NAME:	
Taxonomy Worksheet: Chapter 17 1. What is a species and how do new species develop?	
2. Define taxonomy.	
3. Who is known as the "Father of Taxonomy"?	
5. What does a phylogenetic tree represent?	
6. Why are common names a problem for scientists?	
7. What is binomial nomenclature?	
8. What constitutes a "scientific name"?	
9. List the rules for writing a scientific name.	
10. Write your first and last name.	
11. If your name were a scientific name, which part would be the genus?	
12. Which part would be the species identifier?	
13. Now write your name as a scientific name.	
14. Number the major classification groups (taxa) in order from the most specific (1) to the least specific (7).	
classfamilygenuskingdom orderphylumspecies	

Taxonomy Worksheet: Chapter 17

- 15. Create a mnemonic device for the different classification levels. **For example:** Dumb King Peter Came Over For Good Soup (you need to create your own)
- 16. Describe a domain:
- 17. What are the three domains? Give a brief description of each.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Circle the scientific name that is LEAST like the other 2.

18. Canis familiaris	Canis lupis	Felis domesticus
19. Felis domesticus	Mus domesticus	Felis concolor
20. Acer rubrum	Acer saccarum	Reseda odorata

Use the following table to answer questions 21-24:

Domain	Eukarya	Eukarya	Eukarya	Eukarya
Kingdom	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata
Class	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia
Order	Cetacea	Carnivora	Carnivora	Carnivora
Family	Mysticeti	Mustelidae	Felidae	Felidae
Genus	Balaenoptora	Mustela	Felis	Felis
Species	B. physalus	M. furo	F. domesticus	F. rufus
Common Name	Blue Whale	Ferret	Domestic cat	Bobcat

- 21. How does the table indicate that a cat is more closely related to a bobcat than a ferret?
- 22. At what level does the relationship between a blue whale and a ferret separate?
- 23. Which two animals are most closely related? Explain.
- 24. What kind of animal is *Balaenoptora borealis*? How do you know?