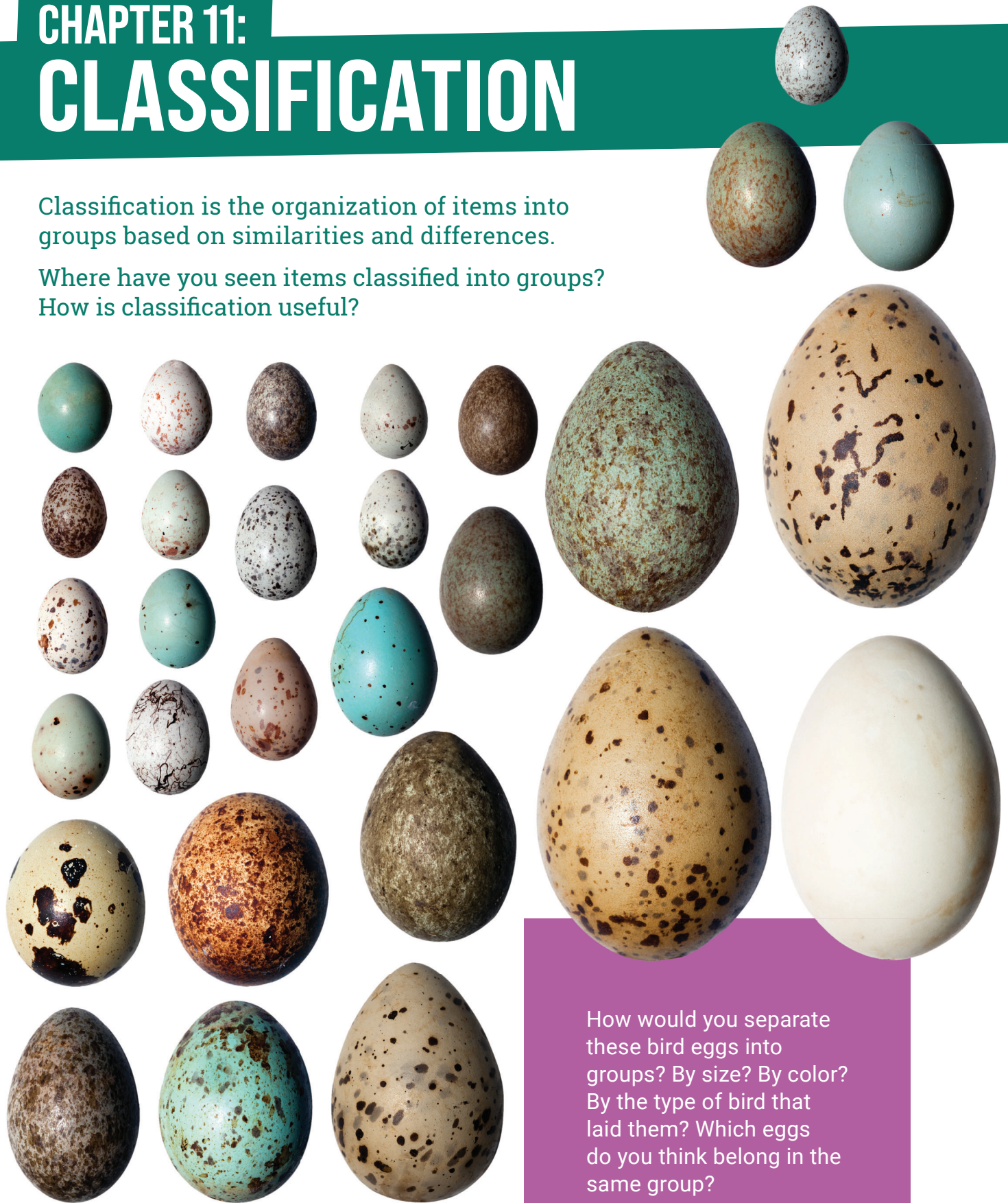


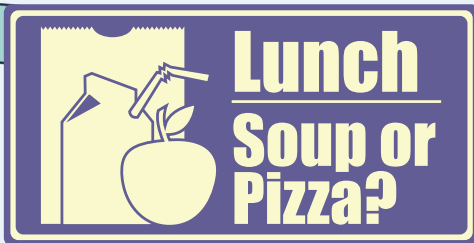
CHAPTER 11: CLASSIFICATION

Classification is the organization of items into groups based on similarities and differences.

Where have you seen items classified into groups?
How is classification useful?



How would you separate these bird eggs into groups? By size? By color? By the type of bird that laid them? Which eggs do you think belong in the same group?



What are you having for lunch today, Alex? Soup or pizza?

