



### The Linnaean System of Classification



<https://youtu.be/MQjlglJZfkU>

**Complete the summary using words from the box.**

The first attempt to 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and name living organisms dates back to ancient Greece, when Aristotle and his student Theophrastus divided animals and plants according to their 2) \_\_\_\_\_ such as being a(n) 3) \_\_\_\_\_ or a(n) 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The invention of the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ lens some centuries later led to more detailed observation of organisms during the Renaissance period. Using the work of Renaissance 6) \_\_\_\_\_ as a foundation, Carl Linnaeus introduced a standardised 7) \_\_\_\_\_ naming system for all species, whereby the name of each is made up of the 8) \_\_\_\_\_ and a unique name.

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- 1 *Aquila nipalensis* is also known as the steppe eagle. T      F
- 2 In ancient Greek, *nomia* stands for 'arrangement'. T      F
- 3 Aristotle's classification system included a detailed description of each type of organism. T      F
- 4 Nowadays, Aristotle's taxonomy is considered outdated and is replaced by different classification methods. T      F
- 5 Theophrastus mainly focused on plant organisms but his works included a detailed study of invertebrates. T      F
- 6 The Linnaean system classified living organisms under the categories class, order, genus and species. T      F
- 7 Carl Linnaeus's naming system features a two-part scientific name consisting of the genus and the order. T      F