

### Classification Review (New System)

1. Taxonomy is the science of classifying and naming living organisms
2. Shows relationships among organisms. helps determine where an organism originates (evolutionary history), organism
3. Classification
4. Not like to make when a scientist is often already 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 unicellular, prokaryotes or eukaryotes
8. B. Bacteria, Kingdom, phylum class, order, family, genus, species
9. Fungi
10. Mammals
11. Fungi are grouped into orders
12. Mammals or Mammiferans and Reptilians
13. Kingdom and Classes
14. Phylum and Kingdom relationships
15. Species
16. Plants (in and families) light
17. a) Plant      b) animal      c) animal      d) Mammals      e) fungi      Fungi
18. Plants
19. a)
20. Kingdom - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls  
Mammals - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls  
Fungi - multicellular, upper eukaryotes, heterotrophic  
Mammals - multicellular, heterotrophic, cell walls  
a. Fungi - unicellular heterotrophic, organisms with cell walls  
Fungi - multicellular heterotrophic, heterotrophic, cell walls made of cellulose  
Mammals - unicellular, heterotrophic, heterotrophic  
Fungi - multicellular, heterotrophic, upper eukaryotes
21. Mammals - unicellular and prokaryotes - heterotrophic are bacteria and like grass digest
22. Plants - unicellular, eukaryotes, heterotrophic or autotrophic examples - cyanobacteria and green algae
23. Fungi - semi-unicellular, eukaryotes and heterotrophic examples - mushrooms and yeast
24. Plant - eukaryotes, autotrophic, multicellular examples - mosses and flowers
25. Animal - eukaryotes, heterotrophic, multicellular examples - dog and mammalian