

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 2 Quiz

Part A: Match the term on the left with its correct definition on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. cell membrane | A. tiny organisms |
| 2. species | B. the simplest living things |
| 3. chlorophyll | C. an organism that breathes through lungs and can live on land or water |
| 4. reptile | D. the part of a cell that contains chlorophyll |
| 5. micro-organisms | E. a thin covering that is found on both plant and animal cells |
| 6. nucleus | F. the control centre of a cell |
| 7. Protista | G. organisms that can breed and produce offspring that can also reproduce |
| 8. Monera | H. animals that have a backbone |
| 9. vertebrates | I. substance that allows plants and some protists to make food using light from the Sun |
| 10. chloroplasts | J. mostly unicellular organisms |

Part B: Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. Scientists classify plants into four main groups based on how they reproduce. | T | F |
| 12. Scientists classify living things into four kingdoms: Animalia, Plantae, Protista, and Monera. | T | F |
| 13. All cells are alike in the way they look and the job they do. | T | F |
| 14. Scientists use classification to help them understand the diversity of life on Earth. | T | F |
| 15. Plants use energy from the Sun to turn carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil into food. | T | F |

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Chapter 2 Quiz (continued)

- 16. Conifers reproduce with spores. Flowering plants produce seeds in a fruit or a flower. Ferns reproduce by cones. T F
- 17. All micro-organisms are harmful. T F

Part C: Complete the sentences.

- 18. Diatoms, yeast, and bacteria are alike because _____, but they are different because _____.
- 19. A cell membrane and a cell wall are similar because _____, but they are different because _____.
- 20. A young amphibian and a young mammal are similar because _____, but they are different because _____.

Part D: Answer the following questions.

- 21. Why do scientists classify organisms? _____
- 22. How can a classification key help you identify an organism? _____
- 23. How do Aboriginal peoples classify organisms? _____
- 24. Why are observation skills important when classifying organisms? _____