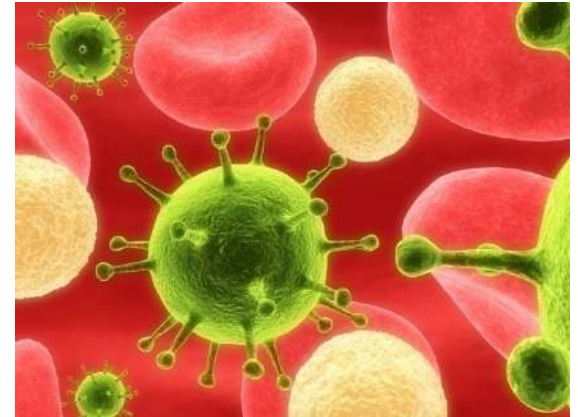


Chapter 1 – Structure of Living Things

Lesson 3 – Diversity of Organisms



How are living things grouped together?

- **Scientists classify all living things (put them into groups).**
- **There are six groups called kingdoms. A kingdom is the broadest group into which living things are classified.**

How are living things grouped together?

- **The six kingdoms:**

- **Animal**



- **Protist**



- **Plant**



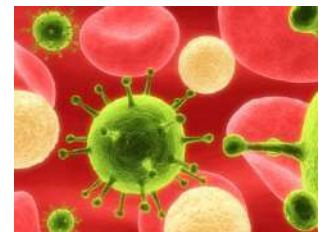
- **Ancient Bacteria**



- **Fungus**

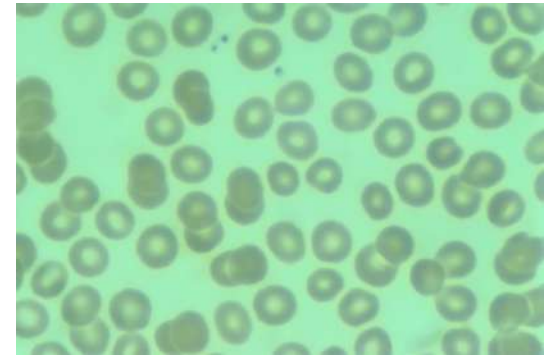


- **True Bacteria**



The Animal Kingdom

- All animals:
- are many-celled



- get energy from eating other living things



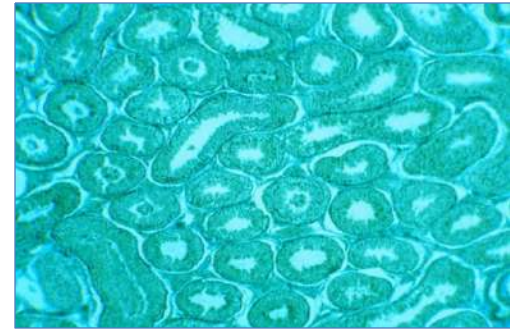
The Animal Kingdom

- **Animals are divided into two smaller groups:**
- **vertebrates**
(with a backbone)
- **invertebrates**
(without a backbone)

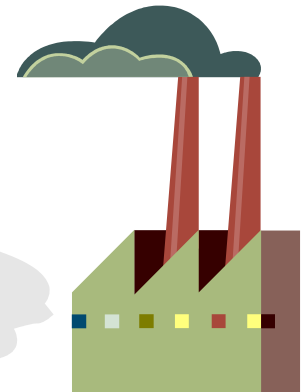
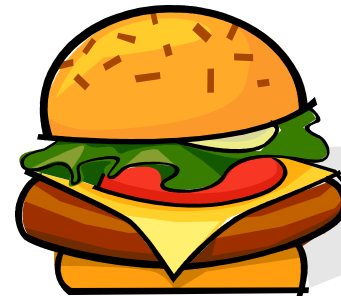


The Plant Kingdom

- All plants:
- are many-celled



- can produce their own food



The Plant Kingdom

- Plants are divided into two smaller groups:
- vascular plants (plants with tubes)



- nonvascular plants (plants without tubes)



The Fungus Kingdom

- All **fungi** (plural of fungus):
- are one-celled or many-celled
- cannot make their own food
- absorb food from dead organisms around them



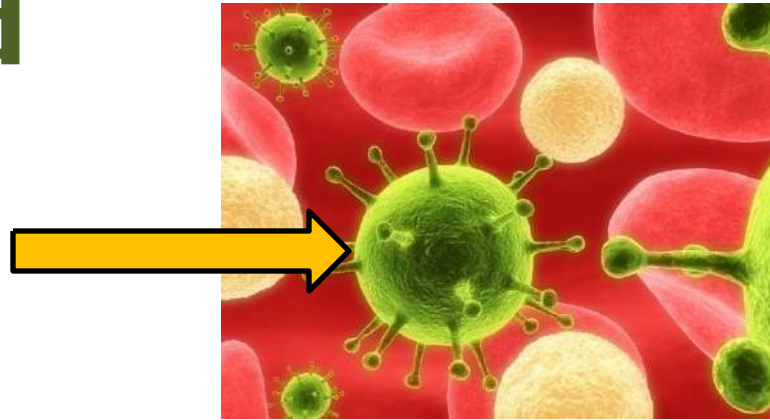
mushrooms



mold

The Bacteria Kingdoms

- All **bacteria**:
- are one-celled



- do **not** have a nucleus



The Bacteria Kingdoms

- Bacteria are divided into two kingdoms:
- Ancient Bacteria
(found in hot springs and salt water environments)
- True Bacteria
(found in and on other organisms; can cause disease)

The Protist Kingdom

- **Protists:**
- **don't fit into other kingdoms**
- **can have one or many cells**
- **some make their own food**
- **some eat other living things**
- **some break down dead organisms**

**Seaweed, bacteria, and mold
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