

Science Classification Review

List the levels of the classification system from most general to most specific.

Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species – The more the organisms (living things) are classified, the more alike they are.

What are the 6 kingdoms?

The six kingdoms are ancient bacteria, true bacteria, protists, fungi, plants, and animals.

Plants are divided into two main groups. What are those groups, and how are they different?

Plants are divided into vascular and nonvascular plants.

- Vascular plants have tube-like structures through which food, water, and nutrients pass. These include all flowering plants, grasses, deciduous trees, conifers (producing seeds in cones), and ferns (reproducing with spores, not seeds).
- Nonvascular plants do not have tube-like structures. Consequently, they are small, short plants found in wet places. These include mosses and liverworts.

Animals are divided into two main groups? What are those groups, and how are they different?

The two main groups are vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates have a backbone, but invertebrates do not.

There are five main groups of vertebrates. Name them and some characteristics of each.

Reptiles	Amphibians	Fish	Birds	Mammals
Cold blooded	Cold blooded	Cold blooded	Warm blooded	Warm blooded
Breathe with lungs	Young breathe with gills; adults breathe with lungs	Have gills for breathing	Have lungs	Have lungs
Have dry, scaly skin	Have moist, slimy skin	Have scales on their bodies	Have feathers, wings, and beaks	Have fur or hair; feed young on milk
Lay eggs on dry land	Lay eggs in water	Lay many eggs in water	Lay eggs on land	Most give birth to live young

Invertebrates (no backbone) For more information, students may want to visit the class Weebly website.

Group	Qualities	Examples
flatworms	Simple and soft bodied	Tape worm, flukes
annelid worms	Segmented bodies	Earthworm, leech
echinoderms	Spiny sea creatures	Sea stars, sea urchins, sand dollars
coelenterates	Soft bodies, stinging cells	Jellyfish, sea anemone
molluscs	Soft bodies; most have shells	Snails, limpets
arachnids	Eight legs, two body parts, no antennae	Spiders, scorpions
crustaceans	Mostly sea creatures; many legs and two sets of antennae	Crab, lobster
insects	Wings six legs, three body parts, one pair of antennae	Bee, ladybird
myriapods	Many legs and body segments	Centipede, millipede

Students should also review the yellow study guide paper handed out in class, especially the vocabulary.