

Science  
Study Guide  
Unit 1 Chapter 1  
Classifying Organisms

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary:**

1. classify: the means to put things into groups
2. kingdom: highest or most general group of organisms
3. phylum: the next level of classification below kingdom
4. class: the next level of classification below phylum
5. species: the lowest level of classification
6. vertebrates: a subphylum of the animal kingdom that have backbones that surround the spinal chord
7. invertebrates: a subphylum of the animal kingdom that do not have backbones
8. dichotomous key: used to identify an unknown organism
9. complete metamorphosis: arthropods that have life cycles that include big changes
10. incomplete metamorphosis: arthropods that hatch from eggs looking almost like the adult arthropods

## Key Points:

1. The Six Kingdoms are Archaeobacteria, Eubacteria, Protists, Fungi, Plants, and Animals.
2. The Animal Kingdom is broken into two categories: Vertebrates and Invertebrates.
3. The Classes of Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals belong to the Subphylum Vertebrates.
4. Be able to compare and contrast the Classes of Vertebrates.
5. The Classes of Mollusks, Annelids (Worms), Cnidarians, and Arthropods belong to the Subphylum Invertebrates.
6. Be able to compare and contrast the Classes of Invertebrates.
7. Be able to compare and contrast Mosses, Ferns, Conifers, and Flowering Plants. Tell if they are vascular, produce seeds, and have flowers.
8. Be able to read and understand a dichotomous key.
9. Be able to tell how Protists and Fungi help other Kingdoms. (Think about the yeast and the cows)
10. Review all of Chapter 1 to refresh your memory of what has been discussed in class.