Name: Teacher: Class: Date:



## **SCIENCESAURUS: Classification Notes**

Directions: As you read through the passage on "Classification" in *SCIENCESAURUS*, write down the answer to each prompt or question.

| 1. | On what page does Classification start?                                      | 150                          |                      |
|----|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. | What are the five sections in Classification and on what page do they start? |                              |                      |
|    | aClassification Hierarchy - 151  |                              |                      |
|    | bKingdoms – 152  |                              |                      |
|    | cMajor Groupings of Organisms – 158  |                              |                      |
|    | dTaxonomic Trees – 163   |                              |                      |
|    | eUsing an Identification Key – 164   |                              |                      |
|    | Who were two important people to classify living things into groups?         |                              |                      |
|    | AristotleCarolus Linnaeus  |                              | <u>.</u>             |
| 4. | What are the three domains of living things?                                 |                              |                      |
|    | ArchaeaEubacteria  |                              | Eukarya              |
| 5. | There are six kingdoms of living things. List them below.                    |                              |                      |
|    | Archaebacteria   | Eubacteria                   |                      |
|    | Protist  | Fungi                        | _                    |
|    | Plant  | Animal                       | _                    |
| 6. | What is an autotroph?A "self-feeder  | ;" Can make own food         |                      |
| 7. | . What is a heterotroph?Uses another as a source of food                     |                              |                      |
| 8. | A prokaryote has NOorganelles = membra                                       | ne-bound internal structures |                      |
| 9. | A eukaryote hasorganelles = membra   | ne-bound internal structures |                      |
| 10 | . An invertebrate has NObackbone   |                              |                      |
|    | . A vertebrate hasa backbone   |                              |                      |
|    | . "A Taxonomic Tree is used to show the                                      |                              |                      |
| _  |  | among different g            | roups of organisms." |
| 13 | . "Adichotomous  |                              | - 0                  |

helps you identify organisms by presenting you with a series of choices.