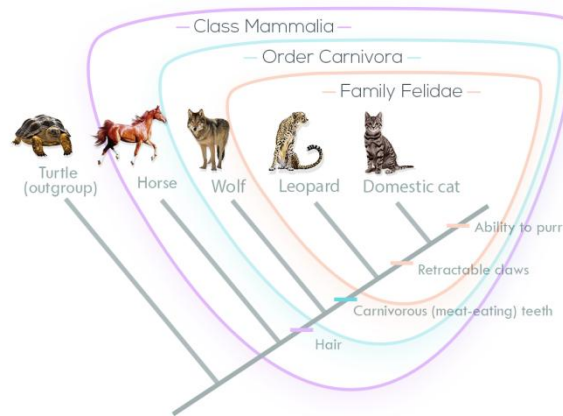


# Carolus Linnaeus System for Classifying Organisms

## Bell work – Teacher Edition

I. **Cladograms** – Use the diagram below to help you select the best answer.

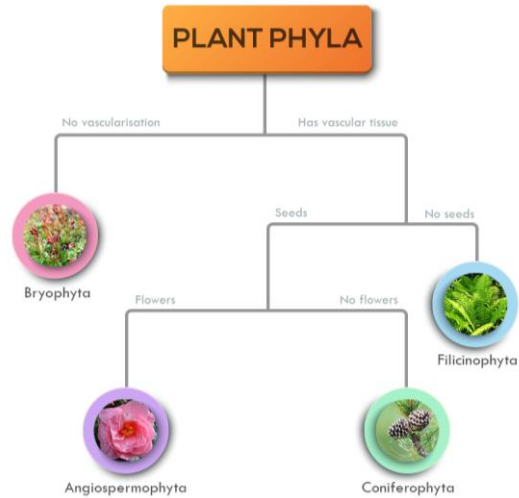


1. Which feature do horses and wolves have in common?
  - a) They eat meat.
  - b) They have retractable claws.
  - c) They both have hair.
  - d) None of these.
  
2. Which two organisms in the above cladogram are the most closely related?
  - a) They are all equally close.
  - b) The leopard and the wolf
  - c) The turtle and the horse
  - d) The domestic cat and the leopard
  
3. The turtle is an outgroup in this cladogram. This means that...
  - a) It is the common ancestor that all other organisms in this cladogram share.
  - b) It is closely related to all of the other organisms in this cladogram.
  - c) It is related to the root organism of this cladogram but not closely related to the other organisms in this cladogram.
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# Carolus Linnaeus System for Classifying Organisms

## Bell work – Teacher Edition

- II. **Dichotomous Keys** - Use the dichotomous key of plant phyla below to help you select the best answer.



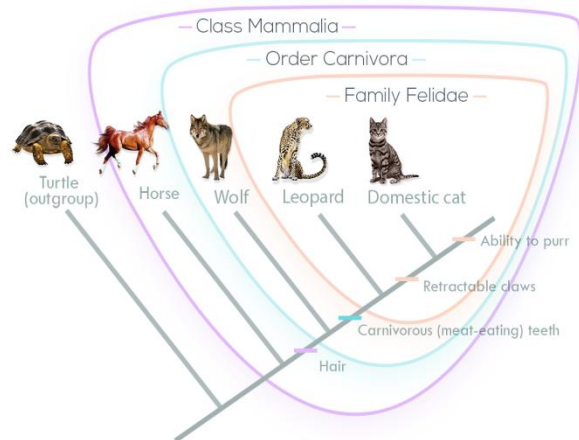
4. Red pines contain seeds and do not have flowers. To which phyla does it belong?
- a) Angiospermophyta
  - b) Coniferophyta
  - c) Bryophyta
  - d) Filicinophyta
5. Mosses are seedless and non-vascular. To which phyla do they belong?
- a) Angiospermophyta
  - b) Coniferophyta
  - c) Bryophyta
  - d) Filicinophyta
6. To which phyla do sunflowers belong?
- a) Angiospermophyta
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# Carolus Linnaeus System for Classifying Organisms

Bell work – Teacher Edition

## ANSWERS

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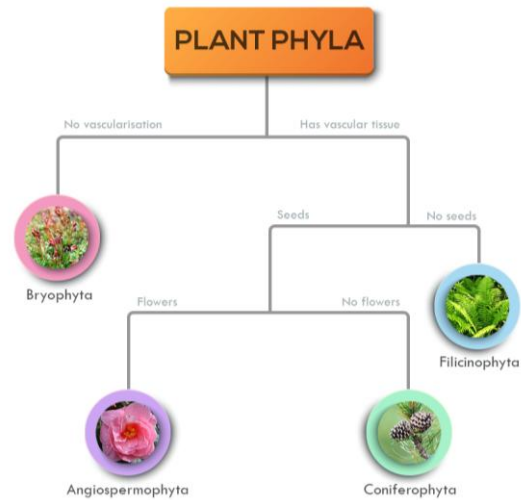


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## Bell work – Teacher Edition

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