

**Classification Review (New Answer)**

1. Taxonomy is the science of identifying and naming living organisms
2. How relationships among organisms help to determine where an organism originates (evolution theory, organism)
3. Class system
4. Similar to nature where a species is often always born which organism is living object alone
5. A group of organisms that can be named and produce fertile offspring
6. Monocotyledonous organisms most take in food while dicotyledonous organisms make their own food
7. Monocotyledonous or monocots, dicotyledonous or dicots (also prokaryotes or eukaryotes)
8. a. Fishes, Amphibians, reptiles class, birds, mammals, grasses, species
9. Fishes
10. Mammals
11. Fishes are grouped into orders
12. Mammals or Mammalia and Reptiles
13. Amphibians and Chelonians
14. Amphibians and Reptiles and Mammals
15. Species
16. Fishes (invertebrates) fish
17. a) Plant      b) animal      c) Mammals      d) fish      E) plant
18. Plants
19. a
20. Fishes - vertebrates, heterotrophic, cell walls  
 Mammals - vertebrates, heterotrophic, cell walls  
 Birds - vertebrates, heterotrophic, cell walls  
 Reptiles - vertebrates, heterotrophic, cell walls  
 Amphibians - vertebrates, heterotrophic, cell walls  
 Invertebrates - vertebrates, heterotrophic, cell walls  
 Plants - multicellular, autotrophic, cell walls  
 Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
21. Mammals - vertebrates and prokaryotes - heterotrophic and like grasses
22. Plants - vertebrates, autotrophic, heterotrophic or autotrophic - heterotrophic and prokaryotes
23. Fungi - semi-vertebrates, autotrophic and heterotrophic - heterotrophic and prokaryotes
24. Plant - autotrophic, autotrophic, multicellular - heterotrophic and Mammals
25. Animal - autotrophic, heterotrophic, multicellular - heterotrophic and Mammals