



23. ANS: D                      DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-23                      OBJ: A.1.2.4  
 STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1.A.4, 5.1.B.3
24. ANS: B                      DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-12                      OBJ: A.1.1.3  
 STO: 5.5.A, 5.5.A.2, 5.1.B.3
25. ANS: A                      DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-27                      OBJ: A.1.3.2  
 STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1
26. ANS: D                      DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-28                      OBJ: A.1.3.3  
 STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1, 5.1
27. ANS: B                      DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-28                      OBJ: A.1.3.3  
 STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1, 5.1
28. ANS: C                      DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-12                      OBJ: A.1.1.3  
 STO: 5.5.A, 5.5.A.2, 5.1.B.3
29. ANS: C                      DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-22                      OBJ: A.1.2.3  
 STO: 5.2.B.2, 5.5.B.2, 5.5.C.1
30. ANS: B                      DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-26, p. A-27  
 OBJ: A.1.3.1                      STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1, 5.1.B.3, 5.5.A.2.a

### MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

31. ANS: F, Development  
 DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-9                      OBJ: A.1.1.1                      STO: 5.5.A.2, 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.A.2.d  
 REF: p. A-12
32. ANS: T  
 OBJ: A.1.1.3                      STO: 5.5.A, 5.5.A.2, 5.1.B.3  
 DIF: L3
33. ANS: T                      DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-32  
 OBJ: A.1.4.2                      STO: 5.8.A.1
34. ANS: F, taxonomy  
 DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-17                      OBJ: A.1.2.1                      STO: 5.3.D.1.a, 5.3.A.1.b, 5.2.B.1
35. ANS: F, similar  
 DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-23                      OBJ: A.1.2.4                      STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1.A.4, 5.1.B.3  
 DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-18
36. ANS: T  
 OBJ: A.1.2.1                      STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1, 5.1.A.2
37. ANS: F, phylum  
 DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-20                      OBJ: A.1.2.2                      STO: 5.5.B.1  
 DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-28
38. ANS: T  
 OBJ: A.1.3.3                      STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1, 5.1
39. ANS: F, prokaryotes  
 DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-27                      OBJ: A.1.3.1                      STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1  
 DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-10
40. ANS: T  
 OBJ: A.1.1.2                      STO: 5.5, 5.5.A

### COMPLETION

41. ANS: multicellular  
 DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-7                      OBJ: A.1.1.1                      STO: 5.5.A.2, 5.5.A.2.a

42. ANS: response  
DIF: L1 REF: p. A-9 OBJ: A.1.1.1 STO: 5.5.A.2, 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.A.2.d
43. ANS: autotrophs  
DIF: L1 REF: p. A-12 OBJ: A.1.1.3 STO: 5.5.A, 5.5.A.2, 5.1.B.3
44. ANS: homeostasis  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-14 OBJ: A.1.1.3 STO: 5.1.A.1
45. ANS: oxygen  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-31 OBJ: A.1.4.1 STO: 5.2.B.1, 5.2.A.1.a, 5.1.A.1
46. ANS: taxonomic key  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-22 OBJ: A.1.2.3 STO: 5.2.B.2, 5.5.B.2, 5.5.C.1
47. ANS: oceans  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-31 OBJ: A.1.4.1 STO: 5.2.B.1, 5.2.A.1.a, 5.1.A.1
48. ANS: fossils  
DIF: L1 REF: p. A-32 OBJ: A.1.4.2 STO: 5.8.A.1
49. ANS: classification  
DIF: L1 REF: p. A-17 OBJ: A.1.2.1 STO: 5.3.D.1.a, 5.3.A.1.b, 5.2.B.1
50. ANS: taxonomy  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-17 OBJ: A.1.2.1 STO: 5.3.D.1.a, 5.3.A.1.b, 5.2.B.1
51. ANS: biology  
DIF: L3 REF: p. A-23 OBJ: A.1.2.4 STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1.A.4, 5.1.B.3
52. ANS: organism  
DIF: L1 REF: p. A-23 OBJ: A.1.2.4 STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1.A.4, 5.1.B.3
53. ANS: genus  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-18 OBJ: A.1.2.1 STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1, 5.1.A.2
54. ANS: Linnaeus  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-18 OBJ: A.1.2.1 STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1, 5.1.A.2
55. ANS: domain  
DIF: L1 REF: p. A-20 OBJ: A.1.2.2 STO: 5.5.B.1
56. ANS: species  
DIF: L2 REF: p. A-20 OBJ: A.1.2.2 STO: 5.5.B.1
57. ANS: robin  
DIF: L3 REF: p. A-20 OBJ: A.1.2.2 STO: 5.5.B.1
58. ANS: Bacteria

59. DIF: L1                      REF: p. A-27                      OBJ: A.1.3.2                      STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1  
ANS: protist

60. DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-28                      OBJ: A.1.3.3                      STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1, 5.1  
ANS: plant

DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-28                      OBJ: A.1.3.3                      STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1, 5.1

### ESSAY

73. ANS:  
Computers do not have all of the characteristics of living things. Computers are not composed of cells. They cannot reproduce. They do not grow and develop.

DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-7                      OBJ: A.1.1.1                      STO: 5.5.A.2, 5.5.A.2.a

74. ANS:  
Organisms may be autotrophs or heterotrophs. Autotrophs can make their own food from nonliving things. Heterotrophs cannot make food and must consume other organisms as their energy source.

DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-12                      OBJ: A.1.1.3                      STO: 5.5.A, 5.5.A.2, 5.1.B.3

75. ANS:  
The early autotrophs produced oxygen as a waste product when they made their food. Over millions of years, oxygen accumulated in Earth's atmosphere. The presence of oxygen made it possible for organisms that require oxygen to survive and evolve.

DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-32                      OBJ: A.1.4.2                      STO: 5.8.A.1

76. ANS:  
The same organism may have different common names in different areas. For example, the same animal may be called a woodchuck, groundhog, or whistlepig. An organism has only one scientific name, though, so all scientists will use the same name for it.

DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-19                      OBJ: A.1.2.1                      STO: 5.5.B.1

77. ANS:  
Linnaeus placed organisms in groups based on their observable characteristics. He developed the naming system called binomial nomenclature.

DIF: L2                      REF: p. A-18                      OBJ: A.1.2.1                      STO: 5.5.B.1, 5.1, 5.1.A.2

78. ANS:  
No, that information cannot be correct. A family is a subgroup of one order, and an order is a subgroup of one class. Therefore, any two organisms that belong to the same family must also belong to the same class.

DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-20, p. A-21                      OBJ: A.1.2.2  
STO: 5.5.B.1

79. ANS:  
The protist kingdom is referred to as the odds and ends kingdom because its members differ so much from one another. Some are autotrophs and some are heterotrophs; some are unicellular and some are multicellular.

DIF: L3                      REF: p. A-28                      OBJ: A.1.3.3                      STO: 5.5.A.2.a, 5.5.B.1, 5.1

80. Check your presentation