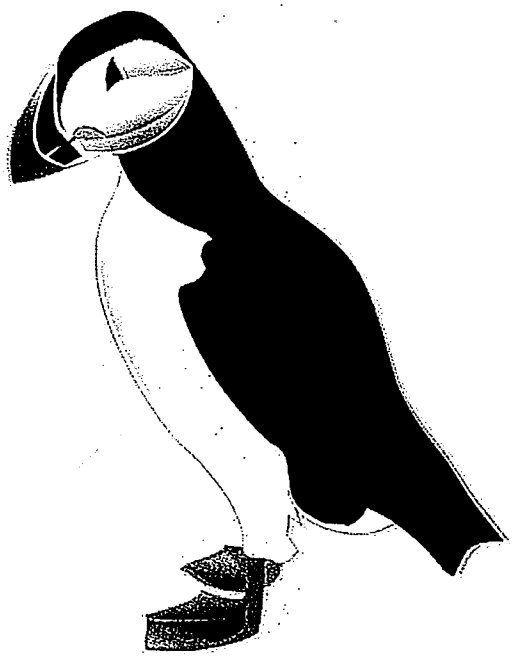
Name: _____

Interpreting Graphics - Taxonomy

Answer true or false to the following statements. Use the graphic to determine the answers.



1. _____ Dogs belong to the order Felidae.
2. _____ A fox belongs to the phylum Arthropoda.
3. _____ Snakes belong to the phylum Reptilia.
4. _____ Lions belong to the class mammalia
5. _____ All arthropods belong to the Class Insecta
6. _____ All rodents belong to the phylum chordata.
7. _____ All amphibians belong to the class reptilia.
8. _____ All primates are mammals.
9. _____ The class mammalia includes dogs, cats and rats.
10. _____ A lion belongs to the genus Felis.
11. _____ All mammals are primates.
12. _____ Insects and lobsters are arthropods.

In each set, circle the pair that is most closely related.

13. snakes & crocodiles | snakes & frogs
14. rats & cats | cats & dogs
15. insects & lobsters | insects & birds
16. lions & tigers | lions & cougars
17. foxes & rats | foxes & dogs
18. cats & dogs | cats & lions