Grilled cheese.



That's a double-crust pizza!



How about you, Lizzie? Soup or pizza?

I'm having spaghetti.



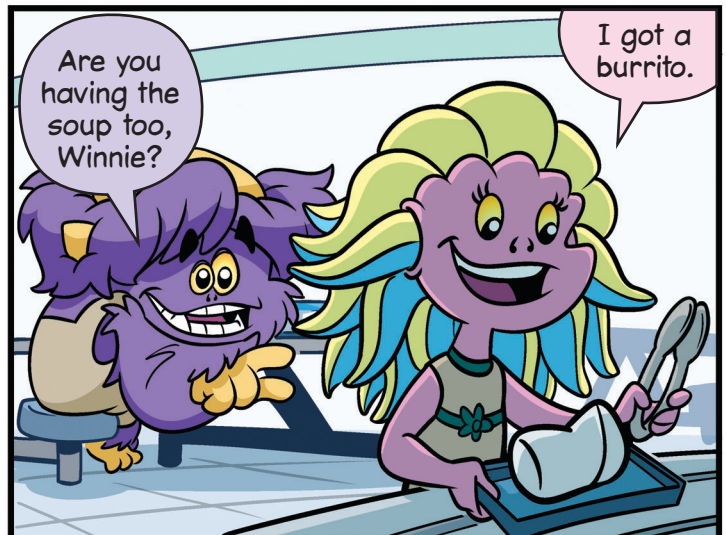
Tomato noodle soup. Cool!

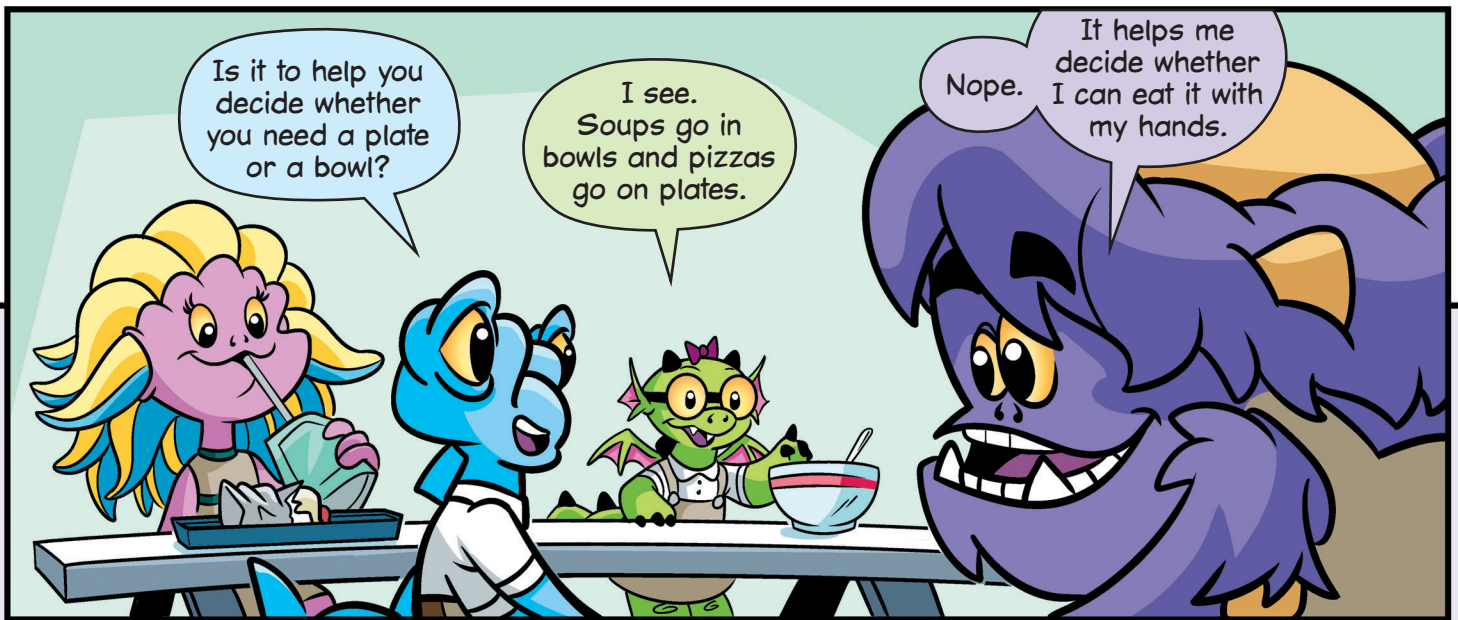
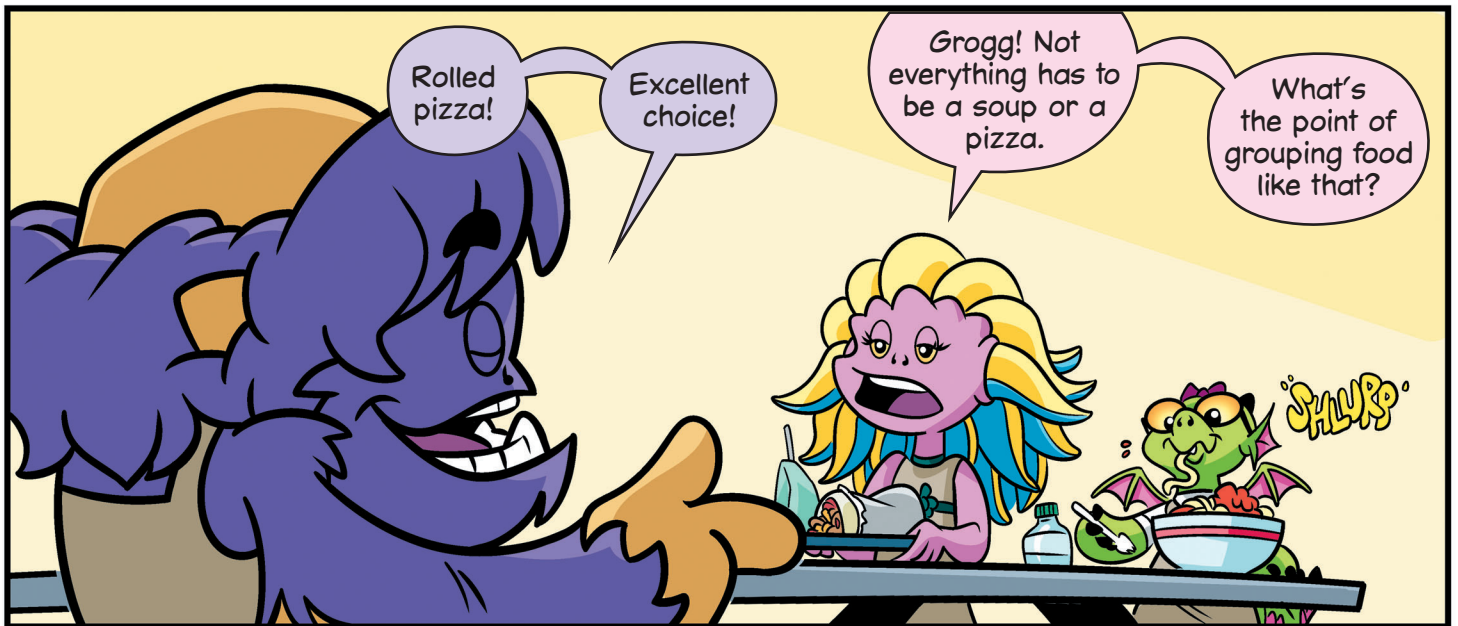
I guess you could call it that.



