

Key Words

Classification

Taxonomy
Systematics
Phylogeny
Evolutionary relationships
Taxonomic hierarchy
Carolus Linnaeus
Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species
Domain
Sub-Phylum
Infra-Class
Super-Family
Binomial nomenclature
Scientific communication
Common names
Scientific names
Phylogenetic tree
Cladogram
Clade
Homologies
Common ancestry
Divergence due to adaptations
Analogies
Similarity due to convergence
Homoplasies
Groupings
Polyphyletic group
Paraphyletic group
Monophyletic group
Common ancestor
Descendants
Kingdom Protista
Opinion-based grouping
Human Family
Great Apes Family

Cladistics
Hominidae
Traditional approach
Paraphyletic naming
Animal phylogeny
Evolution of birds
Monophyletic groups only
Plesiomorphie
Ancestral traits
Apomorphie
Derived traits
Sympleiomorphies
Autapomorphies
Synapomorphies
Animal apomorphies
Level of organization
Cellular organization
Tissue organization
Embryonic tissue layers
Endoderm
Mesoderm
Ectoderm
Organs
Organ systems
Digestive system
Reproductive system
Circulatory system
Respiratory system
Body symmetry plans
Asymmetry
Radial symmetry
Radius
Oral-aboral axis
Mirror image
Bilateral symmetry
Cephalization
Head
Sense organs
Dorsal side
Ventral side
Anterior
Posterior
Median plane
Transverse plane

Frontal plane
Embryonic development
Zygote
Blastula
Blastomeres
Blastocoel
Gastrulation
Gastrula
Blastopore
Tissues
Body cavities
Mesoglea
Diploblast
Coelom
Acoelomate
Pseudocoelomate
Eucoelomate
Benefits of a coelom
Protostome
Spiral cleavage
Coelom in mesoderm
Destiny of the blastopore
Mouth
Deuterostome
Radial cleavage
Coelom outpockets of endoderm
Destiny of the blastopore
Anus