

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. Classify animals
4. Not like to make when a scientist is often always know which organism is living object alone
5. A group of organisms that can be named and predict their offspring
6. Monocotyledonous organisms most take in food while dicotyledonous organisms make their own food
7. Monocotyledonous or monocots, multicellular or multicellular, 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 Mammaliaformata and Eukaryota
13. Kingdom and Chordata
14. Mollusca and Kingdom animalia
15. Spiders
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,
 - Mollusca - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - Fungi - multicellular, upper nucleus, heterotrophic
 - Mammalia - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls
 - e. coli - unicellular, heterotrophic, organisms with mitochondria
 - Yeast - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls made of cellulose
 - Plantae - multicellular, autotrophic, chloroplast
 - King - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper nucleus
21. Mammals - multicellular and prokaryotic - heterotrophic are bacteria and like grass digest
22. Protists - multicellular, eukaryotic, heterotrophic or autotrophic - examples - algae and paramecium
23. Fungi - semi-multicellular, eukaryotic and heterotrophic - examples - mushrooms and yeast
24. Plant - eukaryotic, autotrophic, multicellular - examples - corn and flowers
25. Animal - eukaryotic, heterotrophic, multicellular - examples - dog and mammalian