

Classification

Age: 3rd grade-up

Lecture and Activity

Classification of animals is a way to put them into groups that share the same traits. This is an important way to see how animals are related to each other. They are divided using traits or characteristics (like whether they have a backbone or not). The way we classify animals and plants was created by a scientist named Linnaeus.

The Linnaeus system classifies plants and animals on seven levels, using Latin and Greek words. With the development of genome science, the biological connection between animals is beginning to alter and within a generation, there will be a more accurate classification system. But for now scientists accept the classic Linnaeus system which can be shown in the following way.

All living things are classified on the seven levels:

Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species

An example of how this works in an Eastern Chipmunk is:

Kingdom	Animalia	animal
Phylum	Chordata	has backbone
Class	Mammalia	has backbone, nurses young
Order	Rodentia	has backbone, nurses young, long, sharp front teeth
Family	Scuridae	has backbone, nurses young, long, sharp front teeth, bushy tail
Genus	Tamias	has backbone, nurses young, long, sharp front teeth, bushy tail, climbs trees
Species	striatus	has backbone, nurses young, long, sharp front teeth, bushy tail, climbs trees, stripes

Animal Classification Activity

Purpose: To understand the concept of classification using a simple key.

To Prepare:

1. Photocopy “key sheets” (one per student).
2. Photocopy several animal sheets.
4. Separate the 12 animals. Put them out on a table, face up.
5. Let students choose animals and run through the key to name them. They should try several different animals to get the feel of how a key works.

