

CLASSIFICATION NOTES ORGANIZER

1. Classification

- a. Define *Taxonomy*:

- b. Why do scientists classify organisms?

- c. A Greek philosopher named _____ is considered the first person to attempt a classification system for all living things.

2. Limitations of Early Classification

- a. What were some of the limitations to the earliest classification systems, such as Aristotle's?

3. Carolus Linnaeus

- a. Nicknamed the " _____ "

- b. Describe the classification system developed by Carolus Linnaeus

4. Binomial Nomenclature – “Two Name” Scientific Naming System

- a. What is the purpose of giving organisms a scientific name, instead of simply using common names?

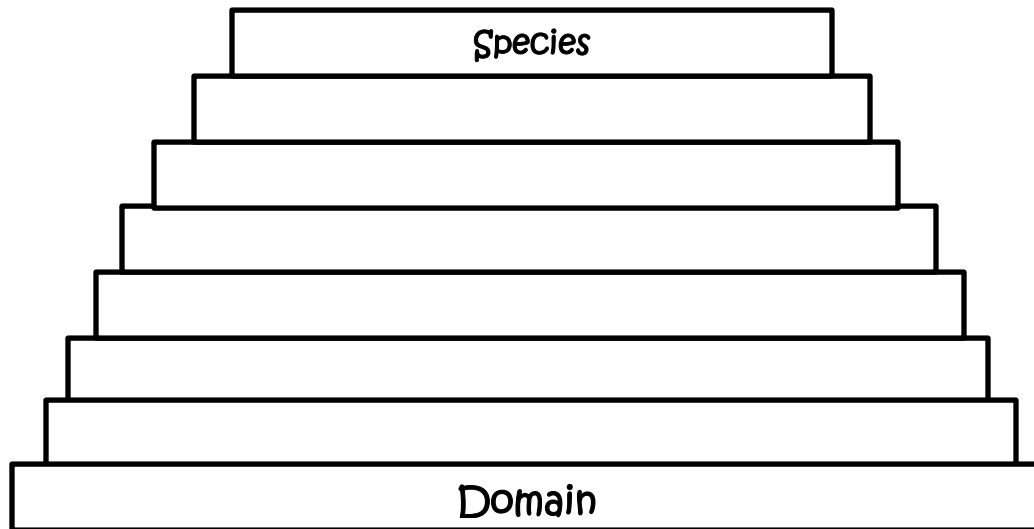
- b. Identify the rules of *binomial nomenclature*.

- c. Give **two examples** of common names and their scientific names (written correctly).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME

5. Taxonomic Hierarchy

a. Complete the levels of *taxonomic hierarchy*.



b. Why is **domain** the largest box and **species** the smallest?

6. Domains

a. Identify the **three domains** and the *organisms* you will find in each.

7. Kingdoms

a. Identify the **six kingdoms** accepted by today's scientists and the major characteristics of each.

KINGDOM NAME						
ORGANISMS AND CHARACTERISTICS						

8. Modern Taxonomy

a. Classifies organisms in the context of _____.

b. Briefly describe the four major sources of information used by scientists to classify organisms.

- Morphology

- Biological Macromolecules

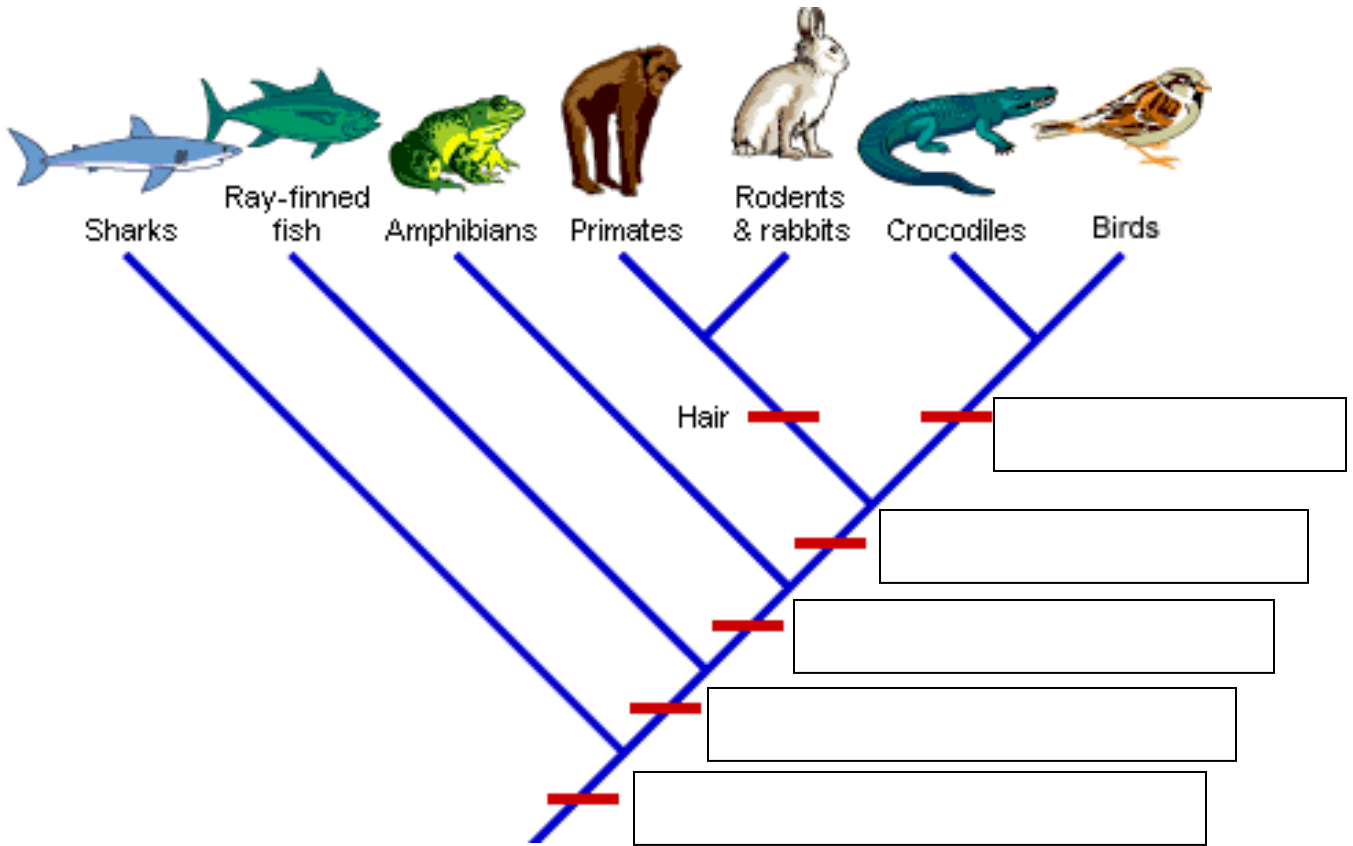
- Fossil Record

9. Cladistics

- a. Define *cladistics*:

- b. What tool illustrates cladistic (evolutionary) relationships?

c. **Complete the cladogram** by filling in the derived characteristics.



d. What kind of information does *this particular cladogram* tell you?

10. Dichotomous Keys

- a. What does *dichotomous* mean?

- b. Describe the purpose of a dichotomous key.

- c. What are the rules in making a dichotomous key?

d. Create a dichotomous key for the shapes below.

