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.

Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Mammalia Order: Primates Family: Hominidae

Genus: Homo Species: Homo sapiens



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).

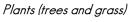
3) In complex organisms, organs work together in a system (the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory systems).

CLASSIFICATION

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, Wolf was Canus Lupus and Lion was Felis Leo.





Human Beinas

Animals (cats and fish)

Non-Living (rocks)

In about 350 B.C.

Aristotle (a

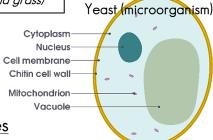
philosopher)

classified all

things into 4 main

Greek

groups.



3 Types

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Fungus

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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)

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!)

