

Classification

Domain

Carolus
Linnaeus

Dichotomous
Key

Archaeobacteria

Protista

Plantae

Classifying Vocabulary

Taxonomy

Species

Binomial
Nomenclature

Latin

Eubacteria

Fungi

Animalia

Directions: Cut out the diagram on this page. Fold each door/flap along the dashed line and glue the "Classifying vocabulary" tab into your INB or on top of the lined sheet. Underneath each door/flap define these terms.

The Tools of Classification

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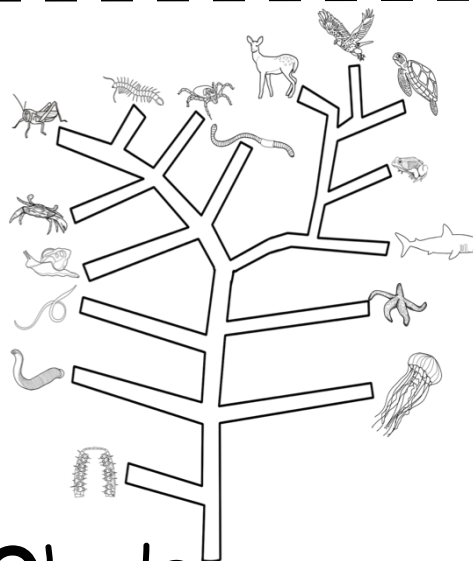
...a small mouth =
"micro" + "stoma"

...three feathers on
its head =

"tri" + "pinni" +
"cephalos"

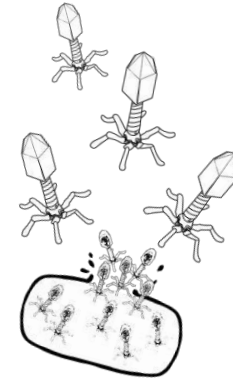
Microstoma tripinnicephalos

Binomial Nomenclature



Cladograms

1. a. LIVINGgo to 2.
b. NON-LIVING.....go to VIRUSES



Dichotomous Keys

Glue Tools of Classification Here

Binomial nomenclature is the _____ name naming system developed by Carolus Linnaeus for classifying organisms. _____ or Greek language is used in order to reduce confusion that is often caused when using _____ names. Names of newly found organisms are created based on physical or behavioral characteristics, the name of a person who _____ it or a person the founder wishes to name the organism after, or the _____ in which the organism was discovered. The two names consist of the _____ which is always capitalized and the _____ which is lowercase. Both words are either underlined or italicized.

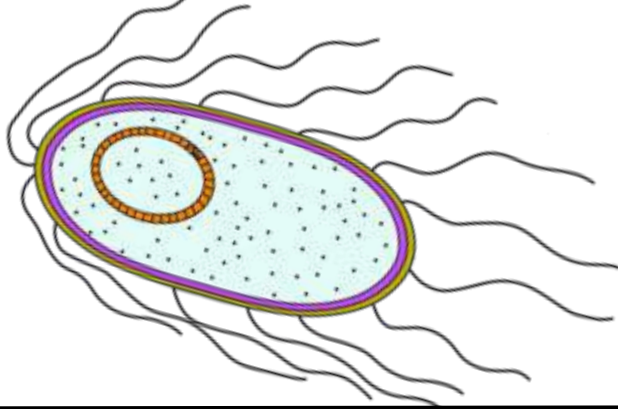
A cladogram is a _____ diagram that is used for showing _____ relationships. Each branch is called a _____, while the locations where the branch intersects the main diagram is called a _____. This shows where a new trait has _____. Cladograms take a group of organisms and by looking at physical, behavioral, and genetic similarities and differences, it shows which organisms are more closely related. Closely related organism will have branches _____ one another while those that are not closely related will be _____ apart on the cladogram.

A dichotomous key is a scientific tool used to _____ organisms like bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, and animals.

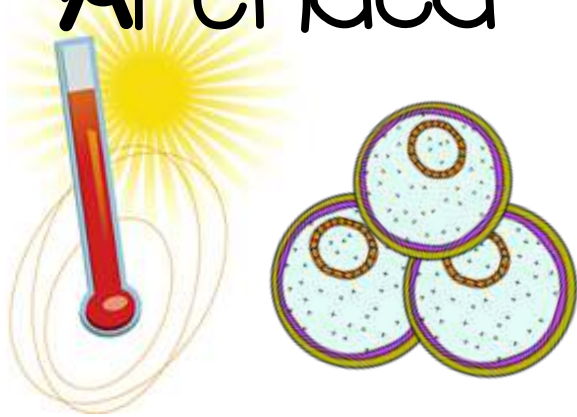
A dichotomous key is made up of a series of _____ statements that the user must choose between until coming to the correct name of the organism. Dichotomous means "divided into _____ distinct parts" so it makes sense that these keys have two choices for each step the user takes.

