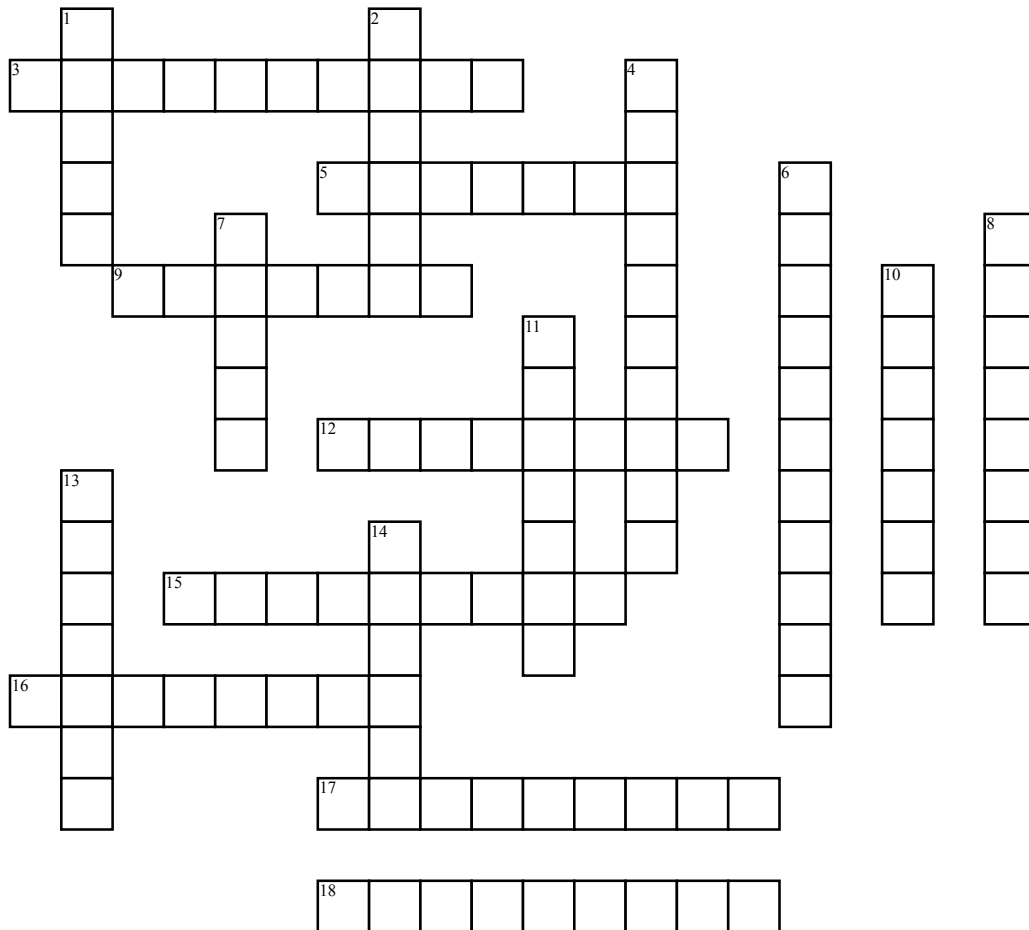


# Chapter 3. Classification of Living Things



**Across**

- 3. Kingdom to which the true bacteria belong.
- 5. The category or level in the Linnaean classification system in which organisms are primarily distinguished on the basis of overall basic body plan or organization (e.g., soft, unsegmented bodies in contrast to external skeletons along with jointed bodies and limbs).
- 9. The largest natural population of organisms that can potentially interbreed to produce fertile offspring.
- 12. The kingdom that includes organisms that do not produce their own food but must eat other organisms to obtain it. They have nerves and muscles that aid in controlled movement around their environment.
- 15. A diagram that uses derived characters to show the relationship among group or organisms
- 16. The kingdom contains organisms such as algae and protozoa

- 17. Anatomical features that have the different form/structure, but the functions are same in different species that have no known common ancestor. An example would be the wings of a bird and a butterfly.
- 18. The evolutionary history of an organism

**Down**

- 1. Kingdom with characteristics: eucaryote cell, multi-cellular organisms, get their energy by breaking down dead organisms (decomposers); such as mushrooms, mold, and yeast.
- 2. Kingdom to which the very ancient often extreme bacteria belong
- 4. Anatomical feature that are similar in structure but different in function.
- 6. Term meaning that a cell possesses neither a nucleus nor membrane bound organelles.
- 7. A group of closely related species. It is the category immediately above species.

- 8. The process of naming, describing, and classifying organisms into different categories on the basis of evolutionary relationships.
- 10. The category or level in the Linnaean system of classification in which organisms are primarily distinguished on the basis of cellular organization and methods of nutrition. Whether key are single- or multiple-celled and whether they absorb, ingest, or produce food are also critical factors.
- 11. The kingdom that includes organisms that produce new cell matter out of inorganic material by photosynthesis. They do not have the ability to move around their environment except by growing or being transported by wind, water, or other external forces.
- 13. Domain to which all cell possessing nuclei and membrane bound organelles belong.
- 14. The most recent addition to the levels of classification; it is essentially a "superkingdom"

**Word Bank**

- |          |           |             |         |            |            |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|------------|
| Species  | Domain    | Taxonomy    | Phyllum | Fungi      | Analogies  |
| Kingdom  | Cladogram | Prokaryotic | Plantae | Phylogeny  | Animalia   |
| Protista | Genus     | Eukarya     | Archae  | Homologies | Eubacteria |