CLASSIFICATION VOCABULARY 62L

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Picture/Ex.** |
|  | A classification of organisms into groups based on similarities of structure and origin. |  |
|  | a taxonomic group of any rank, such as a species, family, or class |  |
|  | System of naming organisms in which each organism is indicated by 2 words, the genus (capitalized) and species (lowercase), both written in \_italics. |  |
|  | the name of a species written in Latin or Greek using a two word system, the first is the genus and the second is the species name. The first word is capitalized and the second is lowercase. Ex Homo sapien= human |  |
|  | The highest taxonomic group into which organisms are grouped; 1 of 5 biological categories: Monera or Protist or Plant or Fungi or Animal. |  |
|  | Taxonomic group containing 1 or more species |  |
|  | Taxonomic group whose members can interbreed. |  |
|  | Evolutionary relationship between different organisms. |  |
|  | Branching diagrams that show species divergence from common ancestors and origins of \_shared characteristics |  |
|  | Bacteria (single-celled organisms without a nucleus: prokaryotes) that have cell \_membranes made of peptidoglycan |  |
|  | prokaryotic organisms. Live in extreme environments similar to those found on young Earth: hot springs, sea vents releasing sulfide-rich compounds  |  |
|  | Unicellular eukaryotic organisms, including algae and protozoans. Not considered true animals, plants, or fungi. |  |
|  | Lack chlorophyll and feeding on organic matter; ranging from unicellular to multicellular organisms include yeast, molds, smuts, mushrooms |  |
|  | photosynthetic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms, producing embryos, contain chloroplasts |  |
|  | multicellular, eukaryote, heterotroph, has locomotion |  |
|  | A guide to identification of plants or animals consisting of a series of pairs of questions or descriptions |  |

PLANT VOCABULARY 62R

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
|  | Plant part that absorbs water by osmosis and absorbs some material by active transport (ex: calcium) |
|  | Plant part made of tubes that conducts (moves) water, food and minerals, transport system of plant |
|  | Plant part that absorbs light and carbon dioxide for synthesis of glucose, food making part (nutrition) |
|  | Plant part used in sexual reproduction, only found in angiosperms |
|  | any tiny, leafy-non-vascular plant reproducing by spores, also known as bryophyte |
|  | any seedless, nonflowering vascular plant that has roots and reproduction by spores [Search **fern** on the Web](http://ask.reference.com/web?q=fern&o=102284) |
|  | a vascular plant having seeds that are not enclosed in an ovary(naked seeds); a conifer or cycad.  |
|  | A seed plants (having seeds enclosed in an ovary) which includes most of the world’s flowering plants |
|  | Plants without a vascular system (xylem & phloem). Have no roots, stems, or leaves.  |
|  | Any seed-bearing plants that has tubes(veins) for transport of materials |
|  | Tissue in roots, stems and leaves that transports materials |
|  | The supporting and water-conducting tissue of vascular plants |
|  | The food-conducting tissue of vascular plants |
|  | One of the many pores in the epidermis of a leaf or stem through which gases and water vapor pass. |
|  | A pair of cells that control the opening and closing of the stomata |
|  | Loss of water through the stomata |
|  | The waxy surface that reduces water loss from a leaf |
|  | The process by which plants make organic compounds from carbon dioxide and water, & with sunlight. |
|  | The movement of a plant in response to a stimulus |
|  | Response to light in which the plant may move toward or away from the light  |
|  | Response to gravity in which the plant moves in relation to gravity. Shoots of a plant grow upward while roots are growing downward |

