



Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Organizing Our Planet 605

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Humans have always tried to organize the world in which they live. Plants and animals have been named (**since**) the beginning of time. Aristotle tried (**to**) organize the living world over 2,000 years (**ago**). Living things were either plants or (**animals**). He then further grouped the animals (**by**) where they lived. There were animals (**that**) lived on land, in water, or (**in**) the air. He classified plants into (**three**) groups. Plants, according to Aristotle, were (**trees**), shrubs, or herbs.

Over time, many (**other**) ways to organize living things were (**tried**). They all failed because of language (**differences**) and lack of knowledge about the (**plants**) and animals. For example, a starfish (**is**) not a fish. A horseshoe crab (**should**) really be called a horseshoe spider. (**Depending**) on where one lives, a mountain (**lion**) may also be called a puma (**or**) a cougar.

Finally, a Swedish scientist (**named**) Carl von Linne devised a grouping (**system**). He decided to use Latin to (**name**) the groups. Latin was no longer (**used**) as an oral language, so it (**wouldn't**) change overtime. He liked Latin (**so**) much that he even changed his (**own**) name to a Latin version of (**von**) Linne. His name became Carolus Linnaeus. (**Linnaeus**) studied thousands and thousands of plants (**and**) animals. He decided to group the (**plants**) and animals by their structures. His (**classification**) system is used today by scientists (**all**) over the world to place plants (**and**) animals into similar groups.



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Humans have always tried to organize the world in which they live. Plants and animals have been named (**since, was, scientists**) the beginning of time. Aristotle tried (**to, decided, change**) organize the living world over 2,000 years (**own, then, ago**). Living things were either plants or (**scientist, animals, always**). He then further grouped the animals (**by, example, may**) where they lived. There were animals (**their, that, on**) lived on land, in water, or (**by, much, in**) the air. He classified plants into (**air, three, either**) groups. Plants, according to Aristotle, were (**herbs, trees, plants**), shrubs, or herbs.

Over time, many (**other, his, lives**) ways to organize living things were (**place, since, tried**). They all failed because of language (**classification, classified, differences**) and lack of knowledge about the (**t, system, plants**) and animals. For example, a starfish (**a, is, he**) not a fish. A horseshoe crab (**should, fish, similar**) really be called a horseshoe spider. (**Failed, Depending, To**) on where one lives, a mountain (**lion, longer, really**) may also be called a puma (**as, was, or**) a cougar.

Finally, a Swedish scientist (**plants, named, which**) Carl von Linne devised a grouping (**system, used, von**). He decided to use Latin to (**and, name, all**) the groups. Latin was no longer (**also, changed, used**) as an oral language, so it (**wouldn, called, trees**)t change overtime. He liked Latin (**overtime, should, so**) much that he even changed his (**further, over, own**) name to a Latin version of (**three, von, one**) Linne. His name became Carolus Linnaeus. (**Carl, Shrubs, Linnaeus**) studied thousands and thousands of plants (**have, and, in**) animals. He decided to group the (**ways, plants, beginning**) and animals by their structures. His (**living, classification, devised**) system is used today by scientists (**where, about, all**) over the world to place plants (**horseshoe, and, a**) animals into similar groups.