Name _____ Score _____

Biological classification worksheet

Five-Kingdom System

Animal Kingdom - Invertebrates (without backbones) and vertebrates (with backbones), multicellular, no cell walls, obtain energy through respiration
Plant Kingdom - multicellular, have cell walls, obtain energy through photosynthesis. Ex. mosses, ferns, flowering and seed plants
Fungi Kingdom - cells with cell walls but not green and do not carry out photosynthesis, break down other organic materials to obtain food. Ex. mushrooms, molds, and yeasts
Protist Kingdom - come in a wide variety of forms, some are animal-like, such as amoeba, paramecium and protozoan. Some are plant-like such as algae and others are fungi-like. Many are single-celled and others are multicellular.
Monera Kingdom - some photosynthesize while others respire. The nucleus of Moneran cells are not bounded by nuclear membranes like cells in the other kingdoms. Ex. bacteria and blue-green algae.

The classification of humans - *Homo sapiens*

The two part naming system is called *Binomial nomenclature (consists of genus and species.).*

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Mammalia
Order: Primata
Family: Hominadae
Genus: Homo
Species: sapiens (note: species is **not** capitalized.

Using the information above, answer the following questions.

1. What is the next smallest classification group after Order? _____

2. What is the smallest classification group? _____

3. Every living organism has what classification groups as its name? _____ and _____

4. The first letter of every genus name is _____.

5. The first letter of every species name is _____.

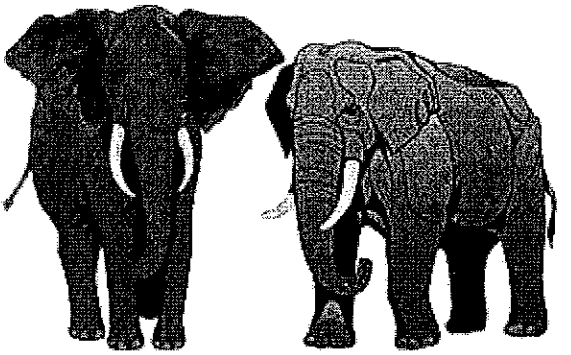
6. What is binomial nomenclature? _____.

7. Give one example of how you classification is used at school.

8. Why is the understanding of classification an important life skill?

Name _____ Score _____

A Tale of Two Elephants



1. What organisms are shown?

2. Do they look the same?

3. Do the pictures show the same species?

4. How are they elephants similar?

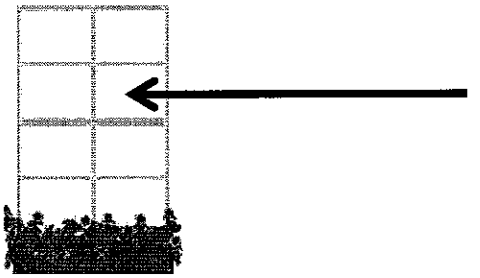
5. How are they different?

Is it Hard or Soft?

Scientists place things in categories based on their external structures. Determining how to group things is called classification. Below are photographs of some non-living things.

#1

#2



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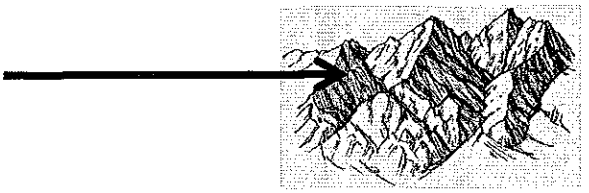

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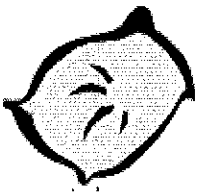

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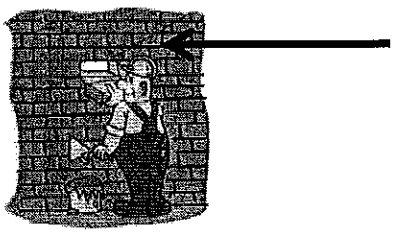

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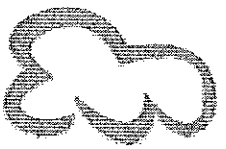

#7

#8

In the box below, identify which objects are hard and soft.

Soft Objects	*Hard Objects*

Besides hard and soft, list two other ways that could be used to divide non-living things into two groups.

a.

b.