

SECTION  
17.1THE LINNAEAN SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION  
**Study Guide****KEY CONCEPT**

Organisms can be classified based on physical similarities.

**VOCABULARY**

taxonomy

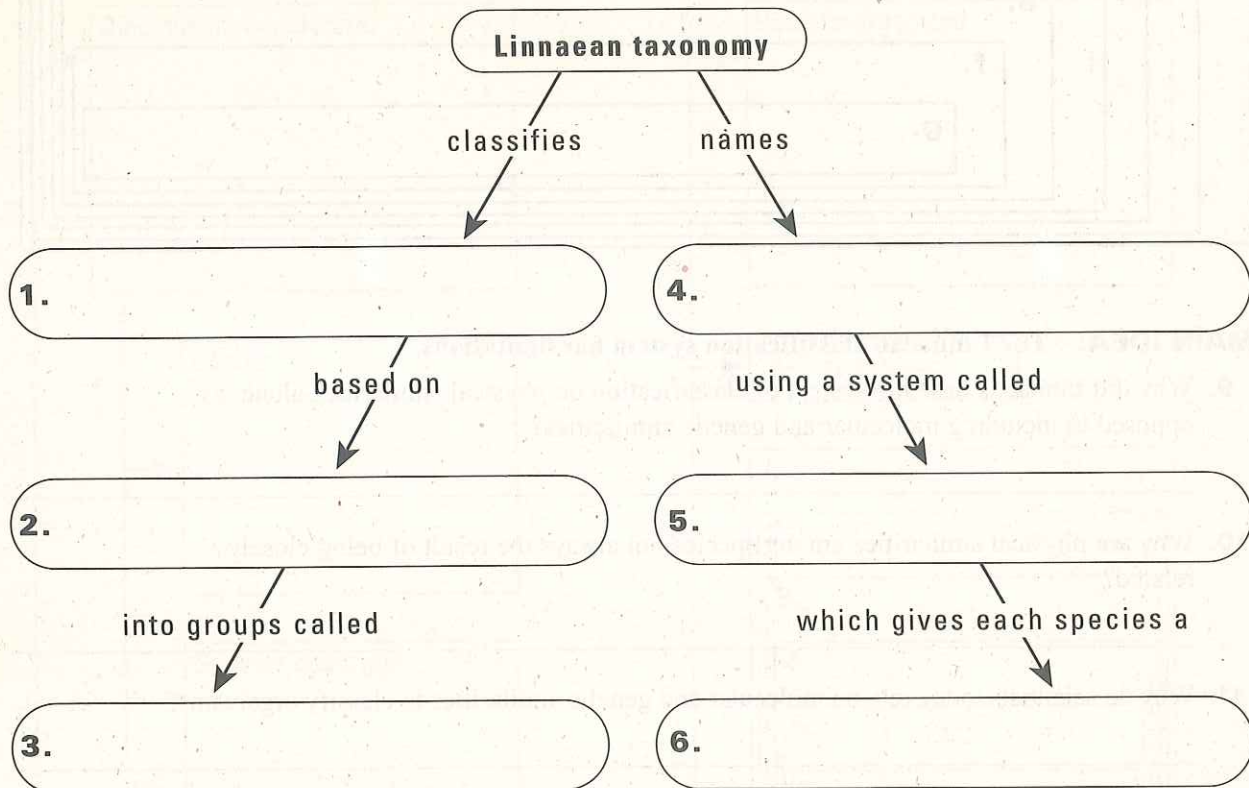
binomial nomenclature

taxon

genus

**MAIN IDEA:** Linnaeus developed the scientific naming system still used today.

Fill in the concept map with details about Linnaean taxonomy.



**MAIN IDEA:** Linnaeus' classification system has seven levels.

7. How are the seven levels of Linnaeus' classification system organized?

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8. Describe the trend in the levels, or taxa, as you move down from kingdom to species.

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## STUDY GUIDE, CONTINUED

Fill in the seven taxa of the Linnaean classification system into the appropriate boxes below.

**MAIN IDEA:** The Linnaean classification system has limitations.

9. Why did Linnaeus base his system of classification on physical similarities alone, as opposed to including molecular and genetic similarities?

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10. Why are physical similarities among species not always the result of being closely related?

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11. Why do scientists today rely on molecular and genetic similarities to classify organisms?

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**Vocabulary Check**

12. Taxonomy is the science of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ organisms.

13. Words from the \_\_\_\_\_ language are used in binomial nomenclature.

14. In the binomial nomenclature naming system, each species is given a unique scientific name that includes a \_\_\_\_\_ name and a \_\_\_\_\_ descriptor.