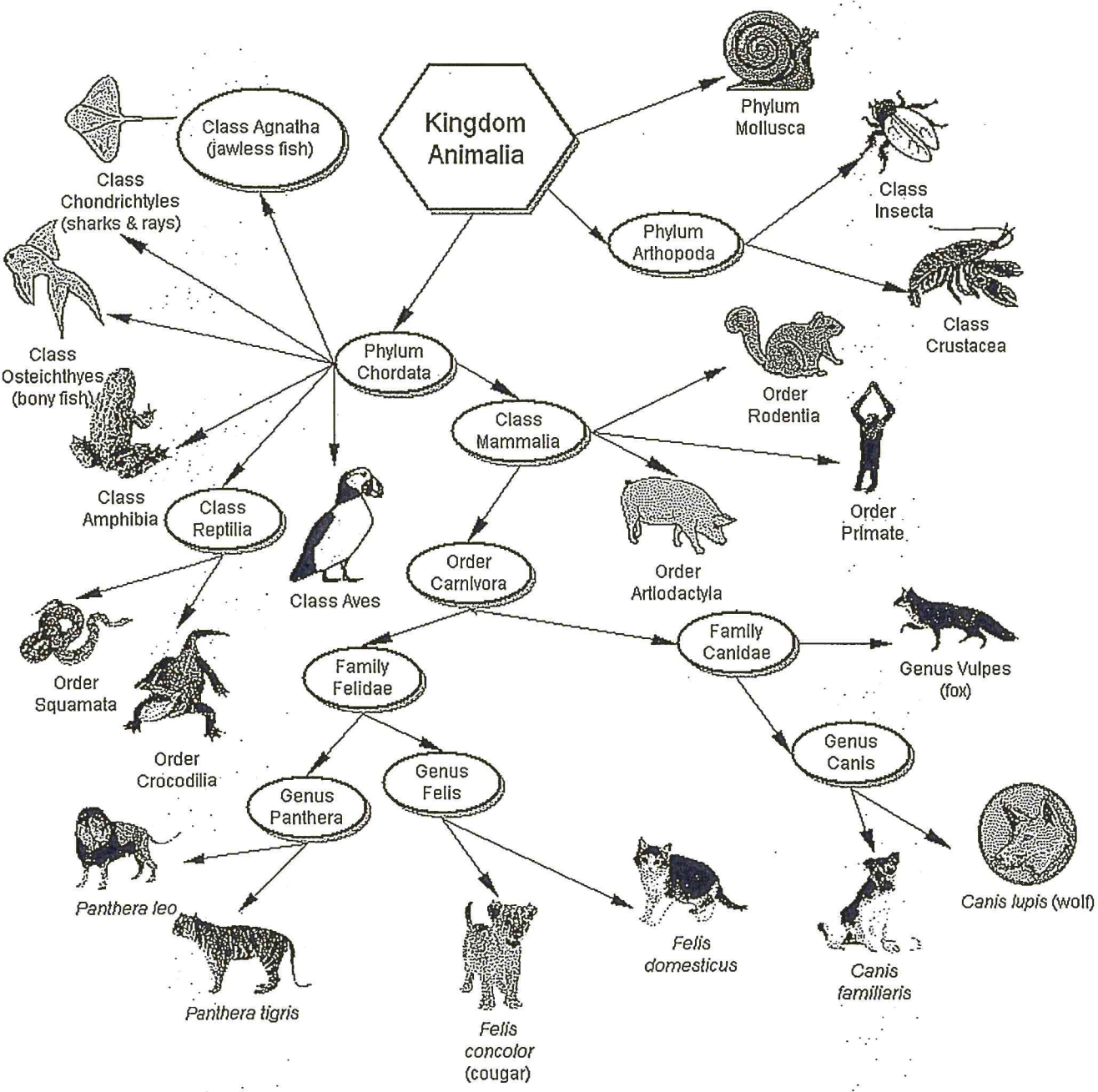
19. List (use species name) all the animals pictured that belong in the Felidae family.

20. The image does not show orders of insects. Suggest three categories of insects that would likely be grouped into orders. Hint: think about what kind of insects there are. Add your three categories to the image.

21. Create an addition to the image given the following information.

- Mollusks are divided into three classes: Class Cephalopoda (squids), Class Gastropoda (snails), Class Bivalve (clams and oysters)
- Cephalapods have a few orders, one of which is Octopoda (octopus) and and another is Teuthida (squids)
- The scientific name for the common octopus is *Octopus vulgaris*.
- The scientific name for the common european squid is *Loligo vulgaris*.

Source: http://www.thecephalopodpage.org/taxa.php



(Image made using Inspiration software)

The Six Kingdoms of Living Organisms

Domain	Kingdom	Characteristics					
		Cell Type	Cell Structure	Body Type	Nutrition	Other information	Examples
Bacteria	Eubacteria		Cell wall: peptidoglycan		Autotrophic or Heterotrophic (producers, consumers, decomposers)	Helpful and harmful; most abundant life form;	Enterobacteria *Lactobacillus* Spirochetes
Archaea		Prokaryotic	Cell wall: no peptidoglycan	Unicellular	Autotrophic or Heterotrophic; (producers, consumers, decomposers)	Capable of living in harsh environments; more similar to Eukarya	
Eukarya	Protista		Mixed Some have cell wall; some don't		Autotrophic and/or Heterotrophic (producers, consumers)	Aquatic; mixed category;	
Eukarya			Cell wall: chitin	Unicellular(1) or Multicellular		Decomposers Parasites	
Eukarya	Plantae					Cannot move; photosynthesis to make food; multicellular reproductive organs	Flowers Ferns Pines Oak Tree
Eukarya		Eukaryotic		Multicellular		Move; plasma membrane; obtain food for energy	Birds Insects Earthworms