

Notes: Classification of Life

(Outcomes 11 & 12)

Biology 11

Name: _____

Taxonomy - the science of _____, describing and _____
all living things.

History of Classification:

Scientist's Name:	Categories used:
Linnaeus	
Haeckel	
Chatton	
Copeland	
Whittaker	
Woese	

List the 7 Taxa in the boxes:



Linnaeus's Classification System:

- Linnaeus _____ things based on what the organism _____ like.
- Wanted a system to classify all _____ and give each organism a _____. This is called _____ nomenclature.
- Rules for naming:
 - Uses _____ & _____
 - Written in _____
 - 1st word is _____
 - Written in _____ or underlined
- With the Linnaean system, the _____ the _____ the more _____ (specific) the _____ are.

HUMAN CLASSIFICATION

Name: _____

Doodle yourself!

Species:
Homo
sapiens

Modern Day Human Being

Genus: Homo

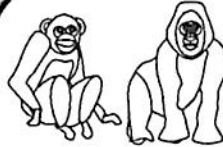
Group includes _____ and ancestral
_____, like Neanderthals



Family: Hominidae

Tailless, large _____.

Ex: chimps, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans



Order: Primates

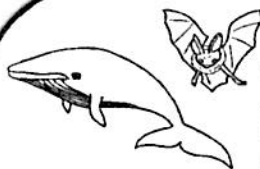
Mammals with _____ most have
opposable thumbs; Ex: monkeys, apes, and lemurs



Class: Mammalia

Vertebrates with _____.

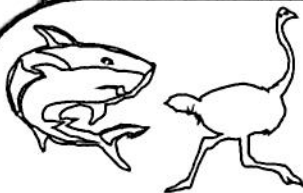
Ex: bats, rodents, whales, horses, hippos, dogs, cats,
kangaroos



Phylum: Chordata

Animals with a _____ during development. If
a backbone forms, called _____.

Ex: birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians



Kingdom: Animalia

_____, heterotrophic _____ that mostly
reproduce _____. Ex: invertebrates like insects,
crustaceans, sea anemones, also vertebrates



Domain: Eukarya

Organisms made of _____ that have _____
and organelles like mitochondria.

Ex: plants, fungi, animals, protists (ex of a protist: amoeba)



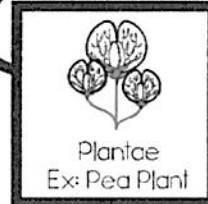
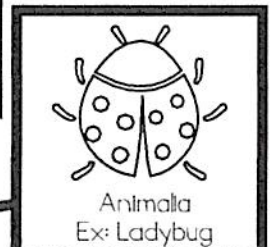
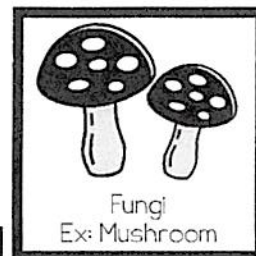
MORE GENERAL/INCLUSIVE

MORE SPECIFIC/EXCLUSIVE

Name: _____

- _____ (have organelles and nuclei)
- Some are _____ (protists)
- and some are _____
- _____ molecular machinery

- Prokaryotes
- _____
- More _____ than bacteria
- molecular machinery inside



Eukarya

DOMAINS OF LIFE

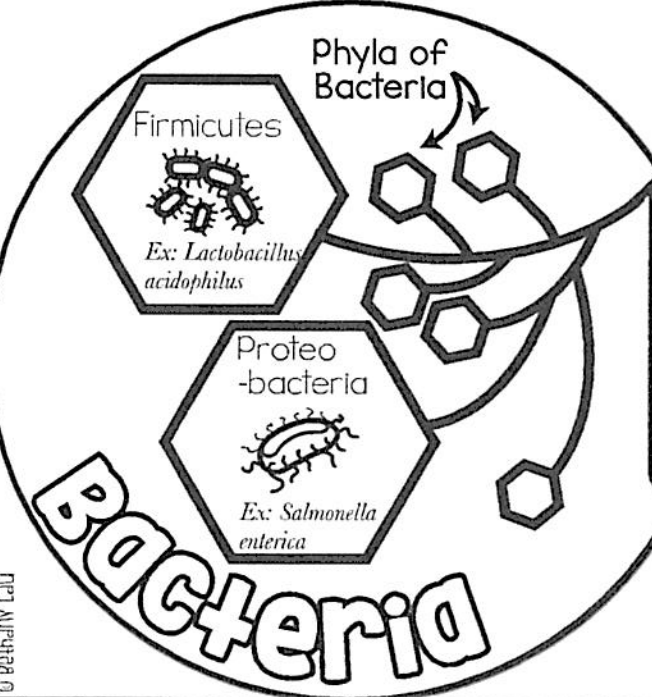
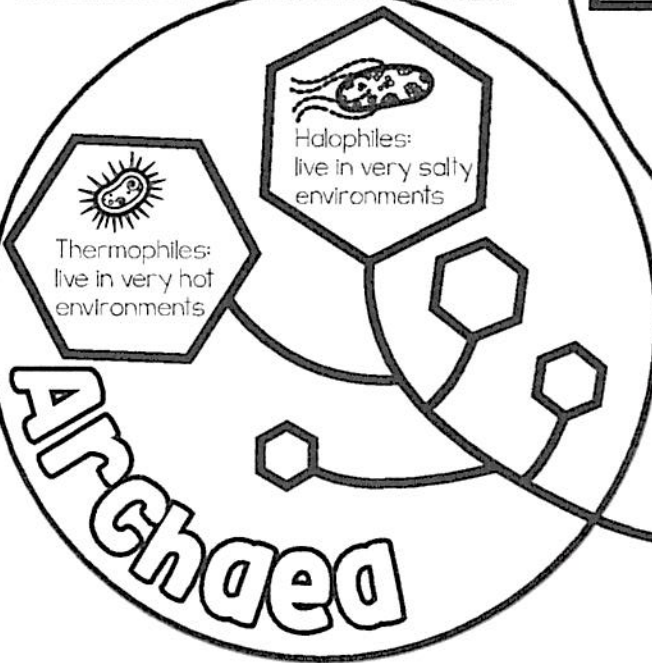


Last Universal Common Ancestor (LUCA)

Population of organisms that were _____ to all current day organisms. (May not have been the first organism).

- _____ (cells do not have _____ or organelle "compartments")
- _____
- _____ molecular machinery inside

- Domain
- Kingdom
- ◇ Phylum



Phyla of Bacteria

Firmicutes

Ex: *Lactobacillus*,
acidophilus

Proteo-
-bacteria

Ex: *Salmonella*,
enterica