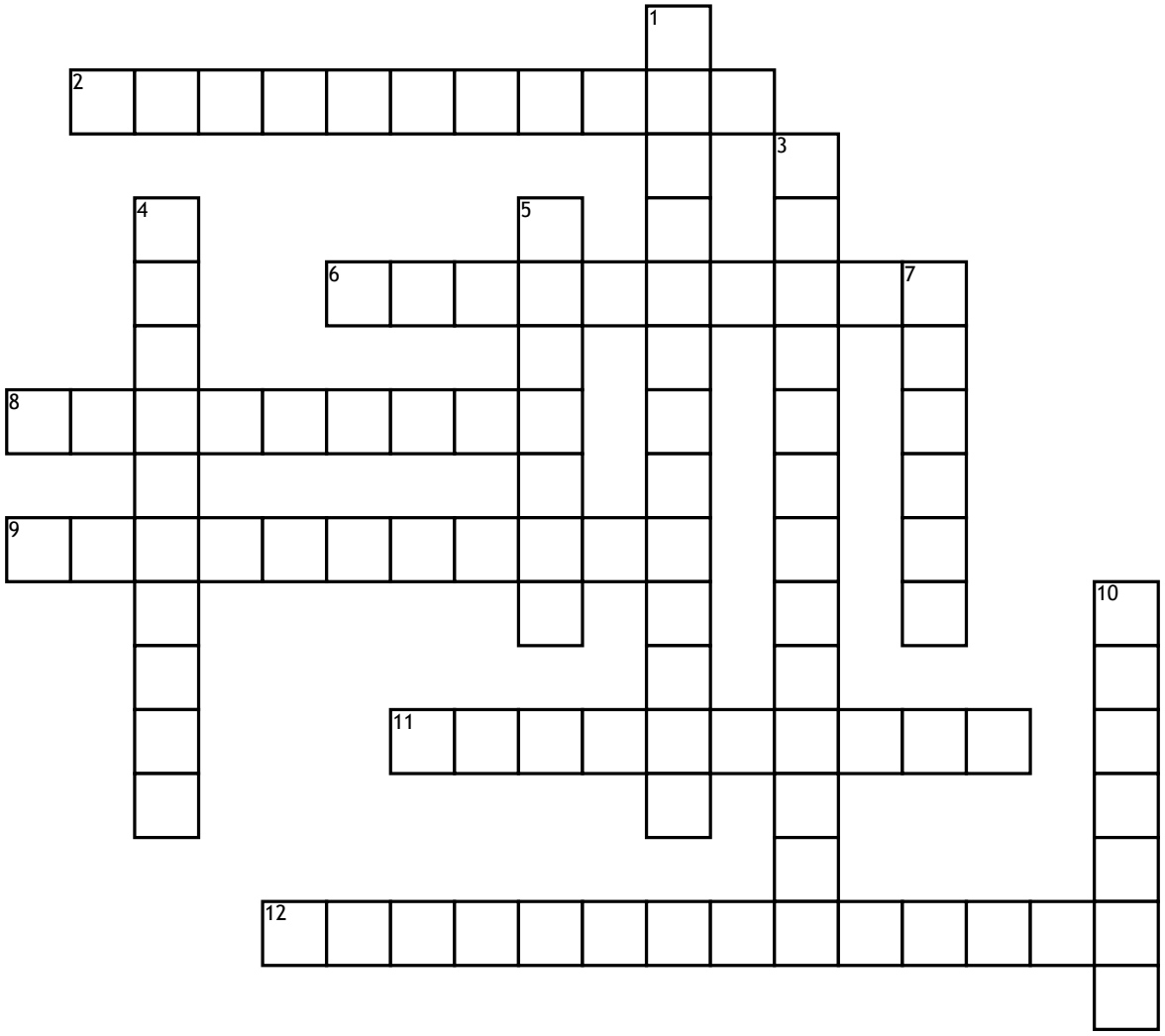
Name: _____

Life Science- Classification



Across

2. any angiospermous plant of the class (or subclass) Dicotyledoneae, producing seeds with two cotyledons and having an exogenous manner of growth.

6. an organism made up of a multinucleate, continuous mass of protoplasm enclosed by one cell wall, as in some algae and fungi.

8. any organism having as its fundamental structural unit a cell type that contains specialized organelles in the cytoplasm, a membrane-bound nucleus enclosing genetic material organized into chromosomes, and an elaborate system of division by mitosis or meiosis, characteristic of all life forms except bacteria, blue-green algae, and other primitive microorganisms.

9. living on or in the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aerial.

11. a vascular plant having seeds that are not enclosed in an ovary; a conifer or cycad.

12. a group of microorganisms, including the methanogens and certain halophiles and thermoacidophiles, that have RNA sequences, coenzymes, and a cell wall composition that are different from all other organisms: considered to be an ancient form of life that evolved separately from the bacteria and blue-green algae and sometimes classified as a kingdom.

Down

1. an angiospermous plant of the class Monocotyledones, characterized by producing seeds with one cotyledon and an endogenous manner of growth.

3. capable of utilizing only organic materials as a source of food.

4. any cellular organism that has no nuclear membrane, no organelles in the cytoplasm except ribosomes, and has its genetic material in the form of single continuous strands forming coils or loops, characteristic of all organisms in the kingdom Monera, as the bacteria and blue-green algae.

5. any segmented worm of the phylum Annelida, including the earthworms, leeches, and various marine forms.

7. a fibrous substance consisting of polysaccharides, which is the major constituent in the exoskeleton of arthropods and the cell walls of fungi.

10. the taxonomic kingdom comprising all plants.