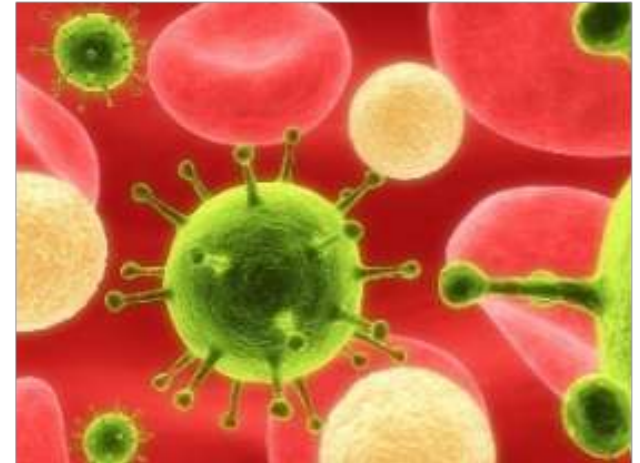


Chapter 1 – Structure of Living Things

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



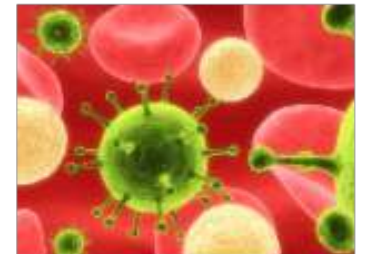
• Ancient Bacteria



• Fungus



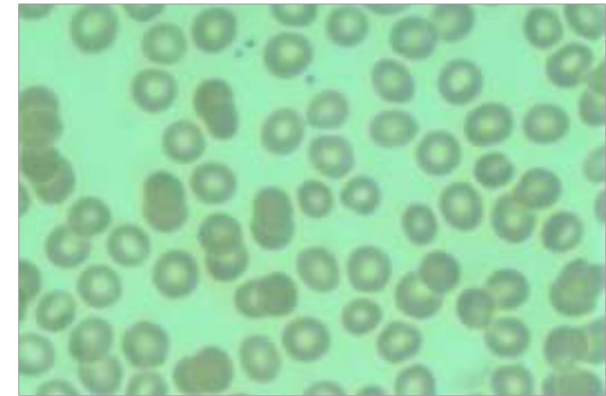
• True Bacteria



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)



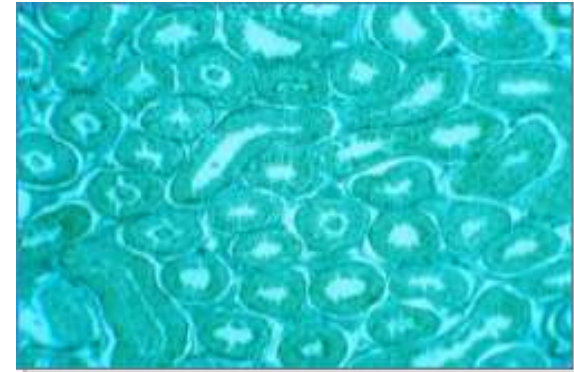
○ invertebrates
(without a backbone)



The Plant Kingdom

- **All plants:**

- **are many-celled**



- **can produce their own food**



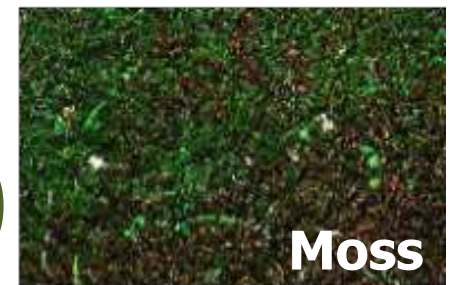
The Plant Kingdom

- Plants are divided into two smaller groups:

- vascular plants
(plants with tubes)



- nonvascular plants
(plants without tubes)



The Fungus Kingdom

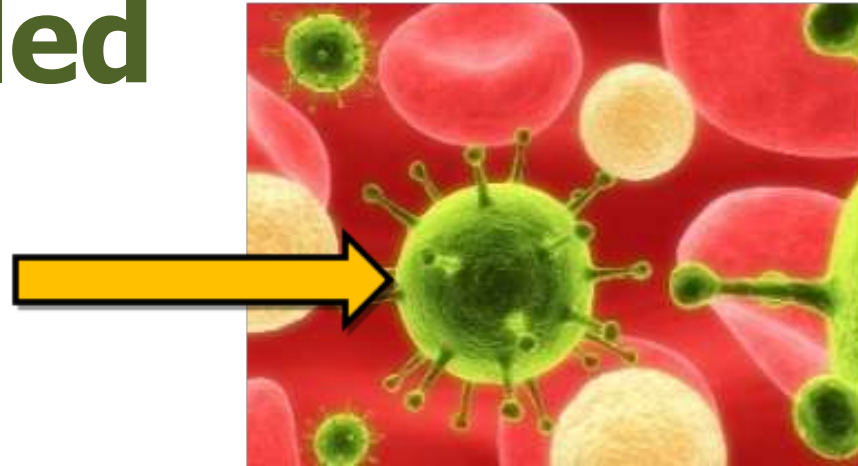
- All **fungi** (plural of fungus):
 - are one-celled or many-celled
 - cannot make their own food
 - absorb food from dead organisms around them



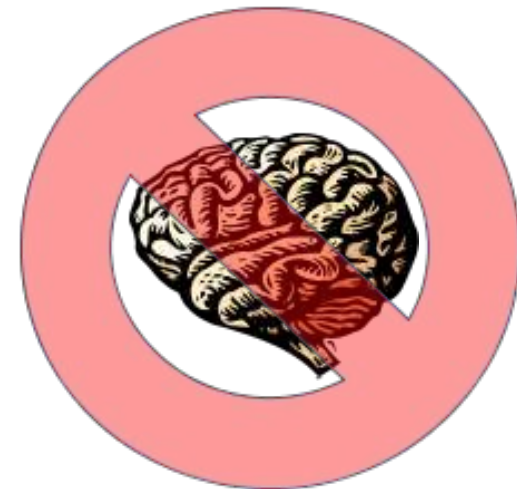
The Bacteria Kingdoms

- 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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Online.**