

Intro to Classification: Review Sheet

Name _____ # _____

1. A- In the space below, write the 3 Domains across the page. B- Below each domain, write the appropriate kingdom(s) of life that belong to each domain (*there are 6 total).

2. Match each term to its definition.

Letter	Term	Definitions
	Prokaryotic	a. Can move on their own
	Eukaryotic	b. Can produce their own energy, usually by photosynthesis
	Autotrophic	c. Only requiring one parent cell for reproduction
	Heterotrophic	d. Cells have membrane-bound organelles, especially a nucleus
	Motile	e. Cells have no membrane-bound organelles
	Asexual	f. Made of more than one cell
	Unicellular	g. Made of only one cell
	Multicellular	h. Must get their energy by absorption or ingestion

3. Fill in the chart with the appropriate information.

Kingdom	<u>Prokaryotic or Eukaryotic?</u>	<u>Autotrophic, Heterotrophic or both?</u>	<u>Asexual, Sexual or both?</u>	<u>Unicellular or Multicellular?</u>
Archaeobacteria				
Eubacteria				
Protist				
Fungi				
Plant				
Animal				

4. Cross out the things that are not common to all living things.

- a. Photosynthesis
- b. Cellular respiration
- c. Need for energy
- d. DNA
- e. Ribosomes
- f. Nucleus
- g. Mitochondria
- h. Chloroplast
- i. Cell membrane
- j. Cell wall

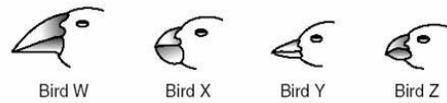
❖ What is taxonomy? How does it differ from systematics?

5. Which of these is written correctly and why?

- a. *homo sapiens*
- b. *Homo Sapiens*
- c. *homo Sapiens*
- d. *Homo sapiens*

- ❖ Why did you choose that answer?
- ❖ This 2 word Latin name is referred to as _____.
- ❖ The 1st word refers to the organisms _____ and the 2nd word refers to it's _____.

16. Use the dichotomous key below to label each bird:

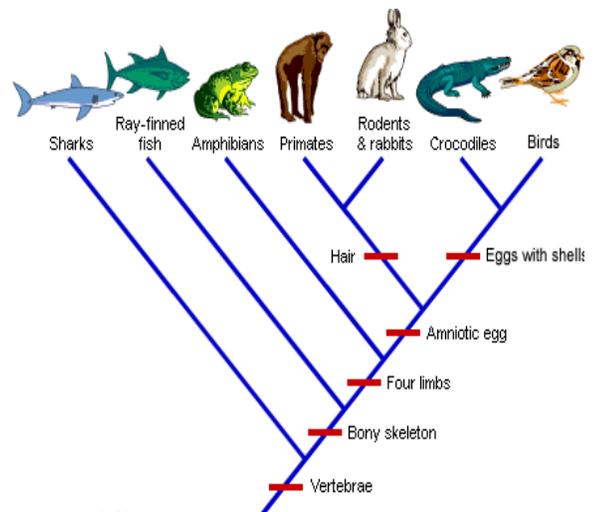


Dichotomous Key to Representative Birds	
1. a.	The beak is relatively long and slender..... <i>Certhidea</i>
b.	The beak is relatively stout and heavy.....go to 2
2. a.	The bottom surface of the lower beak is flat and straight..... <i>Geospiza</i>
b.	The bottom surface of the lower beak is curved.....go to 3
3. a.	The lower edge of the upper beak has a distinct bend..... <i>Camathynchus</i>
b.	The lower edge of the upper beak is mostly flat..... <i>Platyspiza</i>

17. What is a cladogram and what information can you obtain from using one?

18. Use the cladogram below to answer to following questions.

- What organism is most closely related to crocodiles?
- Which organism only has 3 derived characters?
- List the derived characters present in primates.



18. In this cladogram, which two sets of organisms are most closely related?

19. In the cladogram, which organism appeared the earliest in history?

20. From this cladogram, can you tell which organism(s) appeared the most recently in history? Explain your answer.

12. Use this dichotomous key to identify these organisms.





- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1a. | Wings covered by an exoskeleton...go to 2. |
| 1b. | Wings not covered by an exoskeleton...go to 3. |
| 2a. | Body has a round shape...ladybug |
| 2b. | Body has an elongated shape...grasshopper |
| 3a. | Wings point out from the body...dragonfly |
| 3b. | Wings point behind the body...housefly |

Magnet Bio:

Make sure you have also completed these other following Classification assignments:

1. Cladogram/ Phylogenetic Trees Worksheet(s)
2. Dichotomous Key(s)
3. Viruses WS
4. Prokaryotes WS
5. Protists WS
6. Fungi WS
7. Detailed Classification Chart. Although only basic characteristics of Plants & Animals are on this test, you should include that info on the chart
8. *Remember- 'Evolution' is also on this test. Make sure you review those concepts!