

| WORD | DEFINITION | KNOWLEDGE CONNECTION (EXAMPLES OR FACTS) |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Taxonomy | Scientific study of how living things are classified. | Classifying examples: Grocery store, eating utensils, sock drawer |
| Fungi | Eukaryotic organism that has cell walls, a nucleus, and uses spores to reproduce. | Mushroom, mold, mildew, shelf fungus |
| Bacteria | Prokaryotic, single celled organism that lack a nucleus. | <i>Lactobacillus bulgarius</i> – bacteria in yogurt☺ |
| Archaea | Prokaryotic, single-celled organisms found near hydrothermal vents and other extreme places on Earth. “Ancient bacteria” | Ancient bacteria |
| Protista | Eukaryotic organism that can’t be classified as a plant, animal, or fungus. | Diatoms, amoeba, <i>Giardia lamblia</i> , paramecium, euglena |
| Binomial Nomenclature | Binomial meaning “two names”, nomenclature – the “science of naming things”. | <i>Giardia lamblia</i> , <i>Homo sapiens</i> |
| Genus | Classification that consists of a number of closely related species. | Felis, “general name”, always capitalized. |

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| Species | Group of similar organisms that can mate w/ each other, and produce offspring that can also mate & reproduce. | Specific name – sapiens – always lower case. |
| Heterotroph | Organism that CANNOT make its own food; must eat other things for survival. | Us. |
| Autotroph | Organism that can make its own food (usually through photosynthesis). | Plants |
| Aristotle | 3 rd century B.C. – Greek scholar developed his own classification system. | Things w/ blood: that could walk, could fly, and could swim. |
| Carolus Linnaeus | Swedish naturalist that devised a system of naming organisms. Used two names | Binomial system, Genus and species. |
| Prokaryote | Organism whose cells lack a nucleus and other cell structures. | Bacteria |
| Eukaryote | Organisms whose cells contain a nucleus. | Animals, plants, protists, fungi |

[illegible]