The Three Domains of Life

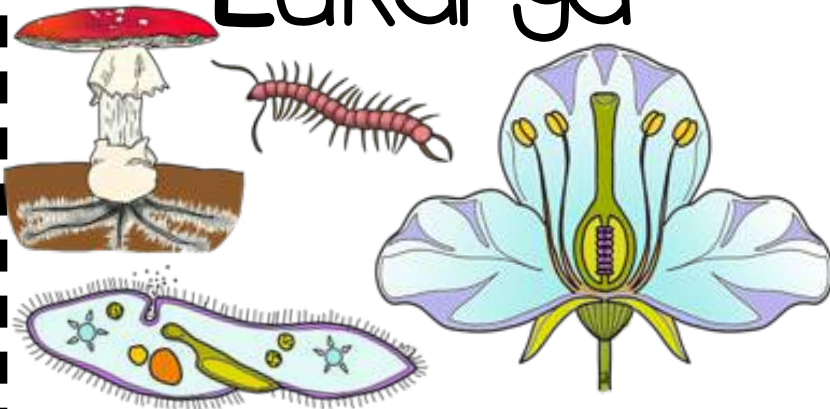
Bacteria



Archaea



Eukarya

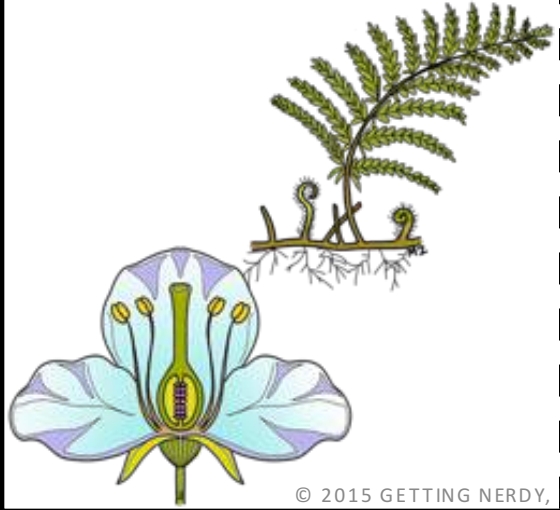
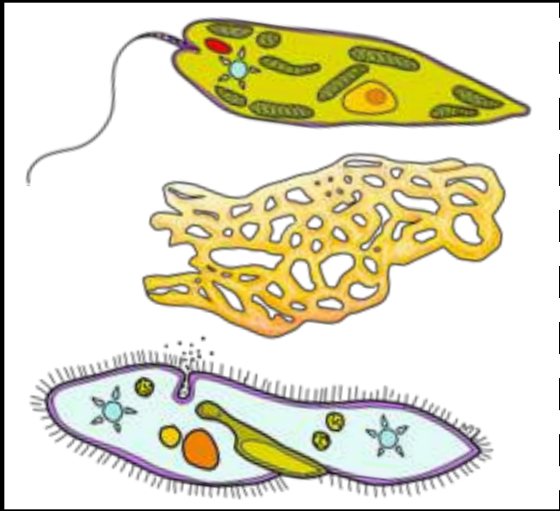
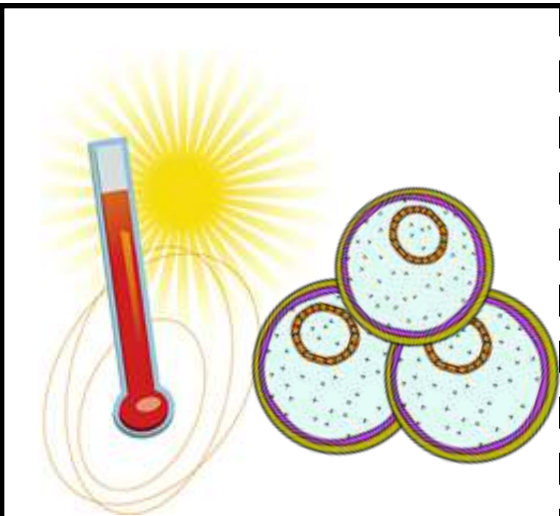


Glue The Three Domains of Life Here

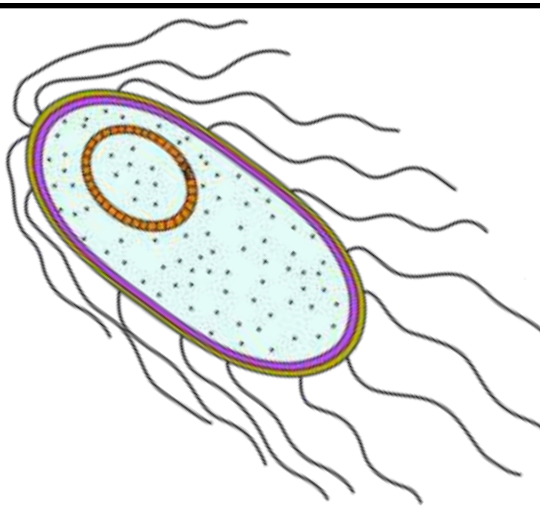
Domain of _____ that lack a _____ and membrane bound _____. Deemed _____ bacteria because they can be found anywhere, they come in three shapes: _____, spiral, & _____. Often associated with disease, there are more helpful than harmful bacteria in this domain as they assist in fixing nitrogen in plants, making _____, and even _____.

Prokaryotic bacteria that are so _____ they have their own domain. They are named archaea which means "_____ things" because they often live in conditions that resemble earth **3.5** billion years ago. These _____ bacteria can be found in harsh environments like extreme _____, heat, _____, and _____, but can also be found in normal locations as well. Most _____ do not affect organisms of this kingdom due to the way they synthesize proteins. They are considered more closely related to _____ than Bacteria.

Eukaryotes are characterized as having cells containing DNA within a _____ and cell _____ bound in a _____. The four Eukarya kingdoms include:



The Six Kingdoms of Life



Directions: Cut out the diagram on this page. Fold each door/flap along the dashed line and glue the "Six Kingdoms of Life" tab into your INB or on top of the lined sheet. Underneath each door/flap describe each kingdom.