



How scientists classify and organize life

	Animal A	Animal B	Animal C
Kingdom	Animal	Animal	Animal
Phylum	Chordate	Chordate	Chordate
Class	Mammal	Aves	Aves
Order	Primates	Passeriformes	Passeriformes
Family	Pongidae	Fringillidae	Fringillidae
Genus	<i>Pan</i>	<i>Spizella</i>	<i>Serinus</i>
Species	<i>trogodytes</i>	<i>passerina</i>	<i>canarius</i>

- 1.) Comparing Animals A and C, how many groups are the same? _____
- 2.) Comparing Animals B and C, how many groups are the same? _____
- 3.) Which two animals (put letters) are most alike? _____
- 4.) Which two animals must have more of the same traits? _____
- 5.) Which two animals are most closely related? _____
- 6.) What are some things that scientists use to determine this?

- 7.) What does the first word of the scientific name represent? _____
- 8.) What does the second word of the name represent? _____
- 9.) What are 3 reasons for using scientific names?

- 10.) Why is taxonomy (the study of classification) an ever changing science?

