

Characteristics and classification

Name the seven characteristics of living organisms.

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Define respiration.

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Define growth.

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Define excretion.

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How can organisms be classified into groups?

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Define species.

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What is the binomial system?

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How is a binomial name written?

The chemical reactions in cells that break down nutrient molecules and release energy for metabolism.

Movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition (MRS GREN).

The removal of the waste products of metabolism and substances in excess of requirements.

A permanent increase in size and dry mass.

A group of organisms that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

By the features that they share.

Genus with a capital letter, species with a lower-case letter. Italics in print; underline each word by hand.

An internationally agreed system for naming species. The scientific name has two parts: the genus, then the species.

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What is a dichotomous key?

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What makes a good statement in a dichotomous key?

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What do classification systems aim to reflect?

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How can DNA be used to classify organisms?

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How do DNA sequences compare in closely related species?

One clear, observable feature that is paired with its contrast, such as 'has fur' and 'does not have fur'.

A series of paired statements that leads you to the identity of an organism, using identifiable features.

The sequences of bases in DNA are compared between organisms.

Evolutionary relationships.

More similar, because they share a more recent common ancestor.