

Biology

Classification information

Name _____

Organism (common name):

Kingdom:

Order:

Species:

Phylum:

Family:

Class:

Genus:

Scientific name:

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1. Organization (single, colonial, multi-cellular, organs, etc.)
 2. Symmetry/shape
 3. Integument
 4. Habitat
 5. Behavior levels (taxis, innate, instinct, reflex, memory/simple thinking, abstract, moral)
 6. Movement (motility, mobility)
 7. Nutrition source (autotrophic, heterotrophic, final electron acceptor [aerobic, anaerobic, fermentation])
 8. Digestion: (ingestion, digestion, assimilation, egestion)
 9. Respiration-ventilation
 10. Excretory system
 11. Reproduction system (asexual, sexual)
 12. Life cycle/embryology
 13. Nervous system
 14. Senses/detection
 15. Musculature system
 16. Circulatory system (diffusion, open, closed)
 17. Skeletal system (soft bodied, endo, exo)
 18. Immune system
 19. Special description(s) (phyla and class distinctions, etc.)

All living organisms possess basic characteristics such as cellular organization, defined shape or symmetry, outer covering or integument, habitat or environment, and the ability to perform behaviors for nutrition acquisition, digestion, respiration, waste excretion, and reproduction.

However, more complex organisms have additional systems and processes that enable them to thrive in their environment, including a more complex life cycle with embryonic development, and specialized

systems such as the nervous system for sensing, a musculature system for movement, a circulatory system for transporting nutrients and oxygen, a skeletal system for support and protection, and an immune system for defense against pathogens.