Are you having the soup too, Winnie?

I got a burrito.





A wide-angle photograph of a large, modern supermarket interior. The space is filled with various food sections, including fresh produce, meat, and seafood. Customers are seen shopping throughout the aisles. The lighting is bright and even, highlighting the products. The floor is a light-colored tile. The overall atmosphere is clean and organized.

grouped by their
and here are not
tables.”

group all
from all
s and

A vibrant collection of fresh vegetables is displayed against a white background. The assortment includes a large, dark purple eggplant with a green stem, a bright yellow squash, a large green bell pepper, a smaller green chili pepper, a red bell pepper, a ripe red tomato, a whole dark green avocado, and a halved avocado revealing its light green flesh and brown pit. The vegetables are arranged in a cluster, with the eggplant and squash at the top, and the tomatoes and avocados at the bottom.

Scientists classify gemstones, animals, stars, clouds, trees, and lots of other things. This helps them find meaningful patterns and connections. Items that are similar in one way are often similar in other ways. We can study the similarities between groups of living things to make predictions.



3 Prey animals are more likely to have:



Eyes that face forward



Eyes that face to the sides

4 Which of the animals below is most likely a predator? (Check one.)



Animals that have side-facing eyes can see more of what is around them, which is useful for spotting a hungry predator. Animals with forward-facing eyes have sharper vision directly in front of them, useful for chasing prey.

Forward-facing eyes also make it easier to estimate how far away objects are.



DISCUSSION:

5



Some tree-dwelling animals that are not predators have forward-facing eyes.

Besides hunting, what are some other ways forward-facing eyes might be useful?

