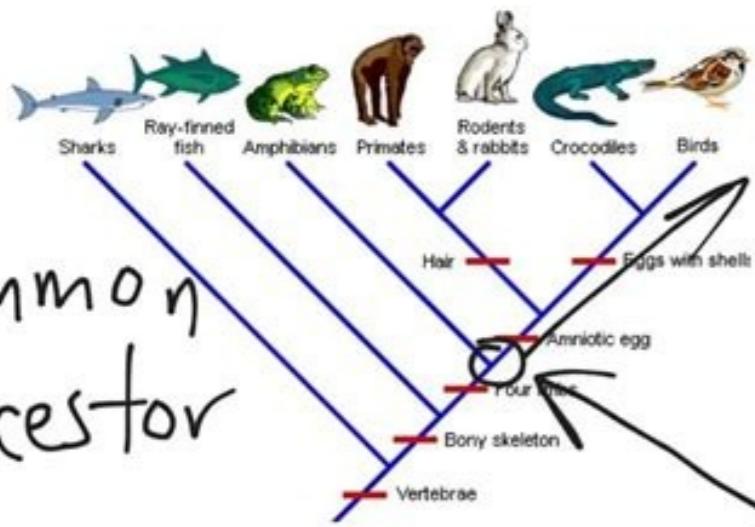


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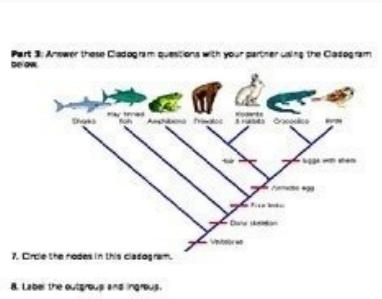
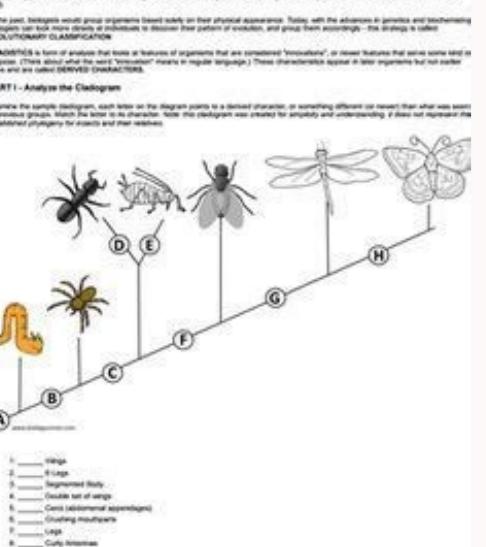
Bozeman science cladogram worksheet answers questions pdf free



A VIDEO GUIDE FOR CLADIGRAMS BY BOZEMAN SCIENCE

- How would you describe a cladogram?
- When sorting organisms for a cladogram, a question you could ask yourself is: Which of these organisms _____ look like the other?
- The first characteristic (●) found on a cladogram is shared by _____ organisms that branch out from that point.
- Which organisms are more closely related?
F to E or A to G
Why?
- Which organism is the most ancient organism?
- Where would this organism most likely be found on the cladogram?
Draw an arrow to show where it would likely be placed.
- We often see cladograms show characteristics that are added, however, characteristics can also be _____.
- Explain how the organization of organisms on a cladogram relates to Ockham's Razor (or parsimony)?

How Does a Cladogram Reveal Evolutionary Relationships?



2. Pasta Classification – How to Make a Cladogram

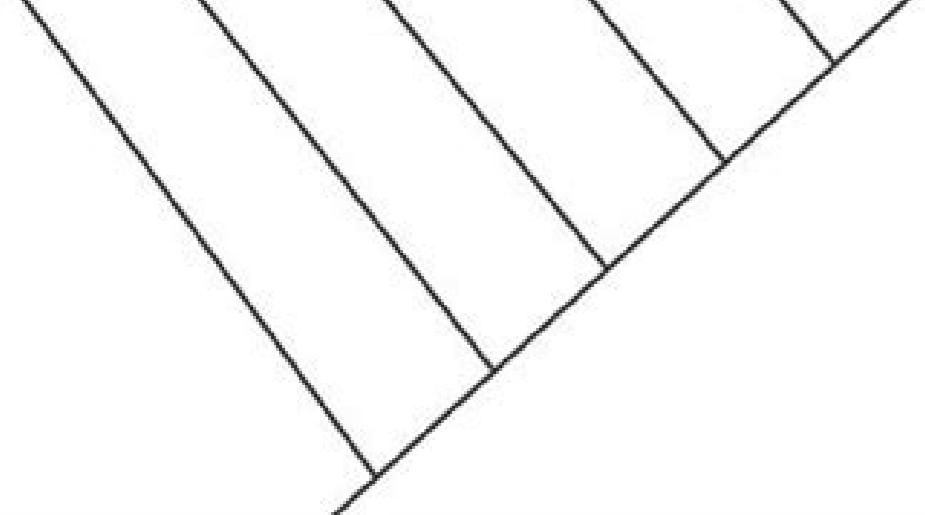
a) Look at the pasta samples you have. Fill in the chart below – for each trait, put an "X" in the box if the pasta has that characteristic.

