

Classifying

Task 1:

1. The following is a list of scientific disciplines given in no particular order. Turn it into a classification by ordering the disciplines into groups. Be prepared to explain why you grouped them as you did.

biology, molecular biology, genetics, statistics, anthropology, physics, quantum chemistry, physical chemistry, quantum mechanics, vacuum physics, botany, geology, , petrology, palaeontology, geography, geomorphology, cartography, economic geography, nuclear chemistry, stereochemistry, chemistry, quantum electronics, plasma physics, experimental geochemistry, sedimentology, meteorology, mathematics, mathematical economics, geometry, discrete mathematics, complex analysis, quantum physics, biochemistry, mineralogy, hydrology, zoology

2. What were you doing with these items?
3. What is classification? Can you define this?
4. What general criteria can be used in classification?

When we classify data and ideas we divide all the information into categories.

The **logical ordering** we choose depends on our **purpose** in making the classification.

- **from general to specific (general to particular hierarchy):** focusing on the large or high-level category and talking about its parts, that is from general to specific, the following expressions can be used:

is, can be divided into, is of, has, is made up of, is composed of, comprises, consists of

- **from specific to general:** what the smaller (or lower-level) components make when they are put together. This kind of classification uses the following expressions:

make up, form, constitute, may be, can be, are classified as

specific-to-general classification will have plural verbs, because two or more lower-level categories are the focus of classification.

- **time order** (oldest to newest)
scale (examples of scales are:
 - importance* (most important to least important)
 - size* (largest to smallest)
 - familiarity* (best known to least known)