Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

HOW SCIENTISTS CLASSIFY

In your textbook, read about how scientists classify today in Section 3:3. Then, examine the classification of the three animals in the chart below.

	Animal A	Animal B	Animal C
Kingdom	Animal	Animal	Animal
Phylum	Chordate	Chordate	Chordate
Class	Mammal	Aves	Aves
Order	Primates	Passeriformes	Passeriformes
Family	Pongidae	Fringillidae	Fringillidae
Genus	Pan	Spizella	Serinus
Species	troglodytes	passerina	canarius

1. Comparing Animals A and B, how many ~~groups~~ *taxa* are the same? _____

2. Comparing Animals A and C, how many ~~groups~~ *taxa* are the same? _____

3. Comparing Animals B and C, how many ~~groups~~ *taxa* are the same? _____

4. Which two animals (A and B, A and C, or B and C) are most alike in classification?

_____

5. Which two animals have more of the same traits? _____

6. Which two animals have more of the same body parts? _____

7. Which two animals are most closely related? _____

8. What is the scientific name of Animal A? _____

9. What does the first word of the scientific name represent? _____

10. What does the second word of the scientific name represent? _____

11. What are three reasons for using scientific names? _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

THE CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Use this information and information from your textbook to complete the scientific names of the animals below and to fill in the chart.

Shown below are pictures of animals with their common names and scientific names. Why do the

scientific names of all the animals shown begin with the same word? _____

_____

The genus for dogs and doglike animals is *Canis*. Dogs belong to the family Canidae and to the same order as cats.
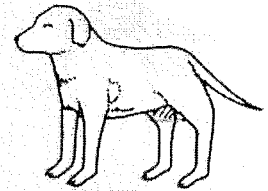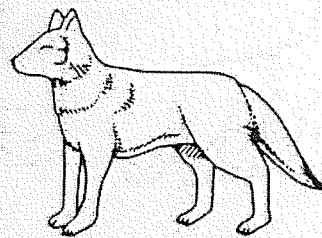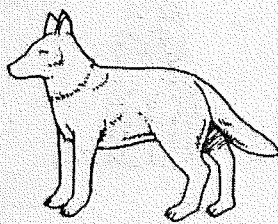
Common name:	coyote	wolf	dog
Scientific name:	*Canis latrans*	*Canis lupus*	*Canis familiaris*

|			
Kingdom			
Phylum			
Class			
Order			
Family			
Genus			
Species			

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS

Scientists use classification to arrange living things into groups. There are thousands of different kinds of living things. Classifying allows the scientist to see the "big picture". Grouping helps to identify living things and to compare them to each other. In the modern classification system, there are seven groups. The pictures below show eight living things. Some of them are very similar. Some are very different from each other. How can you classify them? Study the table below. To what kingdom do most of the living things shown belong? Read the names and descriptions on the table. Decide which living thing best fits each description. Now letter the living things A, B, C, D, E, F, or G to show which description best fits.
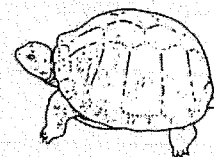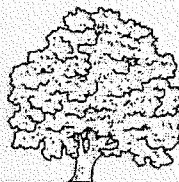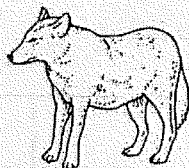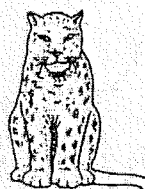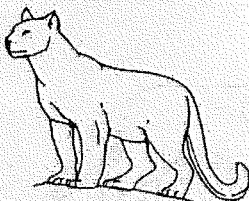
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Kingdom	Animal	Animal	Animal	Plant	Animal	Animal	Animal	Animal
Phylum	Chordata	Chordata	Arthropoda	Anthophyta	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata	Chordata
Class	Mammalia	Reptilia	Insecta	Dicotyledones	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia	Mammalia
Order	Primates	Chelonia	Diptera	Fagales	Carnivora	Carnivora	Carnivora	Carnivora
Family	Hominidae	Emydidae	Culicidae	Fagaceae	Felidae	Felidae	Felidae	Canidae
Genus	Homo	Terrapene	Theobaldia	Quercus	Felis	Felis	Panthera	Canis
Species	sapiens	carolina	anulata	alba	domesticus	leo	pardus	lupus