Trait	Penne	Linguine	PASTA	Macaroni	Fresh Lasagna	Colored Penne	Rotini
Dried pasta	X						
Shaped like a tube		X					
Fresh, not dried			X				
Grooved with lines				X			
Less than 1 inch wide					X		
Colored						X	
Less than 6 inches long							X
TOTAL "X"s	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

b) Using the information from your chart, draw a cladogram of the types of pasta.

Write in the shared derived characteristics on the branching diagram.

Which pasta is the oldest? _____ Youngest? _____



Bozeman science cladograms. Bozeman cladograms. Bozeman cladogram worksheet. Bozeman cladograms worksheet answer key. Bozeman biology worksheet answers.

Chemistry Chemistry of Life AP-IB If you want to read the book instead of/as well as watch the videos, here is a document that correlates the textbook (Campbell 8th Ed.) to the syllabus. Origins, Prok., Prot., Fungi These are also in the AP Exam Prep folder, which is in the AP Bio Handouts folder in Downloads. Plant Response Lecture Worksheets: Flower Dissection Lab.pdf We Love Plants.pdf Fruit and Nut Day.pdf Transpiration worksheet.pdf Here are the syllabus objectives for the plants unit. A My Unit 1. Bozeman cAAA AP Biology cAAA Big Idea 1 cAAA Abiogenesis Bozeman cAAA AP Biology cAAA Big Idea 1 cAAA The Origin of Life: Scientific Evidence Bozeman cAAA Biology cAAA Unit 1 Introduction cAAA Classification of Life Bozeman cAAA Biology cAAA Unit 1 Introduction cAAA Three Domains of Life Bozeman cAAA Biology cAAA Unit 6 Microorganisms and Fungi cAAA Protists Fungi clip on YouTube HBA biology cAAA Diversity videos Based on cAAA Principles of Biology cAAA by Hillis Practice Tests: AP OriginsProkProtFung Practice Test Plants Misconceptions: AP BioMisconceptionsPlants Powerpoints: 4. syllabus correlation 8th ed Handouts Microscope Lab Notes Measuring With the Micros Guidelines for Acceptable Biological Drawings Diffusion and osmosis challenge Testing Understanding cAAA transport Mitosis Chi Sq. Excel Example Problems: Here is a link that has all the Bozeman cAAA: When assigned a Bozeman video to watch, link to this site, choose the right category (Biology, AP Biology, etc.), and link to the proper video. You are encouraged to study these essays; looking at old test questions and their answers is a great way to learn material. I expect your maturity and honesty as young men and women who want and deserve respect. Here is the Remind # for Nease AP/IB Bio cAAA text @98d7a8 to 81010 Here is the name and ISBN number of the workbook I would HIGHLY recommend you buy. A until I tell you that the new version is out. Probably November. You are expected to take the AP test on the second Monday in May. Plant Nutrition 8. The total amount of time that has passed in a section will be the same as if you ruined the night before the exam, but you will do much better in the test by spreading the time and obtaining more repetition. Covalent Bozeman c AAA "Biología à €" Unit 2: Chemistry of life à € "Water a polar molecule V = DVCYLS76MYQ Reductalit = R43285691048: If this link does not work, look in you tube. There are two sources of these questions: This is how you access: older issues: /Tests%20and%20quizzes/essays.pdf and other recent: more: to see à € to the coverage guidelines. Please, if you have free to stop at any time (I am early and I arrive late), or call home (662-3750) at any time until 10:00 p.m. e-mail = my door is open and my hat is out of you as challenge seekers. As thick as it is, it is not at all impossible to know it well enough to conquer these tests. Our history is very good. Syllabus Correlation 8th ed.pdf here there is a link that has the entire Bozeman. When a Bozeman video is assigned to see, link to this site, choose the correct category (biologet etc.), and link with the appropriate vigor. Reproduction and Development AP-IB MY UNIT 10. Call card: 1-800-848-9500 ISBN I just received this (8/17/12) BOZEMAN: AQUICVS. Nervous System: AP Bio Online Conference 22. "Rep. - Video Clip: BOZEMAN SCIENCE PART 1: Analyze the Characters

Part 2: Answer these Cladogram Questions with your partner using the Cladogram:

1. Circle the traits in this cladogram.
2. Label the adapts and impacts.
3. What experiments are in the original?
4. What experiments are in the original?
5. The original experiment had one shared characteristic that is shared by all.
6. What is the major difference between amphibians and primates according to the Cladogram?
7. What characteristics are shared between sharks and ray-finned fish?
8. What organism is most closely related to the snail? Why?
9. Are you sure that this Cladogram, which is so close, is not right?

2. Pasta Classification – How to Make a Cladogram

a) Look at the pasta samples you have. Fill in the chart below – for each trait, put an "X" in the box if the pasta has that characteristic.

Write in the shared derived characteristics on the branching diagram.

Which pasta is the oldest? _____ Youngest? _____

3. A phylogenetic tree diagram showing the evolutionary relationships between various organisms. The tree starts at the bottom with a root node and branches upwards. Nodes are labeled with numbers 1 through 10. Organisms shown include a fly, a dragonfly, a butterfly, a lizard, a snake, a frog, a plant, a flower, a tree, a fern, a moss, a liverwort, and a cyanobacterium. A legend on the left defines the symbols used for different traits: a circle with a dot for 'Shared derived trait', a circle with a cross for 'Shared ancestral trait', a circle with a diagonal line for 'Unique trait', and a circle with a question mark for 'Unknown trait'.

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