Quizlet

6.12CD Classification of Organisms Vocabulary

Terms in this set (24)

Organism

An individual form of life that is capable of growing, metabolizing nutrients, and usually reproducing



Taxonomy

The branch of science that formally names and classifies organisms by their structure, function, and relationships



Domains

The highest level of the taxonomic hierarchy; includes three groups: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya



Domain Archaea

a domain; consists of a specialized group of unicellular prokaryotes that can live in extreme environments.



Domain Bacteria

a domain; includes prokaryotic, single celled organisms that lack a membrane enclosed nucleus and can be classified by shape: spherical, rod, or spiral



Domain Eukarya

a domain; has cells that contain a membrane enclosed nucleus



Kingdoms

The second highest level in the taxonomic hierarchy; contains six (6) groups: Archaea, Bacteria, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia.



Kingdom Archaebactera

Kingdom of prokaryotic, single celled organisms that live in extreme environments.



Kingdom Eubacteria

Kingdom of prokaryotic, single celled organisms that lack a membrane enclosed nucleus and can be classified by shape: spherical, rod, or spiral.



Kingdom Animalia

Kingdom of heterotrophic eukaryotes that includes all animals.



Kingdom of heterotrophic eukaryotes that reproduce through asexual spores and have cell walls.



Kingdom Fungi

Kingdom Plantae

Kingdom of autotrophic eukaryotes that includes all plants.



Kingdom Protista

Kingdom of single celled and simple multiple celled eukaryotic organisms.



Prokaryotic Cell

A small cell lacking a nucleus or any other membrane-enclosed organelle



Eukaryotic Cell

A cell containing a membrane-enclosed nucleus and organelles.



Unicellular

A category of organisms made up of one cell.



A category of organisms made up of more than one cell and of different types of cells.



Multicelluar

An organism that is able to make its own food



Autotrophic

An organism that must consume other organisms for energy. Heterotrophic The process by which organisms produce more of their own kind. Reproduction The reproductive process involving two parents whose genetic material is combined to produce a new organism different from themselves. Sexual Reproduction The reproductive process that involves one parent and produces offspring identical to the parent. Exact copy of the parent cell - budding, fission, spore formation Asexual Reproduction The arrangement of parts that form a living thing. Neuron (Nerve Cell) Structure What something does **Function**