1. What is BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE?

2. Which SCIENTIST developed the Binomial Nomenclature system?

3. Why is it confusing to use COMMON NAMES to refer to organisms?

4. What LANGUAGE do scientists use when giving an organism a scientific name?

5. What is the FIRST name in a scientific name called?

6. What is the SECOND name in a scientific name called?

7. Which group is BIGGER, a genus or a species?

8. Which group contains organisms that are MORE ALIKE, a genus or a species?

9. If two organisms are in the same GENUS group but in different SPECIES, can they MATE and have offspring that are fertile?

10. If two organisms are in the SAME GENUS group and the SAME SPECIES group, can they MATE and have offspring that are fertile?

11. What are the THREE things a SCIENTIFIC NAME can DESCRIBE about an organism?
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

12. What are the THREE RULES of WRITING a SCIENTIFIC NAME?
   A. 
   B. 
   C.
13. Write out THREE EXAMPLES of SCIENTIFIC NAMES shown in the presentation. Be sure to use all of the rules!
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

APPLICATION OF CONCEPTS: Use the following three names for three different kinds of North American Pocket Mice to answer application questions #14-19.

- Perognathus californicus
- Perognathus nelsoni
- Perognathus spinatus

14. What is the GENUS name of this group?

15. How many SPECIES are there in this group?

16. What are the SPECIES names?

17. Give an example of two of the mice that CANNOT MATE and have fertile offspring.
   A. 
   B. 

18. Give an example of two of the mice that CAN MATE and have fertile offspring.
   A. 
   B. 

19. What can you INFER about the three types of mice from the SCIENTIFIC NAME that was chosen for them?
   A. Perognathus californicus-
   B. Perognathus nelsoni-
   C. Perognathus spinatus-