

Writing Unit 7 Classifying

Exercise 1:

1.

Electrical charge		
Positive charge	Negative charge	No charge

2.

Pulleys		
Fixed		Movable

3.

Plants		
Vascular plants		Nonvascular plants

4.

Animal kingdom		
Vertebrates		invertebrates

Exercise 2:

1. Circuits are classified into two types: series circuits and parallel circuits.
2. Living things can be divided into two main kinds: plant kingdom and animal kingdom.
3. Cells are of two types: red cells, white cells, and lymph cells.
4. Skeletal muscles, smooth muscles, and cardiac muscles are the three kinds of muscles.

Exercise 3:

1. There are two kinds of charges: a positive charge and a negative charge.
2. The animal kingdom can be divided into two main groups: vertebrates and invertebrates.

Writing Unit 7 Classifying

3. Pulleys are of two types: fixed and moveable pulleys.
4. The two types of plants are: vascular plants and non vascular plants.
5. Microscopes are of two types: light microscope and electron microscope.
6. A series circuit and a parallel circuit are the two types of circuits.

Exercise 4:

1. There are two types of electron microscopes: transmission electron microscope and scanning electron microscope.
2. Electric charge is of two types: positive charge and negative charge.
3. There are many kinds of bridges: a beam bridge, an arch bridge, a suspension bridge, and a cantilever bridge.
4. Coal, oil and natural gas are fossil fuels.
5. There are four types of computers: personal computers, mainframes, supercomputers, and minicomputers.
6. Pollution has many forms: air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, land pollution, radioactive pollution, and thermal pollution.
7. Sedimentary rocks are classified into two types: caustic rock and chemical rock.
8. Bacteria can be either: harmful and beneficial.

Exercise 5:

The Planets	
Inner planets	Outer planets
Inner planets are those which orbit closer to the sun	Outer planets are those which orbit farther from the sun
They have a metallic core and a mantle of silicate. Examples: Venus and Mars	They are rich in gases such as hydrogen and methane. They are different from Earth and vary greatly in size. Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are examples.

Exercise 6:

Animals

Animals can be divided into two main groups: vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates have backbones e.g. dogs and cats. Invertebrates don't have backbones e.g. arthropods.

Writing Unit 7 Classifying

Vertebrates are those which have hair, produce milk, have sharp senses and large brains. Invertebrates are those which have legs with several joints, often have shells, and their bodies have two or more segments.

Exercise 7:

Pure Substances

Pure substances can be divided into two main groups. The elements which are made of only one kind of atom and the compounds that/which consist of more than one atom.

Elements with a single type of atom can't be broken down into smaller units. They can be identified by their periodic table symbols. Gold, silver, carbon, and hydrogen are a few examples.

The compound elements have different properties from their constituent elements. They have a fixed composition. For example, water and sugar.

Exercise 8:

Blood Vessels

Blood vessels are classified into three types: arteries, veins, and capillaries. Arteries carry blood away from the heart e.g. coronary arteries. They have thick elastic walls and they vary greatly in size.

Veins carry blood to the heart e.g. pulmonary veins. These veins have valves to stop blood from flowing backwards.

Capillaries are tiny blood vessels e.g. capillaries in renal veins in the legs. They are very narrow with very thin walls and sometimes even thinner walls.