

Diversity of organisms Why is variation a defining feature of life?	Diversity of organisms What was Linnaeus's species concept?
Diversity of organisms Binomial system: what do the two parts of the name show?	Diversity of organisms Biological species concept
Diversity of organisms Give two challenges to the biological species concept.	Diversity of organisms Speciation
Diversity of organisms Chromosome numbers of humans and chimpanzees	Diversity of organisms Why do diploid cells have an even number of chromosomes?

Morphological: a species is a group of organisms with shared traits.

No two individuals are identical in all their traits, and patterns of variation are the basis for naming and classifying organisms.

A species is a group of organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.

First part: genus (capital letter). Second part: species (lowercase). Written in italics, e.g. *Homo sapiens*.

The splitting of one species into two or more, usually gradually, so the point where populations become separate species can be arbitrary.

Any two: fossils cannot be tested; separated populations never meet; asexual reproduction; some species form fertile hybrids.

Chromosomes are in homologous pairs, one of each pair from each parent.

Humans 46, chimpanzees 48.

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Karyogram

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Three features used to classify chromosomes in a karyogram

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Evidence that human chromosome 2 formed by fusion

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Genome

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Single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)

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Two ways eukaryote genomes vary

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Does genome size correlate with complexity?

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How has whole genome sequencing changed since the first human genome?

Length, centromere position and banding pattern.

An image of a cell's chromosomes arranged in homologous pairs in order of decreasing length.

All the genetic information of an organism.

Banding matches chimpanzee chromosomes 12 and 13 (2A and 2B) end to end; telomere sequences near its middle; remains of a second centromere.

Overall size (total amount of DNA) and base sequence. Variation between species is much larger than within a species.

A position in the base sequence where individuals of a species differ in a single base; a source of diversity within a species.

Much faster and cheaper: about 13 years then, around a day now.

Not closely. Some plants, e.g. *Paris japonica*, have genomes far larger than the human genome.

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**A current and a potential future use of
whole genome sequencing**

Current: research into evolutionary relationships. Future: personalised medicine.