

## 89 Multiple choice questions

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1. Noun suffix for men/mixed group  
(commemorative name)

- A. -ina
- B. Rule of majority
- C. ✓ -orum
- D. Domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species

2. The state of having the same or similar relation, relative position, or structure

- A. -ianum
- B. ✓ Homology
- C. Cladogenesis
- D. -arum

3. Species that represents a genus

- A. Dendrogram
- B. Syntype
- C. Polyphyletic
- D. ✓ Type species

4. Derived (trait)

- A. Synapomorphic
- B. ✓ Apomorphic
- C. Plesiomorphic
- D. Authorship

5. Provides an objective standard of reference for the taxon  
Need to provide a specimen

- A. Systematics
- B. ✓ Type concept
- C. Sister groups
- D. Holophyletic

**6. Reasons for differences among organisms**

Niche breadth  
Diversity  
Competition  
A. Predation

B. ✓ Divergent evolution because of adaptation to different environments

C. Anagenesis

D. Phylogeny

**7. Used to differentiate between the same name "created" by multiple people**

The oldest name is the most valid

A. Coordination

B. Classification

C. ✓ Validity

D. Analogy

**8. More than one name for multiple organisms**

A. Syntype

B. Bradytely

C. Trinomen

D. ✓ Synonymy

**9. Two species that evolved from one direct common ancestor**

A. ✓ Sister groups

B. Paratype

C. Uninomial names

D. Fossil record

**10. Used in place of a common ancestor when one is inferred but not proven**

A. ✓ Hypothetical taxonomic unit

B. Type concept

C. Fossil record

D. Embryological evidence

11. Adj suffix for men/mixed group  
(commemorative name)

- A. ✓ -ianum
- B. Taxon
- C. -idae
- D. Nominate group

12. Suffix for family

- A. Cladogenesis
- B. Nominate group
- C. Taxon
- D. ✓ -idae

13. Double name

Bison bison

Allowed in nomenclature

- A. Tachytely
- B. Synonymy
- C. ✓ Tautonyms
- D. Homonymy

14. Medium rate of evolution

- A. Phenogram
- B. Cladogram
- C. Homoplasy
- D. ✓ Horotely

15. Species formation without branching of the evolutionary line of descent

- A. Authorship
- B. Type species
- C. ✓ Anagenesis
- D. Polyphyletic

16. Noun suffix for woman

(commemorative name)

- A. ✓ -ae
- B. Clade
- C. Reviser
- D. Rule of majority

17. Prefix meaning above (combining groups)

- A. Sub-
- B. ✓ Super-
- C. Synonymy
- D. Intra-

18. Order of taxonomic levels (starting with domain and going down)

- A. ✓ Domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
- B. Type genus
- C. Reviser
- D. Clade

19. The name-bearing specimen

- A. Phylogram
- B. ✓ Holotype
- C. Allotype
- D. Syntype

20. A taxonomic group of any rank, such as a species, family, or class.

- A. Nominate group
- B. -ianum
- C. Clade
- D. ✓ Taxon

21. Binomen followed by subspecific epithet

- A. Binomen
- B. Tautonyms
- C. ✓ Trinomen
- D. Phylogeny

22. The requirement of having the binomen in writing in multiple acclaimed places

NO handwritten

- A. ✓ Publication
- B. Availability
- C. Validity
- D. Coordination

**23. Suffix for commemorative name**

- A. Phenogram
- B. -oidea
- C. ✓ -ia
- D. Type species

**24. If a trait is represented by the majority it is an ancestral trait**

- A. Reviser
- B. ✓ Rule of majority
- C. Cladogenesis
- D. Type genus

**25. An approach that covets holophyly due to an emphasis on phylogeny**

- A. ✓ Cladistic systematics
- B. Homoplasy
- C. Lectotype
- D. Availability

**26. Similar embryos must have a common ancestor**

- A. Monophyletic
- B. Divergent evolution
- C. ✓ Embryological evidence
- D. Cladistic systematics

**27. Several types of equal status**

- A. Horotely
- B. Paratype
- C. ✓ Syntype
- D. Type species

**28. Noun suffix for man  
(commemorative name)**

- A. -inae
- B. -ina
- C. Sub-
- D. ✓ -i

**29. Patterns of extinction**

- A. Phylogram
- B. Cladogram
  - Niche breadth
  - Diversity
  - Competition
- C. Predation
- D. ✓ Background and mass extinction

**30. Originally homonymous in same combination**

- A. Sister groups
- B. ✓ Primary homonym
- C. Nomen oblitum
- D. Symplesiomorphic

