# Classification

Worksheet (	(Grade	l evel
VVOIRSIIGGE	Juane	

Name								

$\overline{}$				- /	п
	10	eti	$\cap$ r	า 1	
wι	Je:	่อน	UI		

What is classification, and why is it important for organizing the diversity of life on Earth?

#### Question 2

How does classification help scientists understand the relationships between different organisms?

#### Question 3

What are the key levels of classification in the biological hierarchy (e.g., kingdom, phylum, class, etc.)?

## Question 4

Why is it important to use observable traits when classifying organisms?

#### Question 5

What is a dichotomous key, and how does it work?

#### Question 6

What are the advantages of using a dichotomous key to identify organisms?

## Notes:

# Classification

Worksh	eet (F	liaher I	Level)

Name									

$\overline{}$				4
1	IIC	ct	<b>1</b>	n 1
w	uс	est	ıU	

Why do scientists use classification to group similar organisms together?

#### Question 2

How does classification help scientists understand how different organisms are related to each other?

## Question 3

What does it mean if two animals are in the same family, but different genera?

#### Question 4

Why is using observable traits important when classifying organisms?

#### Question 5

If scientists find a new organism, how might classification help them understand where it belongs in the biological hierarchy?

## Question 6

How does classification help scientists understand the evolution of different species?

#### Notes:

# Classification

Vorksheet (Lower Level)	Name
Question 1	
What is classification, and why do scientists use it?	
Question 2	
Why is it important to organize the different types of life on E	arth?
Question 3	
Can you name the first three levels of the biological classification	ation system? (e.g., kingdom, phylum, class)
Question 4	
What is a trait, and how do we use traits to classify living thin	ıgs?
Question 5	
Give an example of an observable trait that might be used to	classify animals.
Question 6	
What is the difference between mammals and reptiles?	
Notes:	