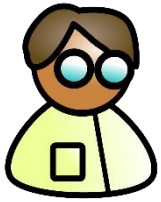
Classification

The 7 Levels of Classification

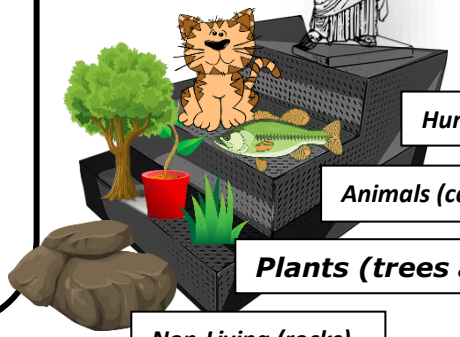
Today we use 7 different levels of classification. These are as follows:

Kingdom (Keeping)
Phylum (Precious)
Class (Creatures)
Order (Organised)
Family (For)
Genus (Grumpy)
Species (scientists)

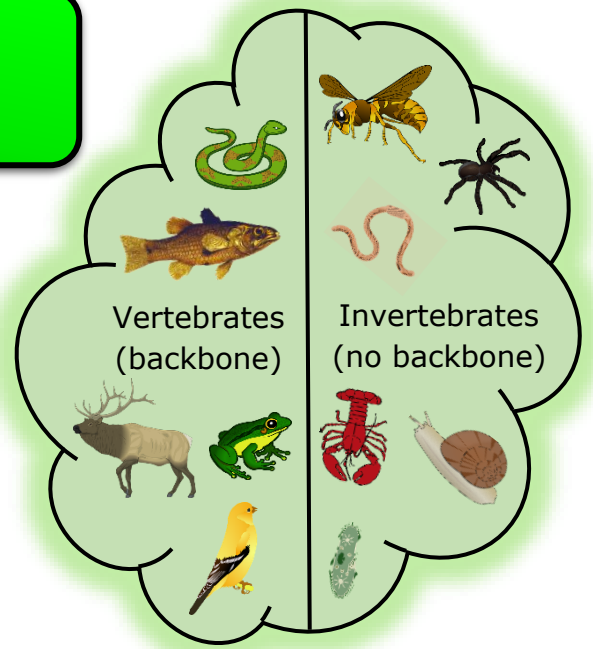


Here is an example of how humans are classified. You will see that our species is homo sapiens.

In about 350 B.C. Aristotle (a Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups.



Carl Linnaeus then simplified the naming of living things in 1735. Names of living things were often very long so he gave them a two-part (binomial) name. It was a mixture of genus and species (and in Latin) e.g. Human was Homo Sapien,

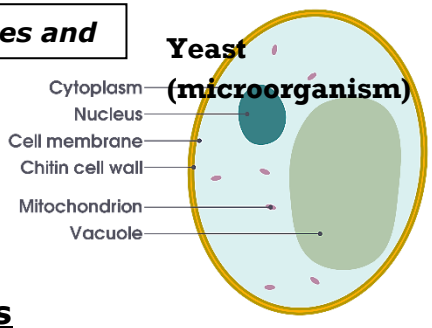


Kingdoms

Scientists have now divided living things into five larger groups called Kingdoms.

1.) Plants
2.) Animals
3.) Fungus (mushrooms, yeast, mould, mildew)
4.) Protist (protozoans, amoeba, euglena)
5.) Prokaryote (blue-green algae, bacteria)

Yeast (microorganism)



1.) In complex organisms, groups of cells form tissues (for example: in animals, skin tissue or muscle tissue; in plants, the skin of an onion or the bark of a tree).

2.) Tissues with similar functions form organs (for example: in some animals, the heart, stomach, or brain; in some plants, the root or flower).

3.) In complex organisms, organs work together in a system (the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory systems).

3 Types

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Fungus

Microorganisms

If you can only see a living thing with a microscope, it means it is a microorganism. These are found everywhere. Some of them, like yeast are helpful whilst some of them are harmful and disease causing, like bacteria. It is important to know how to avoid spreading the bad ones. (Wash your hands!)