**31. A clade that includes the single ancestor and all of the descendants**

Considered true or good monophyly by some

- A. Topotype
- B. ✓ Holophyletic
- C. Systematics
- D. Polyphyletic

**32. Homonymous in new combination**

- A. ✓ Secondary homonym
- B. Primary homonym
- C. Synonymy
- D. Uninomial names

**33. Prefix meaning under (more specific)**

- A. -ia
- B. Binomen
- C. Intra-
- D. ✓ Sub-

**34. The more inclusive group that the type falls under**

- A. Homology
- B. ✓ Nominate group
- C. Type genus
- D. Taxon

35. An approach that allows paraphyly due to the focus on evolutionary relatedness

- A. Sister groups
- B. ✓ Evolutionary systematics
- C. Phenetic systematics
- D. Hypothetical taxonomic unit

36. Fast rate of evolution. Changing rapidly over time

- A. Paratype
- B. ✓ Tachytely
- C. Tautonyms
- D. Horotely

37. Timeline

- A. ✓ Chronogram
- B. Trinomen
- C. Phylogram
- D. Cladogram

38. Tree that reflects phylogeny

- A. Allotype
- B. Phylogeny
- C. ✓ Dendrogram
- D. Plesiomorphic

39. Taxa names with one word

Used for taxa higher than species

- A. Fossil record
- B. Nomenclature
- C. ✓ Uninomial names
- D. Monophyletic

40. New replacement holotype if the old one was destroyed

- A. Homonymy
- B. ✓ Neotype
- C. Paratype
- D. Holotype

**41. Reasons for similarity among organisms**

- A. ✓ Environment
  - Convergent evolution
  - Parallel evolution
  - Common ancestry
  - Mimicry
- B. Phylogeny
- C. Divergent evolution because of adaptation to different environments
- D. Monophyletic

**42. Suffix for subfamily**

- A. -ia
- B. ✓ -inae
- C. -ina
- D. Syntype

**43. Evolutionary history/relatedness**

- A. Binomen
- B. ✓ Phylogeny
- C. Phenogram
- D. Synonymy

**44. A tree that reflects clades**

- A. ✓ Cladogram
- B. Phylogram
- C. Tautonyms
- D. Phylogeny

**45. Generic name + specific epithet**

- A. Phenogram
- B. Horotely
- C. ✓ Binomen
- D. Syntype



46. Noun and adj suffix for women  
(commemorative name)

- A. ✓ -arum
- B. Synonymy
- C. Paratype
- D. Tautonyms

47. Adj suffix for woman  
(commemorative name)

- A. -orum
- B. Rule of majority
- C. Taxon
- D. ✓ -iana

48. A genus representing the family

- A. ✓ Type genus
- B. Homology
- C. Cladogenesis
- D. Tribe

49. Specimens in addition to holotype designated by author

- A. ✓ Paratype
- B. Topotype
- C. Holotype
- D. Allotype

50. The formation of a new group of organisms or higher taxon by evolutionary divergence from an ancestral form

- A. -ianum
- B. ✓ Cladogenesis
- C. Type genus
- D. Clade

51. Unaffected by changes in rank or combination

Citation is optional  
Goes after the binomen

- A. Autapomorphic
- B. ✓ Authorship
- C. Paraphyletic
- D. Publication

**52. Slow rate of evolution**

Ex. Horseshoe crab

- A. Syntype
- B. ✓ Bradytely
- C. Paraphyletic
- D. Cladogram

**53. A character shared by a set of species but not present in their common ancestor**

- A. ✓ Homoplasy
- B. Autapomorphic
- C. Authorship
- D. Evolutionary systematics

**54. A group of organisms believed to have evolved from a common ancestor**

- A. -orum
- B. ✓ Clade
- C. Taxon
- D. -ianum

**55. Junior name**

Younger

- A. ✓ Nomen protectum
- B. Type species
- C. Horotely
- D. Nomenclature

**56. A type of the opposite sex**

- A. Holotype
- B. Cladogram
- C. ✓ Allotype
- D. Horotely

**57. Adj suffix for man**

(commemorative name)

- A. ✓ -ianus
- B. Super-
- C. -oidea
- D. Bradytely

**58. Classification of organisms into categories/taxonomic groups**

- A. Polyphyletic
- B. ✓ Systematics
- C. Sister groups
- D. Fossil record

**59. How to figure out evolution for organisms that are not living**

- A. ✓ Fossil record
- B. Nomenclature
- C. Classification
- D. Sister groups

**60. Ancestral (trait)**

Unchanged

- A. Cladogram
- B. Symplesiomorphic
- C. Autapomorphic
- D. ✓ Plesiomorphic

**61. Best neotype is from the original location (the location of the holotype)**

In the event that the holotype is destroyed

- A. Synonymy
- B. Authorship
- C. ✓ Topotype
- D. Holotype

**62. The starting point of zoological nomenclature**

The publication of Linnaeus' Systema Naturae (10th edition)

