

Classification Review (New System)

1. Taxonomy is the science of identifying and naming living organisms
2. Three relationships among organisms: phylo- (describes where an organism originates), taxonomic (nomenclature), systematic
3. Clades include
 - a. Mother to mother where a clade is often always born which organism is living subject alone
 - b. A group of organisms that can be named and produce further offspring
4. Monocotyledonous organisms most take to land while angiosperms organisms make their own food
5. Monocotyledonous or angiosperms, multicellular or unicellular, prokaryotic or eukaryotic
6. a. Fishes, Kingdom, phylum class, order, family, genus, species
 7. Plants
 8. Mammals
 9. Fungi are grouped into orders
 10. Mammals or Invertebrates and Echinoderms
 11. Kingdom and Classes
 12. Phylum and Kingdom and Classes
 13. Species
 14. Plants (in and Animals) light
 15. a) Plant b) animal c) insects d) fungi E) plant
 16. Plants
 17. e
 18. Kingdom - multicellular, heterotrophic,
 - Mollusca - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - Plant - multicellular, upper nucleus, heterotrophic
 - Animalia - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - e. coli - unicellular, heterotrophic, organisms with mitochondria
 - Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls made of cellulose
 - Prokaryotes - unicellular, heterotrophic, heterotrophic
 - King - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper nucleus
 19. Mammals - multicellular and prokaryotic heterotrophic are bacteria and like grass digest
 20. Plants - multicellular, eukaryotic, heterotrophic or autotrophic, examples: angiosperms and gymnosperms
 21. Fungi - semi-multicellular, eukaryotic and heterotrophic examples: mushrooms and yeast
 22. Plant - eukaryotic, autotrophic, multicellular examples: mosses and flowers
 23. Animal - eukaryotic, heterotrophic, multicellular examples: dog and mammalian