdom includes organisms that are multicellular, have true tissues, and reproduce sexually?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

40. The two-word naming system used in

the classification system is called:

- a) Taxonomy
- b) Evolution
- c) Nomenclature
- d) Classification

41. Which kingdom includes organisms that obtain nutrients through photosynthesis?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

42. The five-kingdom classification system was developed to classify:

- a) Plants
- b) Animals
- c) Microorganisms
- d) All organisms

43. Which kingdom includes bacteria and archaea?

- a) Monera
- b) Protista
- c) Fungi
- d) Plantae

44. The level of classification between family and class is:

- a) Genus
- b) Order
- c) Phylum
- d) Species

45. Which kingdom includes organisms that reproduce both sexually and asexually?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

46. The classification of organisms is based on their:

- a) Adaptations
- b) Genetic similarities
- c) Reproductive strategies
- d) All of the above

47. Which kingdom includes organisms that are unicellular or multicellular, have a nucleus, and reproduce sexually or asexually?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

48. The process of classifying organisms is important for:

- a) Identifying species
- b) Understanding evolutionary relationships

c) Conservation efforts

d) All of the above

49. Which kingdom includes organisms that lack cell walls and obtain nutrients through ingestion?

a) Plantae

b) Animalia

c) Fungi

d) Protista

50. The classification of organisms helps scientists to:

a) Predict the behavior of organisms

b) Understand the distribution of organisms

c) Identify new species

d) All of the above

51. Which kingdom includes eukaryotic organisms that obtain nutrients mainly

through absorption?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

52. The process of classifying organisms is based on their:

- a) Vertebrate or invertebrate characteristics
- b) Evolutionary history
- c) Ability to perform photosynthesis
- d) Resistance to environmental factors

53. Which kingdom includes organisms that are heterotrophic and obtain nutrients by ingesting food particles?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

54. The two-word name given to an organism in the classification system represents its:

- a) Family and species
- b) Genus and species
- c) Phylum and genus
- d) Kingdom and class

55. Which kingdom includes organisms that are photosynthetic and lack true roots, stems, and leaves?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

56. The organisms within a specific genus share more similarities than those within a specific:

- a) Class

- b) Order
- c) Family
- d) Phylum

57. Which kingdom includes viruses?

- a) Monera
- b) Protista
- c) Fungi
- d) None of the above

58. The process of classifying organisms into hierarchical groups helps to:

- a) Understand the functional roles of organisms in ecosystems
- b) Predict the behavior of organisms
- c) Identify new species
- d) All of the above

59. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms that have chloroplasts and are adapted for photosynthesis?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

60. The classification system allows scientists to compare and study:

- a) Fossil records
- b) Genetic relationships
- c) Environmental adaptations
- d) All of the above

61. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms that obtain nutrients through ingestion?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

62. The process of classifying organisms

based on physical similarities is called:

- a) Phenetics
- b) Cladistics
- c) Parsimony
- d) Taxonomy

63. Which of the following is not a characteristic used in the five-kingdom classification system?

- a) Cell type
- b) Mode of reproduction
- c) Genetic relatedness
- d) Environmental adaptation

64. Which kingdom includes organisms that lack cell walls and obtain nutrients through ingestion?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

65. The classification system is based on the idea that all organisms have evolved from a common:

- a) Ancestor
- b) Adaptation
- c) Ecosystem
- d) Molecular mechanism

66. Which kingdom includes organisms that are multicellular, eukaryotic, and lack true tissues?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

67. The process of classifying organisms is based on their:

- a) Geographic distribution
- b) Anatomical differences

c) Mode of reproduction

d) Evolutionary history

68. Which kingdom includes organisms that reproduce both sexually and asexually?

a) Plantae

b) Animalia

c) Fungi

d) Protista

69. The classification system is constantly revised as new:

a) Fossil records are found

b) Technologies are developed

c) Species are discovered

d) All of the above

70. Which kingdom includes unicellular organisms that lack a nucleus?

a) Plantae

- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Monera

71. The process of classifying organisms into named groups is based on their shared:

- a) Behavior
- b) Genetic code
- c) Physical traits
- d) All of the above

72. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms without cell walls?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

73. The classification system reflects the:

- a) Genetic diversity of organisms

- b) Structural diversity of organisms
- c) Functional diversity of organisms
- d) All of the above

74. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms that have specialized tissues and organs?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

75. The process of classifying organisms into named groups is based on their shared:

- a) Evolutionary history
- b) Fossil record
- c) Habitat preferences
- d) Ecological interactions

76. Which kingdom includes multicellular

organisms that cannot photosynthesize?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

77. The classification system is based on the idea that organisms:

- a) Can be grouped based on their adaptations
- b) Can be grouped based on their environment
- c) Can be grouped based on their genetic diversity
- d) All of the above

78. Which kingdom includes organisms that lack true tissues and obtain nutrients through absorption?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia

- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

79. The process of classifying organisms into groups is based on their:

- a) Adaptations
- b) Genetic relatedness
- c) Physiological similarities
- d) All of the above

80. Which kingdom includes organisms that are multicellular and obtain nutrients through photosynthesis?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

81. The classification system is based on the idea that organisms are:

- a) Constantly evolving

- b) Perfectly adapted to their environments
- c) Genetically identical within a species
- d) All of the above

