

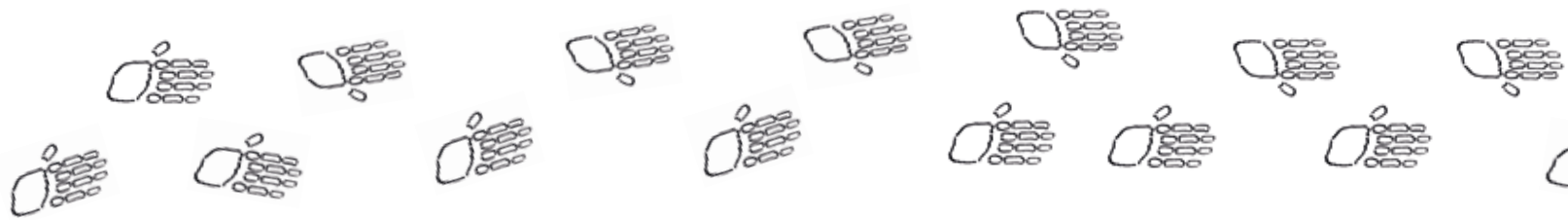
# SETS

**... HOW TO ORDER  
AND SORT INFORMATION ...  
AND THE STORIES BEHIND THE CHALLENGES**

**PACKED WITH CHALLENGES FEATURING:  
IDENTIFYING, SORTING, MATCHING,  
naming, pairs, groups, sets, same as, odd man out,  
different to, and lots more**

