

Diversity Unit Test Topics

Terms to Know / Use / Understand

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| • taxon / taxa | • classification | • taxonomy | • unicellular |
| • domain | • morphology | • genus and species | • multicellular |
| • species | • binomial nomenclature | • dichotomous key | • autotroph |
| • sexual reproduction | • asexual reproduction | • 6 kingdoms | • heterotroph |
| • genetic diversity | • ecosystems | • malaria | • vertebrate |
| • species diversity | • asymmetrical | • bacteria | • invertebrate |
| • ecosystem diversity | • radial symmetry | • viruses | • exoskeleton |
| • active and sessile | • bilateral symmetry | | |

Topics to Know

- Taxonomy – How are species classified? Be familiar with the 8 taxa (domain → species) used in classifying living things. What is phylogeny? What is binomial nomenclature? How does it work? What is the importance of classification? Be able to use a dichotomous key to identify species.
- Importance of Biodiversity
- Compare and contrast prokaryotes and eukaryotes in general.
- What common features are shared by members within each kingdom? What is different about members between kingdom?
- Explain how at least two groups of organisms are classified based on structure: ex. bacteria (shape), protists (3 types) and plants.
- Compare and contrast the following groups: bacteria and archaea, protists, fungi, plants, animals. What features do they have in common? How are they different from each other?
- Viruses – Are they living? Examples. How they are classified etc...)
- Dichotomous keys
- Be able to give many examples of organisms from each kingdom as well as viruses and identify the same groups from a photo or specimen. Give examples of organisms from the following groups: porifera, cnidaria, platyhelminthes, annelids, echinodermata, arthropods, mollusks, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Be able to identify specimens or pictures of members from each group.
- Animals – Explain the characteristics of all animals. one invertebrate and one vertebrate and compare them in terms of type of reproduction, habitat, and physical structure.
- Choose one virus, one prokaryote and one eukaryote and compare them in terms of genetic material, organelles/cell parts and processes that occur in them (metabolism).

p.122 Unit 1 Self-Quiz

#1-18 Multiple Choice

p.124 Unit 1 Review

#1 – 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43

p. 125 Understanding

#47, 50, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 62,