Unit B Chapter 2 HW Review Question Answers

Section 2.1

1. Classification allows taxonomists to organize a lot of data so that it is easy to find and understand
2. Taxonomists study biological relationships to discover how one species evolved as compared with another species.
3. Scientists look at DNA and compare genes of organisms
4. Having a universal naming system allows people speaking different languages to refer to all organisms the same way
5. A marbled godwit would have marbled feathers, wings, feet, a beak
6. Compare physical traits, such as color, size, weight, and how they get energy; analyze bones; compare to fossils; compare DNA.

Section 2.2

1. The naming system that uses the genus and species of an organism.
2. Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
3. Each question has only two choices. This eventually leads to the identification
4. He developed systems for both naming species and organizing them into groups
5. A dichotomous key is a series of questions with two possible answers for each question. A field guide has pictures of animals or plants. It can help determine visual similarities, but may be incomplete. A dichotomous key can help narrow down possible organism, but may be time consuming.
6. Size, coloration, age

Section 2.3

1. Plantae, Animalia, Protista, Fungi, Bacteria, Archaea
2. Organisms are sorted according to general traits
3. Plantae: store DNA in nucleus of cell, use Sun’s energy and air to make sugars, cannot move from place to place, can grow upwards, around objects and turn towards light. Cell membranes have tough walls. Animalia: get energy from consuming organisms, can move around, most have mouths and some kind of nervous systems, do not have cell walls.
4. Plants use the Sun’s energy and air to make sugars; fungi take in nutrients form their surroundings.
5. Could be both… depends on how you organize