Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading

Section: Categories of Biological Classification

Complete each statement by writing the correct term or phrase in the space provided.

1. The science of naming and classifying organisms is called _____ .
2. The Greek philosopher and naturalist Aristotle grouped plants according to their _____ similarities.
3. Linnaeus's two-word system for naming organisms is called _____ _____ .
4. The basic biological unit in the Linnaean system of biological classification is _____ .
5. A(n) _____ is a taxonomic category containing similar species.
6. The scientific name of the willow oak is _____ _____ .
7. The common name of *Quercus rubra* is the _____ _____ .

Complete each statement by underlining the correct term or phrase in the brackets.

8. The first word of a scientific name is the [species / genus].
9. Oak trees are placed in the [species / genus] *Quercus*.
10. People in Great Britain call [*Erithacus rubicula* / *Turdus migratorius*] a robin.
11. The correct abbreviation of the scientific name for modern humans is [*H. sapiens* / *h.s.*].

Directed Reading *continued*

Study the following categories of classification. Determine the correct order of the categories from largest to smallest. Write the number of each category in the space provided.

_____**12.** phylum

_____**13.** class

_____**14.** species

_____**15.** family

_____**16.** order

_____**17.** kingdom

_____**18.** genus

_____**19.** domain

Read each question, and write your answer in the space provided.

20. How did biologists name a particular type of organism before the mid-1700s?

21. Explain how the genus and species name of an organism is properly written.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Active Reading

Section: Categories of Biological Classification

Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Linnaeus worked out a broad system of classification for plants and animals in which an organism's form and structure are the basis for arranging specimens in a collection. He later organized the genera and species that he described into a ranked system of groups that increase in inclusiveness. The different groups into which organisms are classified have expanded since Linnaeus's time and now consist of eight levels.

Similar genera are grouped into a family. Similar families are combined into an order. Orders with common properties are united in a class. Classes with similar characteristics are assigned to a phylum. Similar phyla are collected into a kingdom. Similar kingdoms are grouped into domains. All living things are grouped into one of three domains. Two domains, Archaea and Bacteria, are each composed of a single kingdom of prokaryotes. The third domain, Eukarya, contains all four kingdoms of eukaryotes.

SKILL: READING EFFECTIVELY

Read each question, and write your answer in the space provided.

1. What did Linnaeus use as the basis for classifying organisms in a collection?

_____

_____

2. The second sentence of this passage states that Linnaeus described a "ranked system of groups that increase in inclusiveness." What does this mean?

_____

_____

_____

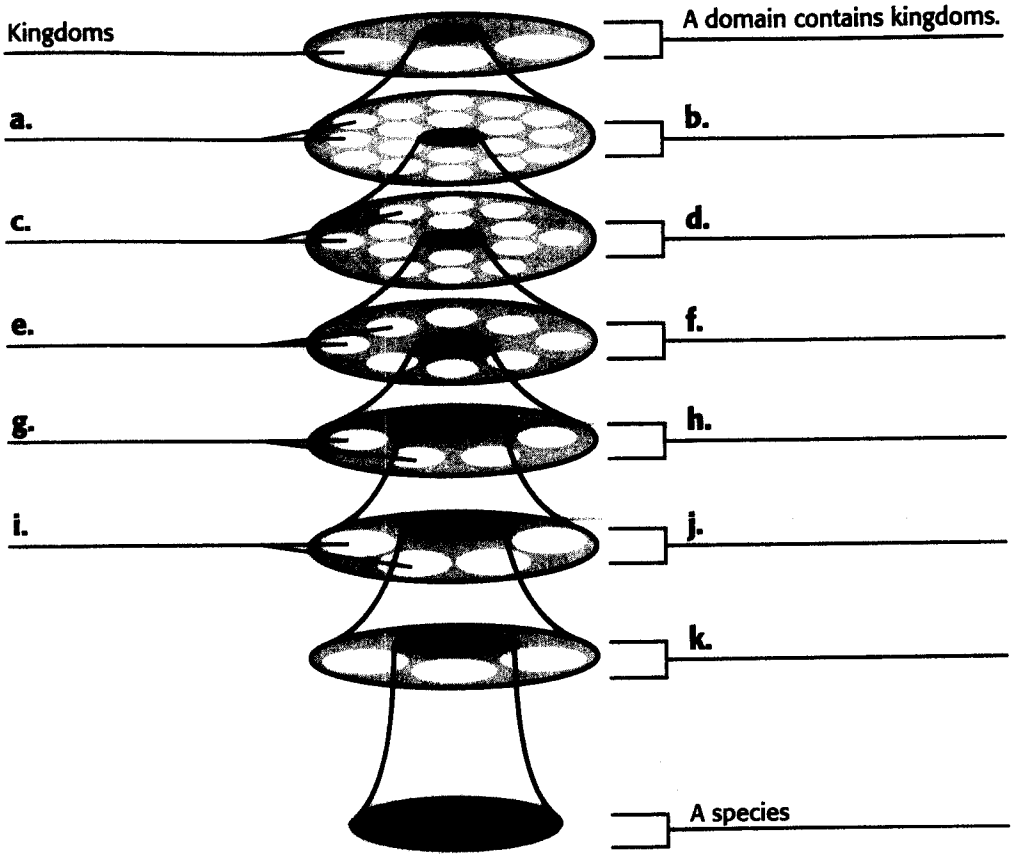
3. How many kingdoms exist in the modern system of classification? What are they?

_____

_____

SKILL: INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

4. The figure below shows the eight levels of the classification system. Using the information contained in the passage, insert the correct label in the space provided on the left side of the figure. On the right side of the figure, compose a sentence that describes the level. Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary. The first one has been done for you.



An analogy is a comparison. In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the analogy.

_____ **5.** Class is to order as order is to
- **a.** kingdom.
- **b.** species.
- **c.** phylum.
- **d.** families.