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Crash Course Biology #17: Phylogeny: How We're All Related

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The best way to visualize evolutionary relationships is through the _____ of life.
2. Each species that has ever existed can be represented as a _____ at the tip of the evolutionary tree.
3. Ravens are a type of _____, a group that descended from dinosaurs.
4. The traditional Linnaean classification system is based on _____ similarities rather than evolutionary relationships.
5. Scientists estimate there could be up to a _____ species of prokaryotes.
6. The two main groups of prokaryotes are _____ and _____.
7. The defining characteristic of eukaryotic cells is that their genetic material is contained within a _____.
8. Protists are eukaryotes that do not fit into the categories of _____ or _____.
9. The majority of the Earth's biomass is made up of _____.
10. Fungi are unique because they are heterotrophic but digest food _____ their bodies.
11. Animals that develop their _____ first during embryonic development are known as "butt-firers."
12. Organisms in the group _____ help break down organic matter and return nutrients to the soil.
13. Evolutionary branches sometimes reconnect through a process called _____, where different species interbreed.
14. The mysterious Ediacaran organisms are so difficult to classify that they belong to the phylum _____.
15. The concept of the tree of life might be better visualized as a _____ due to complex evolutionary relationships.

Crash Course Biology #17: Phylogeny: How We're All Related – KEY

1. The best way to visualize evolutionary relationships is through the *tree* of life.
2. Each species that has ever existed can be represented as a *leaf* at the tip of the evolutionary tree.
3. Ravens are a type of *bird*, a group that descended from dinosaurs.
4. The traditional Linnaean classification system is based on *physical* similarities rather than evolutionary relationships.
5. Scientists estimate there could be up to a *billion* species of prokaryotes.
6. The two main groups of prokaryotes are *bacteria* and *archaea*.
7. The defining characteristic of eukaryotic cells is that their genetic material is contained within a *nucleus*.
8. *Protists* are eukaryotes that do not fit into the categories of *plants*, *animals*, or *fungi*.
9. The majority of the Earth's biomass is made up of *plants*.
10. Fungi are unique because they are heterotrophic but digest food *outside* their bodies.
11. Animals that develop their *anus* first during embryonic development are known as "butt-firers."
12. Organisms in the group *fungi* help break down organic matter and return nutrients to the soil.
13. Evolutionary branches sometimes reconnect through a process called *hybridization*, where different species interbreed.
14. The mysterious Ediacaran organisms are so difficult to classify that they belong to the phylum *Proteomirica*.
15. The concept of the tree of life might be better visualized as a *web* due to complex evolutionary relationships.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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