|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Chapter 17 Vocabulary Review

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | 12 |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Across****1.** inherited morphological or biochemical feature that varies among species and can be used to determine patterns of descent.**2.** taxonomic term used instead of phylum to group related classes of plants and bacteria.**4.** evolutionary history of a species.**10.** taxonomic method that models evolutionary relationships based on shared derived characters and phylogenetic trees.**15.** branch of biology that identifies, names, and classifies species based on their morphology and behavior.**16.** unicellular or multicellular eukaryote that is stationary, absorbs nutrients from organic materials in the environment, and has cell walls that contain chitin.**17.** taxonomic group of similar, related genera that is larger than a genus and smaller than an order.**18.** taxonomic group of one or more kingdoms.**19.** prokaryotes with peptidoglycan-containing cell walls.**20.** Linnaeus's system of naming organisms, which gives a scientific two-word Latin name to each species--the first part is the genus name and the second is the specific epithet. | **Down****3.** taxonomic group of closely related species with a common ancestor.**5.** model that uses comparisons of DNA sequences to estimate phylogeny and rate of evolutionary change.**6.** prokaryotes whose cell walls do not contain peptidoglycan.**7.** grouping of organisms or objects based on a set of criteria that helps organize, communicate, and retain information.**8.** taxonomic group that contains one or more related orders.**9.** taxonomic group of related phyla or divisions.**11.** diagram with branches that represents the hypothesized phylogeny or evolution of a species or group; uses bioinformatics, morphological studies, and information from DNA studies.**12.** unicellular, multicellular, or colonial eukaryote whose cell walls may contain cellulose; can be plantlike, animal-like, or funguslike.**13.** taxonomic group of related classes.**14.** named group of organisms, such as a phylum, genus, or species. |

   genus       taxon       family       binomial nomenclature       archaebacteria       character       cladistics       cladogram       class       classification       division       domain       eubacteria       fungus       kingdom       molecular clock       phylogeny       phylum       protist       taxonomy