- A. Availability
- B. ✓ Jan 1, 1758
- C. Coordination
- D. Holophyletic

**63. Factors influencing likelihood of extinction**

- Environment
- Convergent evolution
- Parallel evolution
- Common ancestry
- A. Mimicry
- B. Divergent evolution because of adaptation to different environments
- C. ✓ Niche breadth
- Diversity
- Competition
- Predation
- D. Bradytely

**64. Suffix for intrafamily or tribe**

- A. Syntype
- B. ✓ -ini
- C. Binomen
- D. Trinomen

**65. Measures phenotypic similarity**

- A. Cladogram
- B. Secondary homonym
- C. Type species
- D. ✓ Phenogram

**66. A person who determines rank and therefore validity**

- A. ✓ Reviser
- B. -iana
- C. -ae
- D. Homology

**67. The requirement of a reference to the characteristics that differentiate the taxon**

- A. Publication
- B. Classification
- C. ✓ Description
- D. Coordination

68. Sharing ancestral characteristics that are not derived  
Homologous structures

- A. Sister groups
- B. ✓ Symplesiomorphic
- C. Synapomorphic
- D. Classification

69. How to name something

- A. Type species
- B. Type concept
- C. ✓ Nomenclature
- D. Phylogram

70. If a trait is shared with a different group then it's older  
It was probably inherited from the common ancestor

- A. Paraphyletic
- B. Symplesiomorphic
- C. Classification
- D. ✓ Outgroup comparison

71. Prefix meaning within

- A. Holotype
- B. ✓ Intra-
- C. Sub-
- D. Syntype

72. A clade of organisms with ONE common ancestor

- A. Tachytely
- B. ✓ Monophyletic
- C. Polyphyletic
- D. Bradytely

73. Possession of a characteristic by two or more organisms inherited exclusively from their common ancestor  
Used in reconstructing phylogenies

- A. ✓ Synapomorphic
- B. Authorship
- C. Autapomorphic
- D. Plesiomorphic

**74. One name for multiple organisms**

Not allowed. Senior one is adapted

- A. Horotely
- B. Holotype
- C. Topotype
- D. ✓ Homonymy

**75. The grammatical criteria that allows the conception of a taxonomic name**

- A. ✓ Availability
- B. Validity
- C. Anagenesis
- D. Publication

**76. Suffix for subtribe**

- A. ✓ -ina
- B. Sub-
- C. -oidea
- D. -ini

**77. The arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities (?)**

- A. ✓ Classification
- B. Paraphyletic
- C. Publication
- D. Validity

**78. A taxonomic rank in between family and genus**

- A. ✓ Tribe
- B. -orum
- C. -idae
- D. -ianum

**79. A specimen later chosen among syntypes to be the holotype**

- A. Tachytely
- B. Allotype
- C. Synonymy
- D. ✓ Lectotype

80. Senior name

Older/published first

- A. Nomen protectum
- B. Phenogram
- C. ✓ Nomen oblitum
- D. Nomenclature

81. An approach that classifies organisms based on overall similarities instead of evolutionary or phylogenetic similarities

- A. ✓ Phenetic systematics
- B. Holophyletic
- C. Cladistic systematics
- D. Sister groups

82. Measures relatedness

- A. Horotely
- B. Chronogram
- C. ✓ Phylogram
- D. Cladogram

83. Suffix for superfamily

- A. Horotely
- B. ✓ -oidea
- C. Phenogram
- D. Trinomen

84. Accumulation of differences between groups

- A. Primary homonym
- B. ✓ Divergent evolution
- C. Sister groups
- D. Divergent evolution because of adaptation to different environments

85. A clade that includes the single ancestor but not all of the descendants

- A. Monophyletic
- B. Holophyletic
- C. ✓ Paraphyletic
- D. Polyphyletic

86. When a taxon is raised or lowered in rank, the type genus/author/name stem remain the same while avoiding synonymy or homonymy
- A. Publication
  - B. Holophyletic
  - C. ✓ Coordination
  - D. Description
87. A distinctive feature specific to the taxon
- Not ancestral
  - De novo
- A. Apomorphic
  - B. ✓ Autapomorphic
  - C. Paraphyletic
  - D. Authorship
88. The resemblance of function between organs that have a different evolutionary origin
- A. Description
  - B. Holotype
  - C. ✓ Analogy
  - D. Paratype
89. A clade that includes multiple ancestors
- Not good phylogenetic form
- A. Autapomorphic
  - B. Monophyletic
  - C. Homoplasy
  - D. ✓ Polyphyletic