

# Classification of Organisms

## Study Guide KEY

**Remember, this is just a GUIDE! Remember to re-read Chapter 7 and review ALL your notes!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

What is a vertebrate?  List 3 Examples	<b>An animal with a backbone</b>  <b>Humans, elephants, kangaroos, birds, raccoon, mouse, snake, giraffe, cat</b>
What is an invertebrate?  List 3 Examples	<b>An animal without a backbone</b>  <b>Jellyfish, octopus, crab, worms, insects, coral, starfish, snails, sea anemone,</b>
What are the characteristics of each? List three examples of each.	<b>Fish: Breathe with gills, cold-blooded, covered in scales, mostly lay eggs, must live in water, move with fins</b>  <b>Examples: rainbow fish, clown fish, goldfish, daulphin fish (MahiMahi), bass, blue marlin, trout, pufferfish</b>  <b>Amphibians: smooth, moist skin, breathe through skin, born with gills, but grow lungs, live on land and water as adults, cold-blooded.</b> <b>Examples: frogs, salamanders, toads</b>  <b>Reptiles: dry, scaly skin, live on land, breathe with lungs, cold-blooded, lay eggs with tough shells.</b> <b>Examples: Komodo dragon, alligator, iguana, tortoise, snake, crocodile, newt</b> <b>Birds: Have feathers, have wings and</b>

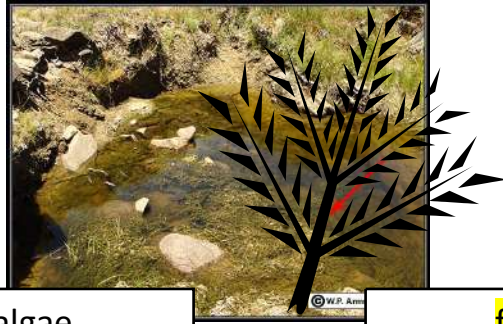
	<p>beak, two legs, hollow bones, claws or talons, lay eggs, warm-blooded  <b>Examples:</b> woodpecker, hummingbird, parrot, falcon, eagle, flamingo, robin, emu</p> <p><b>Mammals:</b> warm-blooded, covered in fur or hair, breathe with lungs, feed young with milk  <b>Examples:</b> humans, tiger, dog, gorilla, hippopotamus, bear</p>
What are the two divisions of plants?	Vascular plants and nonvascular plants
How are nonvascular plants different than vascular plants?	<p>Nonvascular plants soak up water like a sponge and need to be near water.</p> <p>Vascular plants have roots and stems to draw water up from the ground. They can grow taller than nonvascular plants.</p>
What are angiosperms? Give three examples.	<p>Vascular, seeded plants that produce flowers and fruits</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> apple, corn, lily, cherry tree, rose, tulips, coconut tree</p>
What are gymnosperms? Give three examples.	<p>Vascular, seeded plants that do not produce flowers. Seed rest in woody structures called cones.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> pine, fir, spruce, cycads</p>
What are the characteristics of each of the six kingdoms? Give an example of each.	<p><b>Archaeobacteria</b>  One celled, no nucleus, can obtain or make food, live in extreme conditions  <b>Example:</b> halobacteria</p> <p><b>Eubacteria</b> one celled, no nucleus, can be helpful or harmful,</p>

	<p><b>Examples: e coli, strep, acidophilis, influenza</b></p> <p><b>Protists</b> single or multicelled, have a nucleus, can make or obtain food  <b>Examples: algae, slime mold, protozoa</b></p> <p><b>Fungi</b> single or multicelled, have a nucleus, cannot make food, cannot move  <b>Examples: mushrooms, yeasts</b></p> <p><b>Plants</b> multicelled, have a nucleus, make their own food  <b>Examples: pine tree, rose, sunflowers, tulips</b></p> <p><b>Animals</b> multicelled, have a nucleus, complex organisms, cannot make food,  <b>Examples: humans, dogs, bear, birds, snakes</b></p>
<p><b>What are the seven levels of the classification system of organisms? List them in order from most general to most specific.</b></p>	<p><b>Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species</b></p>

Circle the plants that are vascular. Put an X on the ones that are non-vascular.



algae



fern



flowering plant



celery



moss



sunflower