EXAM EXPECTATIONS MYP Biology
"Unit 7 Classification"

STATE that a single mutation may be enough to cause speciation
STATE the rate of speciation varies
STATE that over the last 500 million years, 5 mass extinctions occurred that killed nearly half of all species
STATE the Linnaean taxonomic levels differ from one another by inclusivity
STATE that the best classification systems reflect evolutionary relationships
DEFINE systematics
DEFINE the biological species concept
DEFINE cladistics
DEFINE homoplasies
DEFINE paedomorphosis
DEFINE haploid, diploid, polyploid
DEFINE habitat, niche
DEFINE transitional fossils
DEFINE genetic drift
DEFINE exaptation
LIST the taxonomic levels from smallest (least inclusive) to largest (most inclusive) or vice versa
IDENTIFY the correct form of binomial nomenclature from a list of choices
IDENTIFY the scientific discipline involved in naming organisms
IDENTIFY the type of organism and the age of the oldest fossils known
IDENTIFY an example of homology or analogy from a written description or example
OUTLINE the biological species concept and its limitations
OUTLINE Linnaean taxonomy
OUTLINE what it means to be a "rooted" phylogenetic tree
OUTLINE the three domains
OUTLINE coevolution
OUTLINE the characteristics of earth when it first formed
OUTLINE adaptive radiation
OUTLINE a key contribution(s) of the punctuated equilibrium model (what does it help explain)
ANALYZE phylogenetic tree
COMPARE the original classification systems with those today
COMPARE allopatric and sympatric speciation
COMPARE homology and analogy
COMPARE divergent and convergent evolution
COMPARE gradualism and punctuated equilibrium
DETERMINE the common ancestor from a phylogenetic tree
EXPLAIN speciation
DISCUSS how populations respond to changing environments and the possible consequences
DISCUSS how a tree is used as an analogy for the evolution of organisms over time, include the parts of a tree in your discussion