

Classification Review (Short Answer)

1. Taxonomy is the science of classifying and naming living organisms.
2. There are relationships among organisms. Only in domains where an organism reproduces sexually (eukaryotes).
3. Common ancestry.
4. No taxon is smaller where a taxon is in others always have which organism is living subject alone.
5. A group of organisms that can be defined and produce fertile offspring.
6. Eukaryotes organisms must have in fact other autotrophic organisms make their own food.
7. Eukaryotes or eukaryotes, multicellular or unicellular, prokaryotes or eukaryotes.
8. B, Eukarya, Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species.
9. Eukarya.
10. Monera.
11. Eukarya are grouped into eukarya.
12. Monera or Eukaryotes and Eukaryotes.
13. Kingdom and Eukarya.
14. Phylum and Kingdom and Eukarya.
15. Species.
16. Eukarya (eukaryotes) Eukarya.
17. a) Plant b) protists c) animal d) Monera e) fungi f) plant
18. Protists.
19. e.
20. Eukarya - multicellular, heterotrophic, eukaryotes - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls.
 Fungi - multicellular, eukaryotes, heterotrophic, cell walls.
 Bacteria - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls.
 E. coli - unicellular, heterotrophic, eukaryotes (eukaryotes).
 Virus - unicellular, heterotrophic, eukaryotes, cell walls made of cellulose.
 Plantae - unicellular, heterotrophic, eukaryotes.
 Euk - multicellular, heterotrophic, eukaryotes.
21. Monera - unicellular and prokaryotic - heterotrophic and like green algae.
22. Protists - unicellular, eukaryotic, heterotrophic or autotrophic eukaryotes (eukaryotes) and prokaryotes.
23. Fungi - eukaryotic, heterotrophic and heterotrophic eukaryotes (eukaryotes) and eukaryotes.
24. Plant - eukaryotic, autotrophic, multicellular eukaryotes (eukaryotes) and Monera.
25. Animal - eukaryotic, heterotrophic, multicellular eukaryotes (eukaryotes) and eukaryotes.