Linnaeus = created the system we use to classify all _____ things.

Classification Groups Used *Today*

(Biggest to smallest)

- _____(broadest)
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Two organisms that are in the same *FAMILY may not* be in the same _____ but must be classified in the same _____

_____

Every organism has a universal *scientific name* made up of 2 words.

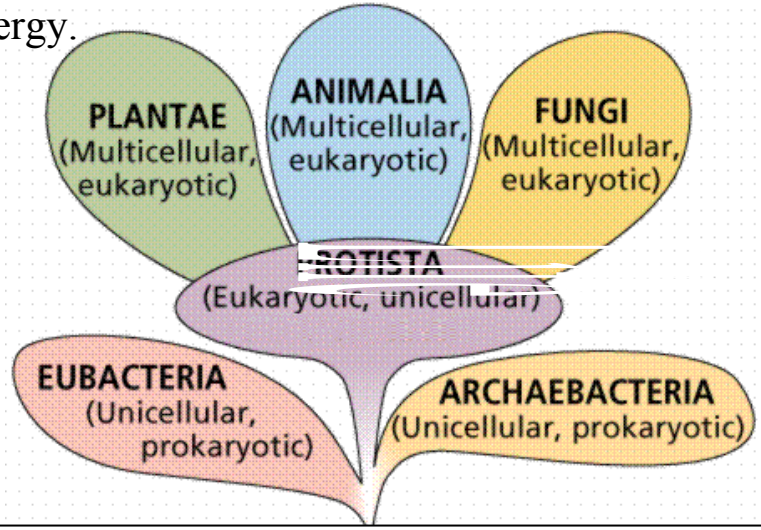
- The first word in each name comes from the organism's _____.
- The second word in each name comes from the organism's _____.

Organisms are classified as the same species if they:

1. **have a similar _____.**
2. **are found together in nature.**
3. **can _____ and have _____ that are fertile.**

Important terms used to describe some basic characteristics of organisms:

- _____ - no nucleus or membrane bound organelles in their cells.
- _____ - cells contain a nucleus & membrane bound organelles.
- _____ - can produce usable energy on their own.
- _____ - must eat to get energy.



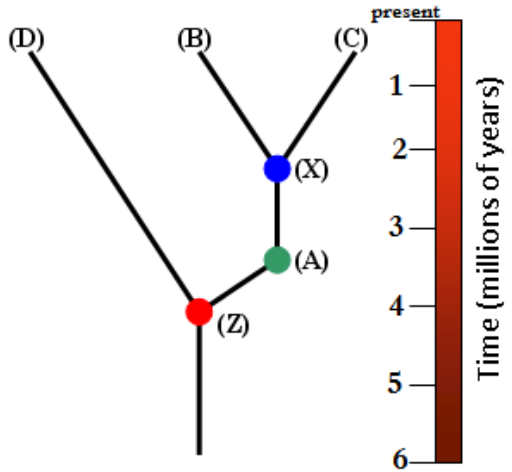
- All bacteria are placed into either Kingdom: _____ or _____
  - All bacteria are unicellular & _____
- Organisms in Kingdoms Protista, Plantae, Fungi & Animalia are all _____so they are grouped in the same Domain (_____)

Showing Evolutionary Relationships

Use the cladogram to answer questions 1-3.

1. Which animal is the most primitive? _____
2. What characteristics are shared by the lamprey and the turtle? _____
3. Which animal has 4 walking legs, but not amniotic eggs? _____ _____ _____

Use the phylogenetic tree to answer questions 4 & 5..



PHYLOGENETIC TREE

4. What is the common ancestor of B, C & D? _____
5. How long ago did species B first appear? _____