82. Which kingdom includes organisms that obtain nutrients by absorbing dissolved organic matter from their environment?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

83. The classification system is based on the idea that organisms share:

- a) Physical traits
- b) Genetic material
- c) Ancestor
- d) All of the above

84. Which kingdom includes single-celled

or multicellular organisms that lack true tissues?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

85. The three-domain system of classification is based on differences in:

- a) Cell type
- b) Mode of reproduction
- c) Genetic relatedness
- d) Cell wall composition

86. Which kingdom includes organisms that reproduce mainly through spores?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

87. The process of classifying organisms into named groups is based on:

- a) Structure and function
- b) Genetic relatedness
- c) Anatomical differences
- d) All of the above

88. Which kingdom includes organisms that obtain nutrients through photosynthesis and have chloroplasts?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

89. The five-kingdom classification system is based on differences in:

- a) Cell type
- b) Mode of reproduction
- c) Genetic relatedness
- d) Environmental adaptation

90. Which kingdom includes organisms that reproduce sexually by producing seeds?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

91. The classification system is based on the idea that organisms can be grouped based on their:

- a) Populations
- b) Adaptations
- c) Reproductive strategies
- d) Molecular structure

92. Which kingdom includes multicellular organisms that lack chloroplasts and obtain nutrients through absorption?

- a) Plantae

- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

93. The process of classifying organisms is based on their:

- a) Environmental adaptation
- b) Mode of reproduction
- c) Genetic relatedness
- d) All of the above

94. Which kingdom includes organisms that are multicellular, have specialized tissues and organs, and reproduce sexually?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

95. The classification system is based on

the idea that organisms:

- a) Are constantly evolving
- b) Share common genetic traits
- c) Are perfectly adapted to their environments
- d) All of the above

96. Which kingdom includes organisms that obtain nutrients through ingestion and lack cell walls?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

97. The process of naming and assigning organisms to categories is based on their:

- a) Morphological similarities
- b) Genetic similarities
- c) Ecological interactions
- d) All of the above

98. Which kingdom includes organisms that obtain nutrients through the breakdown of dead organic matter?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia
- c) Fungi
- d) Protista

99. The classification system is based on the idea that organisms can be grouped based on their:

- a) Habitat preferences
- b) Physical characteristics
- c) Functional roles in ecosystems
- d) All of the above

100. Which kingdom includes organisms that are unicellular and lack a nucleus?

- a) Plantae
- b) Animalia

- c) Fungi
  - d) Monera
- 

## ANSWERS

1. c) Physiological similarities
2. c) Fungi
3. c) Cell walls made of cellulose
4. c) Physical similarities
5. c) Monera, Protista, Plantae, Fungi, Animalia
6. d) Monera
7. a) Taxonomy
8. d) Cellular respiration
9. d) Plantae
10. d) All of the above
11. c) Fungi
12. a) Archaea and Bacteria
13. d) Heterotrophic nutrition

- 14. b) Species
- 15. b) Animalia
- 16. c) Genetic information
- 17. c) Monera
- 18. a) Taxonomy
- 19. c) Protista
- 20. d) Fungi
- 21. d) Archaea
- 22. c) Kingdom
- 23. c) Fungi
- 24. a) Cladistics
- 25. d) Robert Whittaker
- 26. b) Animalia
- 27. a) Phylogeny
- 28. b) Monera
- 29. d) All of the above
- 30. d) Protista
- 31. c) Genetic relatedness
- 32. b) Animalia
- 33. a) Cell type
- 34. d) Protista

- 35. d) All of the above
- 36. c) Fungi
- 37. b) Cladistics
- 38. c) Mode of reproduction
- 39. b) Animalia
- 40. c) Nomenclature
- 41. a) Plantae
- 42. d) All organisms
- 43. a) Monera
- 44. b) Order
- 45. d) Protista
- 46. d) All of the above
- 47. d) Protista
- 48. d) All of the above
- 49. b) Animalia
- 50. d) All of the above
- 51. c) Fungi
- 52. b) Evolutionary history
- 53. b) Animalia
- 54. b) Genus and species
- 55. d) Protista

56. c) Family

57. d) None of the above

58. d) All of the above

59. a) Plantae

60. d) All of the above

61. b) Animalia

62. a) Phenetics

63. d) Environmental adaptation

64. b) Animalia

65. a) Ancestor

66. c) Fungi

67. d) Evolutionary history

68. d) Protista

69. d) All of the above

70. d) Monera

71. d) All of the above

72. b) Animalia

73. d) All of the above

74. b) Animalia

75. a) Evolutionary history

76. b) Animalia

77. c) Can be grouped based on their genetic diversity

78. c) Fungi

79. d) All of the above

80. a) Plantae

81. a) Constantly evolving

82. c) Fungi

83. d) All of the above

84. d) Protista

85. a) Cell type

86. c) Fungi

87. d) All of the above

88. a) Plantae

89. a) Cell type

90. a) Plantae

91. d) Molecular structure

92. c) Fungi

93. c) Genetic relatedness

94. b) Animalia

95. a) Are constantly evolving

96. b) Animalia

97. d) All of the above

98. c) Fungi

99. d) All of the above

100. d) Monera

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