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Classification worksheet biology answers

Section 18-1 History of taxonomy 1. Define taxonomy. 2. Who was the first to classify the bodies? 3. Explain Aristotle's taxonomy of organisms. 4. Why are common names not good to use in the classification of bodies? Give an example. 5. Describe Carolus Linnaeus' classification system. 6. Linnaeus used _____ or form & structure to classify organisms. 7. List Linnaeus' organizational levels to start with the broadest level of classification. 8. Name the two kingdoms of Linnaeus. 9. What is the difference between phylum & division? Are they the same? 10. What level of classification contains only one type of organism? 11. Give taxonomy for a lion. 12. In the naming system of Linnaeus, the words _____ are used as names. 13. Explain Linnaeus' two-word naming system. 14. Is it called the naming system of Linnaeus? 15. Write the scientific name for man. 16. The name _____ is written first and must always be _____. 17. The name _____ is written second and should _____ be written in capital letters. 18. Name 2 things a species name can do. 19. What are varieties? 20. What are subspecies? 21. Write a scientific name that includes a subspecies. 22. What does the modern taxonomist use to classify organisms? 23. What is phylocome? Section 18-2 Modern phylogenetic taxonomy 24. Name 6 things used by modern taxonomists to classify organisms. 25. The classification of a body must reflect its history _____ or _____. 26. What is systematic? 27. Name of an instrument used by systematic taxonomists. 28. What is a phylogenetic tree? 29. Draw a phylogenetic tree that shows possible relationships between the animal tab. 30. Do phylogenetic trees ever change? Explain. 31. What complex group of animals is at the top of the phylogenetic tree? 32. Do all bodies have complete fossil records? Explain. 33. What structures show that organisms are more closely related, more homogeneous or similar? 34. Similar characteristics in structure, but with different functions are called _____ structures. 35. Early models of similar development _____ show relationships. 36. The fertilized egg or _____ is divided by mitosis. 37. What is blastula & make a sketch? 38. What is blastopore, & what becomes? 39. Blastopore gets the mouth to many animals, except in _____ if it becomes their _____. 40. Which group of invertebrates is most closely related to vertebrates? 41. Taxonomists compare macromolecules such as _____ & _____ to show similarities between species. 42. If two bodies have similar bandage on their chromosomes, then they are related to _____. 43. What is used in cladistics to show evolutionary evolution 44. What is a derivative character & give an example? 45. Do shared derivative characters have common ancestors? 46. What is a cladogram? 47. Sketch a cladogram for vertebrates. Section 18-3 Modern classification systems 48. The discovery of two broad types of bacteria led taxonomists to develop what type of classification system? 49. Name the 6 kingdoms & say which are prokaryotes & which are eukaryotes. 50. Describe members of the kingdom of Archaeobacteria. 51. What type of environment is Archaeobacteria found in? 52. Archaeobacteria continue photosynthesis? 53. Which kingdom contains real bacteria? 54. Name 4 things Eubacteria does that affect your life. 55. Do all true bacteria use oxygen? Explain. 56. Do all bacteria reproduce? 57. Why are bacteria able to evolve so quickly? Give an example. 58. Most protists are _____ organisms, but some as giant varec are _____.