ANSWERS CLASSIFICATION VOCABULARY 62L

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Picture/Ex.** |
| 1. **Taxonomy**
 | A classification of organisms into groups based on similarities of structure and origin. |  |
| 1. **Taxon**
 | a taxonomic group of any rank, such as a species, family, or class |  |
| 1. **Binomial Nomenclature**
 | System of naming organisms in which each organism is indicated by 2 words, the genus (capitalized) and species (lowercase), both written in \_italics. |  |
| 1. **Scientific name**
 | the name of a species written in Latin or Greek using a two word system, the first is the genus and the second is the species name. The first word is capitalized and the second is lowercase. Ex Homo sapien= human |  |
| 1. **Kingdom**
 | The highest taxonomic group into which organisms are grouped; 1 of 5 biological categories: Monera or Protist or Plant or Fungi or Animal. |  |
| 1. **Genus**
 | \_Taxonomic group containing \_1 or more species |  |
| 1. **Species**
 | Taxonomic group whose members can interbreed. |  |
| 1. **Phylogeny**
 | Evolutionary relationship between different organisms. |  |
| 1. **Cladogram**
 | Branching diagrams that show species divergence from common ancestors and origins of \_shared characteristics |  |
| 1. **Eubacteria**
 | Bacteria (single-celled organisms without a nucleus: prokaryotes) that have cell \_membranes made of peptidoglycan |  |
| 1. **Archaebacteria**
 | prokaryotic organisms. Live in extreme environments similar to those found on young Earth: hot springs, sea vents releasing sulfide-rich compounds  |  |
| 1. **Protist Kingdom**
 | Unicellular eukaryotic organisms, including algae and protozoans. Not considered true animals, plants, or fungi. |  |
| 1. **Fungi Kingdom**
 | Lack chlorophyll and feeding on organic matter; ranging from unicellular to multicellular organisms include yeast, molds, smuts, mushrooms |  |
| 1. **Plant Kingdom**
 | photosynthetic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms, producing embryos, contain chloroplasts |  |
| 1. **Animal Kingdom**
 |  multicellular, eukaryote, heterotroph, has locomotion |  |
| 1. **Dichotomous (taxonomic) key**
 | A guide to identification of plants or animals consisting of a series of pairs of questions or descriptions |  |

 ANSWERS PLANT VOCABULARY 62R

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| 1. root
 | Plant part that absorbs water by osmosis and absorbs some material by active transport (ex: calcium) |
| 1. Stem
 | Plant part made of tubes that conducts (moves) water, food and minerals, transport system of plant |
| 1. Leaves/leaf
 | Plant part that absorbs light and carbon dioxide for synthesis of glucose, food making part (nutrition) |
| 1. flower
 | Plant part used in sexual reproduction, only found in angiosperms |
| 1. Mosses
 | any tiny, leafy-non-vascular plant reproducing by spores, also known as bryophyte |
| 1. Fern
 | any seedless, nonflowering vascular plant that has roots and reproduction by spores [See images of **fern**](http://ask.reference.com/pictures?q=fern&o=102285)[Search **fern** on the Web](http://ask.reference.com/web?q=fern&o=102284) |
| 1. Gymnosperm
 | a vascular plant having seeds that are not enclosed in an ovary (naked seeds); a conifer or cycad.  |
| 1. Angiosperm
 | A seed plants (having seeds enclosed in an ovary) which includes most of the world’s flowering plants |
| 1. Nonvascular
 | Plants without a vascular system (xylem & phloem). Have no roots, stems, or leaves.  |
| 1. Vascular
 | Any seed-bearing plants that has tubes(veins) for transport of materials  |
| 1. Vein
 | Tissue in roots, stems and leaves that transports materials |
| 1. Xylem
 | The supporting and water-conducting tissue of vascular plants |
| 1. Phloem
 | The food-conducting tissue of vascular plants |
| 1. Stomata/Stoma
 | One of the many pores in the epidermis of a leaf or stem through which gases and water vapor pass.  |
| 1. Guard cell
 | A pair of cells that control the opening and closing of the stomata |
| 1. Transpiration
 | Loss of water through the stomata |
| 1. (Waxy) Cuticle
 | The waxy surface that reduces water loss from a leaf |
| 1. Photosynthesis
 | The process by which plants make organic compounds from carbon dioxide and water, & with sunlight. |
| 1. Tropism
 | The movement of a plant in response to a stimulus |
| 1. Phototropism
 | Response to light in which the plant may move toward or away from the light source |
| 1. Gravitropism
 | Response to gravity in which the plant moves in relation to gravity. Shoots of a plant grow upward while roots are growing downward |

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| GH Classification Vocabulary |
| Animal Kingdom |
| Archebacteria |
| Binomial Nomenclature |
| Cladogram |
| Dichotomous/taxonomic key |
| Eubacteria |
| Fungi Kingdom |
| Genus |
| Kingdom |
| Phylogeny |
| Plant Kingdom |
| Protist Kingdom |
| Scientific name |
| Species |
| Taxon |
| Taxonomy |
| 3 Domains |

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| GH Plant Adaptation Vocabulary |
| Root |
| stem |
| Leaves/leaf |
| flower |
| Moss |
| Fern |
| Gymnosperm |
| Angiosperm |
| Nonvascular plant |
| **Vascular plant** |
| **Vein** |
| Xylem |
| Phloem |
| Stomata/Stoma |
| Guard cell |
| Transpiration |
|  (Waxy) Cuticle |
| Photosynthesis |
| Tropism |
| Phototropism |
| Gravitropism |