Name Key Period Date

Unit 1 | Handout 7

IBI 10-15 Reading Graphic Organizer

Purpose:	To organize content and thoughts from textbook readings.
Guiding Questions:	How are organisms named and classified?

Instructions: Read pages 10-15, "What's in an Organism's Name?" in the IBI textbook. Then, complete the sheet below using the information you read.

Define taxonomy
Found on page(s) 10, paragraph(s) 2. Taxonomy is the science of classifying living things according to their structures & functions

1. **Question:** Why did Linnaeus develop the classification system?
   He saw a need for a universal classification system that would allow all scientists to communicate with one another about living things in a meaningful way.
   p. 10 ¶ 3

2. **Complete** the classification hierarchy table to the right.
   Found on page(s) 12.

Classification Hierarchy
Domain
Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species

Increasing similarity

Increasing diversity

3. **Write** a statement that summarizes the relationship between the diversity of organisms, the similarity between organisms, and the classification hierarchy system.
   The number (diversity) of organism increases as you move up through the layers if the system. The similarities among the organisms increase as you move down through the layers.
   p. 12, see caption

Helpful info: Multiple organisms appear in each level of the classification system **except** for species. When multiple organisms are in a level, or taxon, it means they all have something in common. For example, all organisms in the kingdom Plantae are able to create their own food through photosynthesis.

4. **Complete** the following table with the rules for writing an organism's scientific name.

	Rules for writing an organism's scientific name.
1	Name is based on its genus + species
2	Species is usually an adjective + the genus is a noun
3	The first letter of the genus is classified
4	The name is italicized when typed.
5	The name is underlined when hand written.

Found on page(s) 15, paragraph(s) 1.