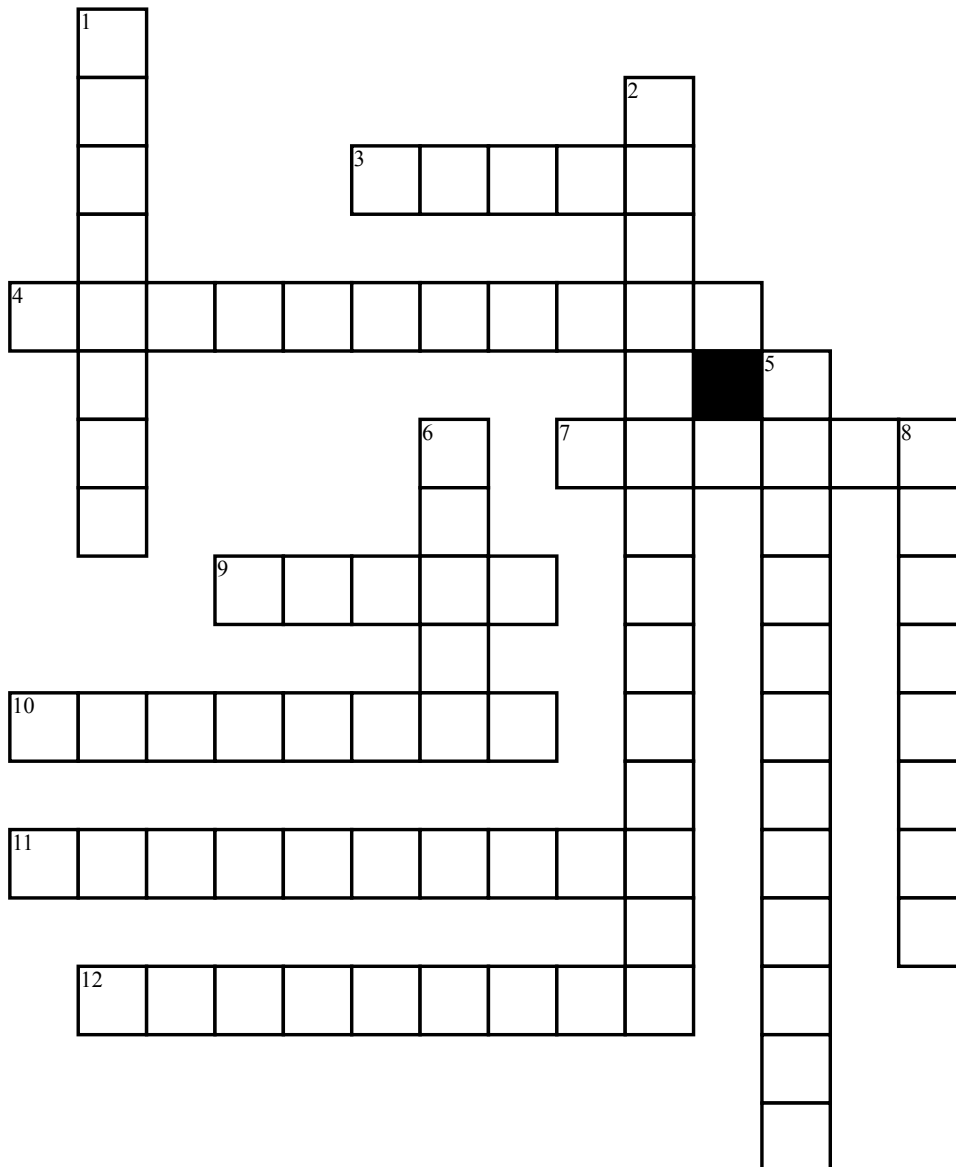


# Microorganisms and Decomposers



## **Across**

**3.** Breaks down and recycle organic material by pre-digesting.

**4.** Is an organism that breaks down dead organic matter in the environment.

**7.** Refers to a large group of organisms that include Archaea and bacteria. This cell is also known as Prokaryotic cells.

**9.** are typically eukaryotic microorganisms that carry out photosynthesis and produce oxygen that is returned to the atmosphere.

**10.** A kingdom or large grouping that comprises mostly single-celled organisms such as the protozoa, simple algae and fungi, slime molds, and (formerly) the bacteria. They are now divided among up to thirty phyla, and some have both plant and animal characteristics.

**11.** An organism that is able to form nutritional organic substances from simple inorganic substances such as carbon dioxide.

**12.** Bring energy from nonliving sources into the community. Primary consumers - eat the producers, which makes them herbivores in most communities.

## **Down**

**1.** They are the king of decomposition that have tiny organisms.

**2.** Are very tiny living things which you are not able to see without a microscope as they are so small.

**5.** An organism deriving its nutritional requirements from complex organic substances.

**6.** Are typically unicellular, microscopic, eukaryotic fungi that reproduce asexually by budding.

**8.** one of the basic groups of living things that comprises either all the animals or all the multicellular animals