



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| 4 | Nowadays, Aristotle's taxonomy is considered outdated and is replaced by different classification methods.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