

# Classification of Organisms Vocabulary Boxes

/44 possible

**Term:** Animalia

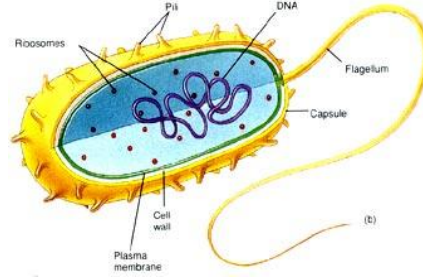
**Definition:** Classification kingdom containing all complex, multi-cellular organisms lacking cell walls.  
**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** 1. All animals are eukaryotes; vertebrates and invertebrates. 2. About 1.8 million animals have been given a scientific name. 3. Scientists estimate that there are about 10-100 million total species of animals.

**Term:** Archaeobacteria

**Definition:** Classification kingdom of bacteria that thrive in extreme environments.  
**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** 1. Archae bacteria are ancient. 2. Archae bacteria lack a cell nucleus (prokaryotic) and membrane covered organelles (cell parts).

**Term:** Binomial Nomenclature

**Definition:** The system of naming living things consisting of two names; Genus and species.  
**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** 1. Carl Linnaeus created a system of naming things called binomial nomenclature.

**Term:** Classification

**Definition:** The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based upon similarities in structure and evolutionary relationships.  
**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

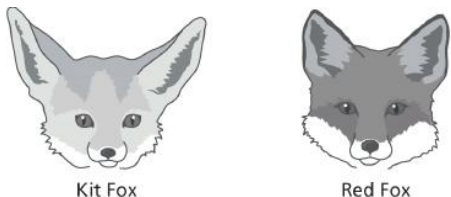


**Sentence:** 1. There are 7 levels or "taxon" groups of classification.

**Term:** \*Compare

**Definition:** To recognize the similarities between two or more things.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** 1. Taxonomists compare/contrast organisms extremely carefully to classify them correctly.

**Term:** Consumer

**Definition:** An organism that eats producers other organisms for energy.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** Animals are consumers.

**Term:** Dichotomous Key

**Definition:** An aid to identifying unknown organisms that consists of several descriptive statements.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



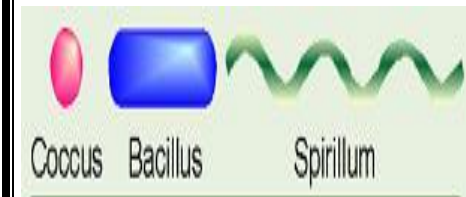
Classification Key	
1.	a. Tail is shorter than ear..... go to 2 b. Tail is longer than ear..... go to 3
2.	a. Back is striped..... <i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i> b. Back is entirely brownish..... <i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>
3.	a. Back is striped..... <i>Citellus lateralis</i> b. Back is entirely grayish..... <i>Citellus columbianus</i>

key has only two choices per identification step.

**Term:** Eubacteria

**Definition:** Classification kingdom containing mostly free-living bacteria found in various environments.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

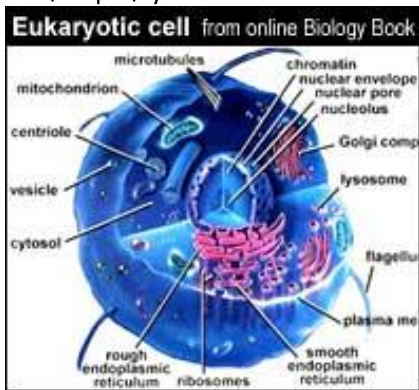


**Sentence:** 1. Eubacteria are often classified according to their shape structure. 2. Not all Eubacteria are bad or harmful.

**Term: Eukaryotic**

**Definition:** Organisms that contain a nucleus and other membrane bound structures within each cell.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sente**

**nce:** All six kingdoms have organisms with eukaryotic cells except Archaeobacteria and Eubacteria.

**Term: Fungi**

**Definition:** A kingdom of complex organisms that get food by absorbing nutrients from things around them.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** Fungal cells have cell walls that contain chitin (not cellulose like plants). **2.** Some genetic studies have shown fungi to be more alike animals than plants.

**Term: Invertebrate**

**Definition:** An animal without a backbone or a skull.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** Invertebrate animals are simple animals.

**Term: Multi-cellular**

**Definition:** Made of many cells.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** **1.** Most plants and animals are multi-cellular. **2.** Multi-cellular organisms can be more complex.