59. Since the protists are eukaryotes, what special structures do they contain? 60. Some protists such as _____ feed on other organisms, while _____ have chloroplasts and make their own food. 61. Describe the characteristics of the mushrooms. 62. Are food mushrooms obtained? 64. Multicellular plants are in the kingdom of _____. 65. Most plants are _____ and make food energy by _____. 66. Most plants live on _____. 67. Name 4 examples of large groups of plants. 68. Describe the characteristics of the animal kingdom. 69. Most animals have _____ organization of the organism. 70. Both plants & animals reproduce _____. 71. Using information about _____ RNA, _____ has developed the classification system three _____. 72. Names of the three domains. 73. The field _____ contains the same organisms as the kingdom of Archaeobacteria. 74. The field of _____ contains the same organisms as the kingdom of Eubacteria. 75. What is included in the Eukarya field? 76. What feature do all members of the Eukarya domain have in common with each other from WikiEducator 1. Correct how these scientific names are written. Felis catus or Felis catus (domestic cat) Mus musculus or Mus musculus (mouse) Rattus norvegicus or Rattus norvegicus (brown rat) Canis familiaris or Canis familiaris (domestic dog) Gallus gallus or Gallus gallus (chicken) Echinococcus granulosus, Linnaeus, 1758 or Echinococcus granulosus, Linnaeus, 1758 (hidatid tenia). Already correct Rana temporalis or Rana temporalis (frog) 2. The rules for writing scientific names are: There are always two parts of the name The name is in Latin The first part of the name has a first capital letter The second part of the name is all lowercase Name is written in italics or underlined 3. Put these in one of the five Kingdoms. (i.e. plant (P), animal (A), fungus (F), bacterium (B), (B), cellular organisms (S)). Mushrooms F Octopus A Mycobacterium bovis (TB bacterium) B Pine tree P Plasmodium vivax (malaria parasite) S Flea A Seaweed Marine P Elephant A Toenail - not a living organism 4. Which of these belong in the Animal Kingdom? Carnivorous plants - Not a killer bale of plants - Da Meduze - Da Tenia - Da Ringworm - No, it's a fungus Earthworm Da Frog - Yes 5. Place the following vertebrates in the straight class (i.e. Fish (F), Amphibian (A), Reptile (R), Bird (B) or Mammal (M)) Toad with a hammer headshark F Opossum M Rattlesnake R Emu B Tortoise R Ferret M Platypus M Tree frog A Flounder F 6. Fill in the blanks in the table below. Feature/Class FISH AMPHIBIAN MAMIFER BIRD HABITAT Water/land Land Land & Water Air RESPIRATION Branchi Gills & lungs Lungs Lungs Lungs Lungs Limbs Wings Legs Weak Feet Wings Pores. Wet Pores Waterproof, Dry Waterproof with Waterproof Hair With Feathers REPRODUCTION In water, thin-shelled eggs in water, eggs with thin shell On dry, thicker eggs, waterproof eggs Internal gestation in the uterus Thicker eggs, waterproof eggs, on the ground Internal internal fertilization CONTROL Internal TEMPERATURE Cold (poikilothermic) Cold-blooded (poikilothermic) Cold-blooded (poikilothermic) Warm-blooded (homeothermic) Mammals are divided into 3 groups, Monotremes (Mono), Marsupials (Mar) and Mammals themselves (MP). Place the following in one of these groups. Mouse MP Pouched Mouse Mar Duck billed ornithorypus Mono Guinea Pig Mp Wombat Mar Aardvaik MP Koala Mar Opossum Mar Ant eater MP Wolf MP Tasman wolf Mar 8. Place these mammals in the correct order (e.g. Rodents (R), Carnivore (Car), Artiodactyla (A), Perissodactyla (P), Cetacea (Cet), Primates (P)) Rat R Wolf Car Capra A Killer whale Cet Donkey P Bear Car Camel A Spider monkey P Cow A Guinea pig R Zebra P Leopard Car 9. Place the following categories used in the classification of animals in the correct order, i.e. from the largest group to the smallest. United Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Gender, Species, 10. Two animals belong to the same species if they can mate and produce fertile chicks. Return to WikiEducator Anatomy and Physiology of Animals Count the seven major taxonomic groups in order from the one that contains the largest number of organism types to the one that contains only one. This worksheet has students look at all the features exhibited by the members of each Kingdom. Page 2 [Home] This worksheet is a PDF document. You'll need Adobe Acrobat Reader to view your worksheet or responses. Each worksheet can consist of multiple pages, scroll down to see everything. Sign up to complete it for free --- QR --- the work of

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