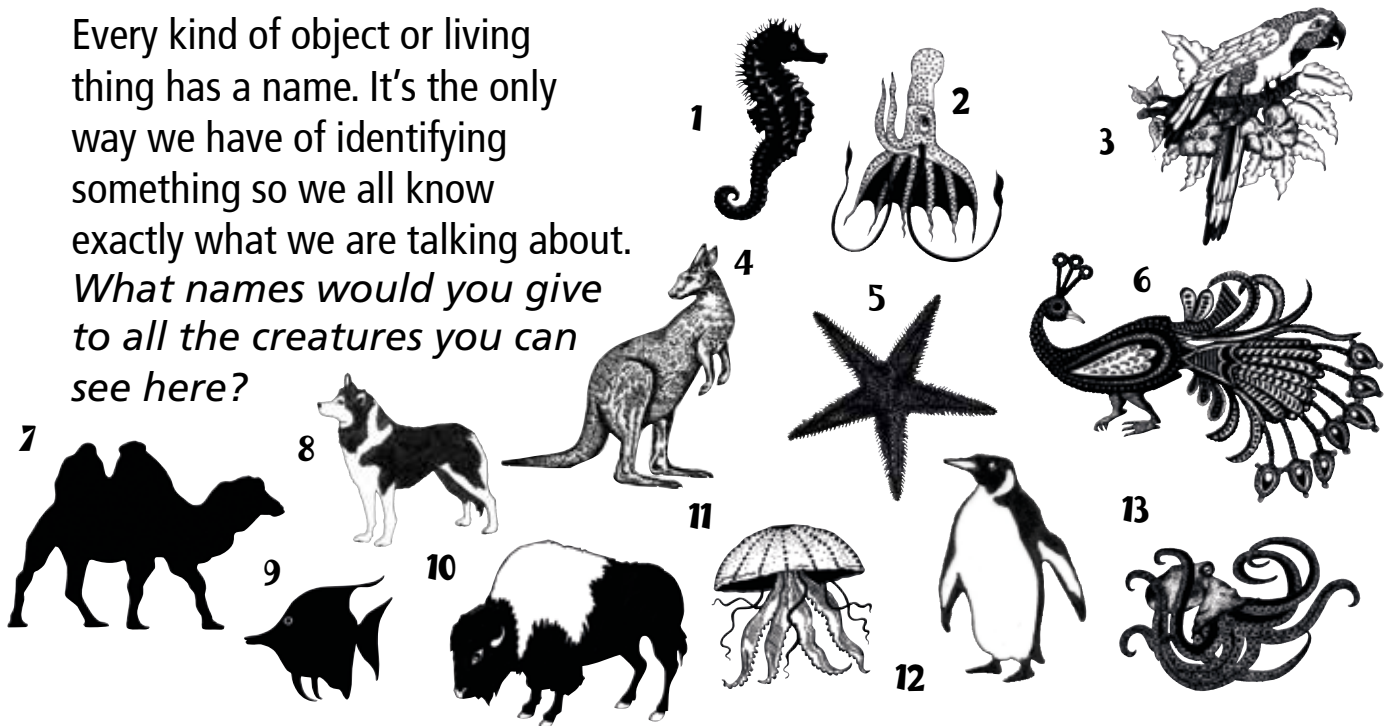
## CONTENTS

Naming things \* Carl Linnaeus \* Second names \* Pink and blue \* Belonging together  
\* Head to body \* Odd one out \* Sort the monkeys \* Smell or sight? \* Team sets  
\* Food for all \* Day in the park \* Teaming up \* Weather watch \* Be prepared!  
\* Working together \* In order \* Caught in the caves \* Critical path \* Good or bad?  
\* Warning: deadly! \* Are you a survivor? \* Survival tips \* Shipwreck survivor  
\* Friend or foe? \* Spot the change \* In-out-up-down \* Arrow pairs \* people pairs  
\* Windy day \* Chart it \* Pick your cast \* Truth or lie? \* Fishy data  
\* Author deadline \* Galaxy in order \* Index \* Answer page



# NAMING THINGS

Every kind of object or living thing has a name. It's the only way we have of identifying something so we all know exactly what we are talking about. *What names would you give to all the creatures you can see here?*



## CARL LINNAEUS

All living things, plants and animals, are classified, or grouped, by name. The system we use to decide what belongs to which group was first invented by the Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus in the 1800s. He travelled widely, discovering many plants and naming them in a special way. His system, called taxonomy, was then used for naming animals too.

All living things can be divided into groups that share features in common. A leopard, for example belongs to.



The leopard SPECIES (called pardus)  
The GENUS of wild cats, including lions and tigers (called Panthera)  
The FAMILY of cats – from your furry pet to the fiercest lion  
The ORDER of carnivores – the animals that eat meat  
The CLASS of mammals – warm-blooded animals including us!  
The PHYLUM of vertebrates – animals that have a backbone  
The KINGDOM of all animals

# SECOND NAMES

We all have names too – so there's some way of identifying us. For sure you react when someone calls your name! But names also match you to a family. In early societies, people only needed one name because populations were small. But as societies grew, inhabitants took on a second name, a surname, to identify themselves – and maybe their job too.

Popular British surnames, such as 'Smith', probably showed you were a blacksmith by profession, forging small tools from hot iron. 'Baker' told everyone what job you did.

The most common surname in China is 'Wang' – someone who might be related, even distantly, to the king.

And in Korea – amazingly – about half of the population share one of three family surnames, 'Kim', 'Lee' or 'Park'. These huge families are then broken down into clans, so that a clan name is added to a family name to identify you more exactly. And a location name might even be added too, meaning your surname has three parts to it.



## PINK AND BLUE

If you walk into a baby clothing store in Western Europe and the USA, you'll see a lot of pink clothing for girls and blue for boys. The use of the two colours came from a US novel, 'Little Women', published in 1868. In this, Amy ties a pink bow and a blue bow on Meg's twins, Daisy and Demi, so people will tell which is the girl and the boy. In other countries, colours are used differently. For example, in much of Asia, babies are more likely to be dressed in red.



# BELONGING TOGETHER



## HEAD TO BODY



Here are some fun monsters that have got themselves in a twist.

Which head belongs to which body?

Pair these objects. Then find the odd one out.

**Answers on  
page 32**