

Classification Review (New Answer)

1. Taxonomy is the science of classifying 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. Homologous organisms must have in fact other homologous organisms make their own food
7. Homologous or analogous, multicellular or unicellular, prokaryotic or eukaryotic
8. B. Bacteria, Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
9. Plants
10. Mammals
11. Protists are grouped into eukotes
12. Mammals or Invertebrates and Vertebrates
13. Kingdom and Classes
14. Phylum and Kingdom relationships
15. Species
16. Plants (eukaryotes) plants
17. a) Plant b) protists c) animal d) Mammals e) fungi f) plant
18. Plants
19. e
20. Kingdom - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 Mollusca - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 Fish - multicellular, upper eukotes, heterotrophic
 Mammals - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 a. Fish - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper eukotes
 Fish - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls made of cellulose
 Mammals - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 Fish - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper eukotes
21. Mammals - multicellular and prokaryotic - heterotrophic are bacteria and like grass digest
22. Plants - multicellular, eukaryotic, heterotrophic or autotrophic - examples - angiosperms and gymnosperms
23. Fungi - semi-multicellular, eukaryotic and heterotrophic - examples - mushrooms and yeast
24. Plant - eukaryotic, autotrophic, multicellular - examples - mosses and flowers
25. Animal - eukaryotic, heterotrophic, multicellular - examples - dog and mammalian