

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 dicotyledonous organisms make their way back
5. Monocotyledonous or monocots, multicellular or multicellular, prokaryotic or eukaryotic
6. B. Bacteria, Kingdom, phylum class, order, family, genus, species
7. Fungi
8. Mammals
9. Fungi are grouped into orders
10. Mammals or Mammalia and Eukaryotes
11. Kingdom and Chordata
12. Phylum and Kingdom and Chordata
13. Species
14. Phylum (or subphylum) level
15. a) Plant      b) animal      c) insects      d) flowers      e) fungi      f) plant
16. Phylum
17. e
18. Kingdom - multicellular, heterotrophic,
  - Mammalia - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
  - Fungi - multicellular, upper nucleus, heterotrophic
  - Mammalia - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
  - e. Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, organisms with multicellular
  - Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls made of cellulose
  - Mammalia - multicellular, heterotrophic, heterotrophic
  - Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper species
19. Mammals - multicellular and prokaryotic - heterotrophic are bacteria and like grass digest
20. Phylum - multicellular, eukaryotic, heterotrophic or heterotrophic, eukaryotic, eukaryotic and prokaryotic
21. Fungi - semi-multicellular, eukaryotic and heterotrophic - eukaryotic, multicellular and cell
22. Plant - eukaryotic, autotrophic, multicellular, eukaryotic, eukaryotic and flowers
23. Animal - eukaryotic, heterotrophic, multicellular, eukaryotic, dog and mammalian