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Crash Course Biology #18: Biological Diversity, Butts, and the Tree of Life

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Evolutionary relationships are best visualized using a _____ rather than a linear ladder.
2. The _____ of life represents how all species, past and present, are connected through evolution.
3. The system of classification called the _____ hierarchy is based primarily on physical characteristics rather than genetic relationships.
4. A major challenge in creating the tree of life is that many species, especially microscopic ones, are still _____ to science.
5. The two main groups of prokaryotes are _____ and _____.
6. Unlike prokaryotes, eukaryotic cells contain their genetic material within a _____.
7. The diverse group of single-celled eukaryotes that don't fit into the other major groups are called _____.
8. Some protists, like rhizaria, build protective _____ around their single cells.
9. Plants are defined as multicellular organisms that can produce their own food through _____.
10. The primary substance that strengthens plant cell walls is called _____.
11. Fungi are different from plants because they are _____, meaning they obtain food from other organisms.
12. The hard substance found in fungal cell walls and arthropod exoskeletons is called _____.
13. Animals can be divided based on their body _____, such as radial or bilateral.
14. In some animals, the first structure to develop in the embryo is the mouth, making them _____.
15. Hybridization between different species contributes to a complex evolutionary model known as _____ evolution.

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15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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