

## Principles of Taxonomy Concept Questions

1. Give some reasons why taxonomy is important.
2. Why is the use of scientific names important?
3. Why is phylogeny sometimes called the foundation of taxonomy?
4. Many of the classifications used by Linnaeus are still in use today, even though he did not know about evolution. Explain why this is so.
5. What is the relationship between a family and an order?
6. If two animals are in the same class, what other categories must they share?
7. *Panthera leo* (lion), *Canis latrans* (coyote), *Panthera tigris* (tiger), and *Procyon lotor* (raccoon) are all members of the order Carnivora. Which two members are the most closely related?
8. Explain how a classification key is organized?
9. What things seem to be the most important for determining which kingdom an organism will be placed in?
10. How has technology affected classification?
11. In addition to physical appearance, what else do modern taxonomists consider?
12. Why are bacteria classified in their own kingdoms and not with plants, animals, protists, or fungi?
13. a) Why is kingdom Protista considered the “odds and ends” kingdom?  
b) Kingdom Protista contains organisms which do not seem to fit in any other kingdom. Do they actually have any characteristics in common?
14. What is the evolutionary significance of the three groups of protists?
15. What characteristics are shared by all plants?
16. Suppose you were a microbiologist who had just discovered a new organism. The organism was unicellular, lacked chloroplasts, and had no cell wall. Which kingdom would you place it in?
17. What similarities and differences exist between plants and protists?
18. What similarities and differences exist between plants and fungi?
19. What three important features are used by botanists to divide plants into four groups?
20. What are the major characteristics that distinguish animals from plants?
21. Why is it not sufficient to classify animals simply as multicellular heterotrophs?
22. Both snakes and worms are tube-shaped with no legs. How could you determine whether the similarity in shape means that they share a recent common ancestor?
23. You are hanging out in the rain forest of Costa Rica and you notice some beetles. Beetles A and B are quite similar but have different markings on their wings. Also, both beetles resemble a third beetle, beetle C that has been previously described. How could you use DNA to determine whether beetles A and B are more closely related to one another or to beetle C?
24. Of course, we're animals. Thinking about your own personality, which kingdom do you see yourself identifying with? Why?
25. Why is there controversy as to whether a virus is living or non-living?
26. Could you accept the hypothesis that viruses were the precursors to life on this planet? Explain.
27. a) How is it that a virus is quite specific in the type of cell that it can infect?  
b) Suppose you were trying to develop a way to stop a virus from infecting a cell. How could this be done?
28. Describe how viruses can be spread from person to person.
29. Do viruses and bacteria cause disease in the same way? Explain.
30. Why are viral infections difficult to treat?