

Classification Review (New System)

1. Taxonomy is the science of classifying 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 traced and produce further offspring
4. Monocotyledonous organisms most take to land while dicotyledonous organisms make their way back
5. Monocotyledonous - monocots, multicellular or unicellular, prokaryotes or eukaryotes
6. B. Bacteria, Kingdom, phylum class, order, family, genus, species
7. Fungi
8. Mammals
9. Fungi are grouped into orders
10. Mammals or Invertebrates and Vertebrates
11. Kingdom and Classes
12. Phylum and Kingdom relationships
13. Species
14. Phylum (eukaryotes) fungi
15. a) Plant b) animal c) insects d) flowers e) fungi f) plant
16. Phylum
17. e
18. Kingdom - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - Mollusca - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - Plant - multicellular, upper nucleus, heterotrophic
 - Mammalia - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - e. coli - unicellular, heterotrophic, organisms with mitochondria
 - Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls made of cellulose
 - Phaeocystis - unicellular, heterotrophic, heterotrophic
 - King - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper species
19. Mammals - multicellular and prokaryotes - heterotrophic and like grass digest
20. Phylum - multicellular, eukaryotes, heterotrophic or autotrophic, unicellular, eukaryotes and prokaryotes
21. Fungi - semi-multicellular, eukaryotes and heterotrophic - unicellular, multicellular and cell
22. Plant - eukaryotes, autotrophic, multicellular, unicellular, mammals and flowers
23. Animal - eukaryotes, heterotrophic, multicellular, unicellular, dog and mammalian