

CH 18 Classification

Ch 18.1

Taxonomy

binomial nomenclature

genus

taxon

family

order

class

phylum

kingdom

scientists classify organisms and assign each organism a unique
Classification system in which each species is assigned a taxon
a classification grouping that contains similar, closely related
any particular group within a taxonomic system; all of it
a taxonomic group containing one or more genera; 6th down
is a broad taxonomic category 5th down
is composed of similar orders; 4th down
includes many different organisms that nevertheless share
2nd down; is the largest and most inclusive of Linnaeus's

Ch 18.2

domain

evolutionary classification

derived character

cladogram

molecular clock

top group

Method of grouping organisms together according to the
Characteristic that appears in recent parts of a lineage, but
Diagram that shows the evolutionary relationships among
Model that uses DNA comparisons to estimate the length

Ch 18.3 modified

Three Domains

Six Kingdoms

Kingdom in Eukarya

Bacteria, Archaea, and Eukarya

Eubacteria, Archaeobacteria, protista, Fungi, Plantae, and
Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia

Universally accepted name.
Two-part scientific name
Used for most organisms; 7th down

Known

Describe important characteristics. 3rd down
Taxonomic categories

Describe their evolutionary history
Present not in its older members
Grouping a group of organisms
Amount of time that two species have been evolving independently

Animalia