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.