

Skills Worksheet

Vocabulary Review

Complete each statement by writing the correct term from the list below in the space provided.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| analogous character | convergent evolution | order |
| archaea | derived characters | phylogenetic tree |
| bacteria | domain | phylogeny |
| binomial nomenclature | eukaryote | phylum |
| cladistics | family | prokaryote |
| cladogram | genus | taxonomy |
| class | kingdom | |

1. The classification level in which classes with similar characteristics are grouped is called a(n) _____.
2. Organisms made up of one or more cells with complex internal structure are called _____.
3. Reconstructing phylogenies by inferring relationships based on similarities derived from a common ancestor without considering the “strength” of a character is called _____.
4. The evolutionary history of a species is its _____.
5. Orders with common properties are combined into a(n) _____.
6. Similar families are combined into a(n) _____.
7. The classification level in which similar genera are grouped is called a(n) _____.
8. A similar feature that evolved through convergent evolution is called a(n) _____.
9. In _____, organisms evolve similar features independently, often because they live in similar habitats.

Vocabulary Review *continued*

10. A(n) _____ is a branching diagram used to show evolutionary relationships in groups with shared derived characters.
11. The _____ are prokaryotic organisms made of cells that have a strong exterior cell wall.
12. The most general level of classification is _____.
13. A(n) _____ is a taxonomic category that contains similar species.
14. Methanogens and extremophiles are examples of _____.
15. Linnaeus developed a system for naming and classifying organisms, which is called _____.
16. A(n) _____ is an organism that is made up of cells that lack a nucleus and most other cell organelles.
17. Unique characteristics used in cladistics are called _____.
18. The two-word system for naming organisms is called _____.
19. A(n) _____ contains many phyla.
20. In phylogenetics, evolutionary relationships are shown in a branching diagram called a _____.