What does Banning describe as the purpose of arrangement (classification, grouping)?

List the differences between groups (grouping) and classes (classification) based on Banning’s descriptions.

According to Banning, what is a type?

How does Spaulding determine what are types? In his example, which combinations of attributes did he determine were types?

What does Ford mean when he says that ‘types are abstracted by the observer’?

Which of the two, Spaulding or Ford, uses grouping to form their types? Which of them uses classification? How can you tell?

On a separate sheet, submit at least two questions you have about the readings at the beginning of class.

You should also be familiar with the following terms:

- systematics
- attributes
- classes
- groups
- classification
- grouping
- groups
- arrangement
- classes
- paradigmatic classification
- taxonomy
- central tendency methods
- statistical types
- distance methods
- attribute association
- principle components analysis (PCA)
- autocorrelation
- typology