

VOCABULARY

The following words and terms are from *Biologically Speaking: Classification of Living Organisms*. Read each definition. On the line next to the definition write the letter of the vocabulary word that matches the definition. Then use a separate piece of paper to write each word in a sentence.

- A) class
- B) division
- C) family
- D) genus
- E) invertebrate
- F) kingdom
- G) order
- H) phylum
- I) species
- J) vertebrate

1. _____ the second most specific classification level
2. _____ classification level that comes between class and family
3. _____ an organism that has a segmented backbone
4. _____ the broadest classification category into which organisms are grouped
5. _____ a grouping of organisms that resemble each other and that are capable of reproducing to create fertile offspring
6. _____ an animal that does not have a spine
7. _____ the second highest and second broadest classification level for plants and fungi
8. _____ the second broadest classification grouping for animals
9. _____ organism grouping that falls between phylum or division and order
10. _____ classification level between genus and order

CHECKING COMPREHENSION

Answer the following questions. Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.

1. What are the seven major levels in the classification of living organisms?
2. What is the broadest level of classification?
3. What is the narrowest level of classification?
4. What are the genus and species names for human beings?
5. Bacteria are single-celled organisms that are described as _____.
6. Because they contain chlorophyll, euglena are capable of making their own food through _____.
7. Fungi are plant-like organisms which cannot make their own food because they do not have _____.
8. Fungi get their food from _____ or from _____.
9. Plants that have specialized cells that carry food and water throughout the organism are called _____.
10. How do coelenterates obtain their prey?
11. About 75% of all animals belong to the phylum _____.
12. What differentiates the two classes of fish from one another?
13. Amphibians are a class of vertebrates that can live in and out of _____.
14. What feature shows the reptilian origins of birds?
15. The most advanced of the vertebrates are the class _____. Some features that distinguish the members of this class include _____.

WORD SEARCH

Read each vocabulary definition below. On the line before each definition write the appropriate word, then find each in the word search. Look up, down, across, backwards and diagonally to find the words.

WORD BANK

class
division
family
genus
Homo sapiens
invertebrate
kingdom
order
phylum
primates
species
vertebrate

Z	X	G	C	B	X	V	D	W	Q	M	K	S	L	S
D	I	V	I	S	I	O	N	G	W	Q	Z	E	V	P
C	C	N	V	W	H	J	W	Q	P	Y	B	T	J	E
K	J	M	V	L	C	T	T	B	N	X	V	A	V	C
S	M	Y	Y	E	W	B	V	K	H	E	J	M	K	I
W	U	W	Z	X	R	X	Z	V	R	K	M	I	J	E
H	L	N	H	Z	C	T	H	T	J	R	N	R	H	S
B	Y	W	E	W	V	R	E	S	K	G	K	P	J	J
T	H	T	V	G	W	B	W	B	D	M	M	N	R	R
W	P	W	C	H	R	V	V	O	R	D	E	R	C	W
S	X	X	Z	A	C	H	M	K	L	A	Q	Q	V	K
S	L	K	T	H	H	B	D	D	R	Z	T	K	B	L
A	Z	E	Z	Y	L	I	M	A	F	W	W	E	Q	P
L	G	C	C	X	G	S	S	K	K	C	V	G	G	Z
C	Z	X	H	O	M	O	S	A	P	I	E	N	S	X

- _____ the order of mammals that includes humans, apes, monkeys and prosimians
- _____ an animal that does not have a spine
- _____ the second most specific classification level
- _____ an organism that has a segmented backbone
- _____ the broadest classification category into which organisms are grouped
- _____ our species: human beings
- _____ classification level that comes between class and family
- _____ a grouping of organisms that resemble each other and that are capable of reproducing to create fertile offspring
- _____ classification level between genus and order
- _____ the second highest and second broadest classification level for plants and fungi
- _____ organism grouping that falls between phylum or division and order
- _____ the second broadest classification grouping for animals

TRUE OR FALSE

Place a T next to statements that are true and an F next to statements that are false.

1. _____ The classification levels, from the narrowest to the broadest, are kingdom, class, family, order, division/phylum, genus, species.
2. _____ Members of the Phylum Chordata have backbones.
3. _____ Human beings have hair and produce milk for their young and are in the Class Mammalia.
4. _____ The Plantae and Animalia kingdoms include large numbers of simple single-celled organisms.
5. _____ Eukaryotic cells have a distinct nucleus and other distinct structures within their cell membrane.
6. _____ Cyanobacteria are a major source of food and oxygen for animal life in lakes and ponds.
7. _____ Pneumonia and tuberculosis are potentially fatal diseases caused by parasitic fungi.
8. _____ Euglena move by extending their pseudopods.
9. _____ The drug penicillin is derived from fungi.
10. _____ Evergreen trees, such as pines, fir and spruce are Gymnosperms.