**Term: \*Observe**

**Definition:** To examine something very closely using one or more of the senses.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

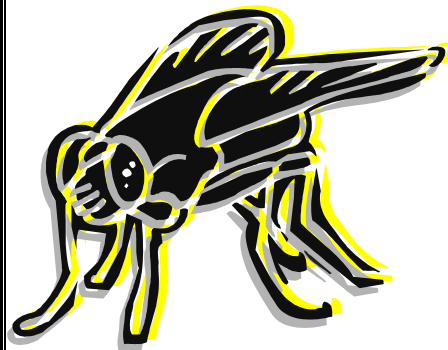


**Sentence:** Careful observation is important in scientific classification.

**Term: Organism**

**Definition:** Anything that can independently carry our life processes.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

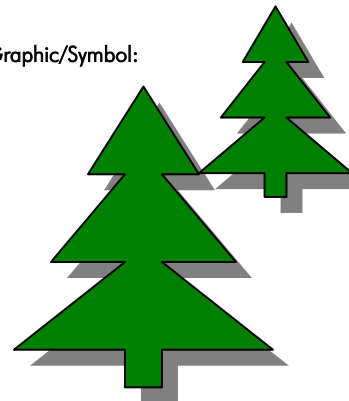


**Sentence:** All organisms share the same 6 characteristics of life.

**Term: Plantae**

**Definition:** A kingdom of complex and multi-cellular organisms that are usually green and use the sun's energy to make food through photosynthesis.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

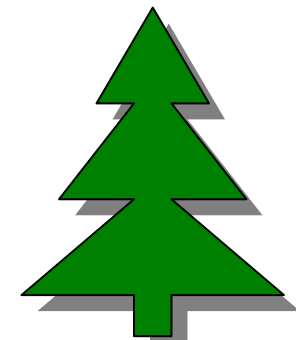


**Sentence:** Plants are producers.

**Term: Producer**

**Definition:** Organisms that make their own food usually through photosynthesis.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

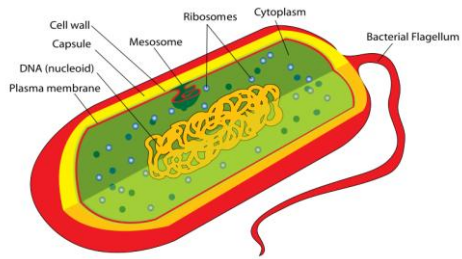


**Sentence:** Producers like plants use photosynthesis to make their own food.

## Term: Prokaryotic

**Definition:** An organisms with cells that have no nuclei or complex membrane bound structures.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

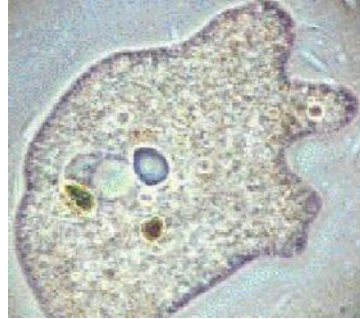


**Sentence:** Archaeobacteria and Eubacteria are the only two kingdoms with organisms that are prokaryotic.

## Term: Protista

**Definition:** A kingdom of simple one-celled organism that usually live in water and are eukaryotic.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

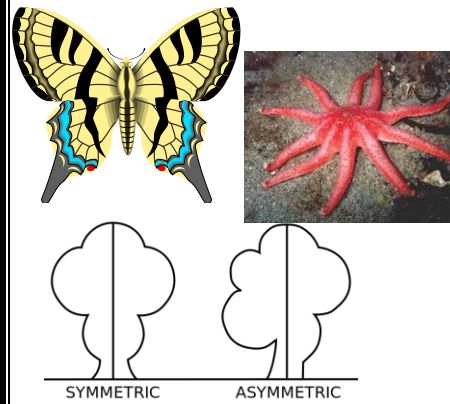


**Sentence:** Members of the Kingdom Protista can be plant-like, animal-like or fungus-like.

## Term: Symmetry

**Definition:** An exact matching of form and arrangement of parts on opposite sides of a boundary.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

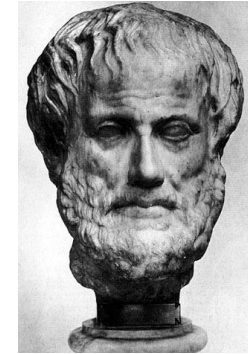


**Sentence:** Symmetry is often used as a structure in classifying organisms.

## Term: Taxonomy

**Definition:** The science of identifying, classifying and naming living things.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

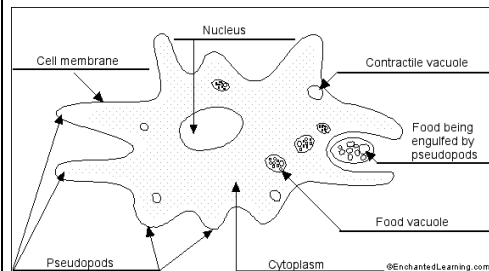


**Sentence:** Aristotle was involved in early taxonomy and classified organisms as either plant or animal and animals by movement; fly walk or swim.

## Term: Unicellular

**Definition:** Made of a single cell.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**

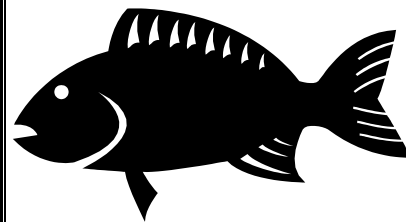


**Sentence:** Uni-cellular organisms are very simple.

## Term: Vertebrate

**Definition:** An animal with a skull and a backbone; includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

**Picture/Graphic/Symbol:**



**Sentence:** Vertebrate animals are more complex animals.