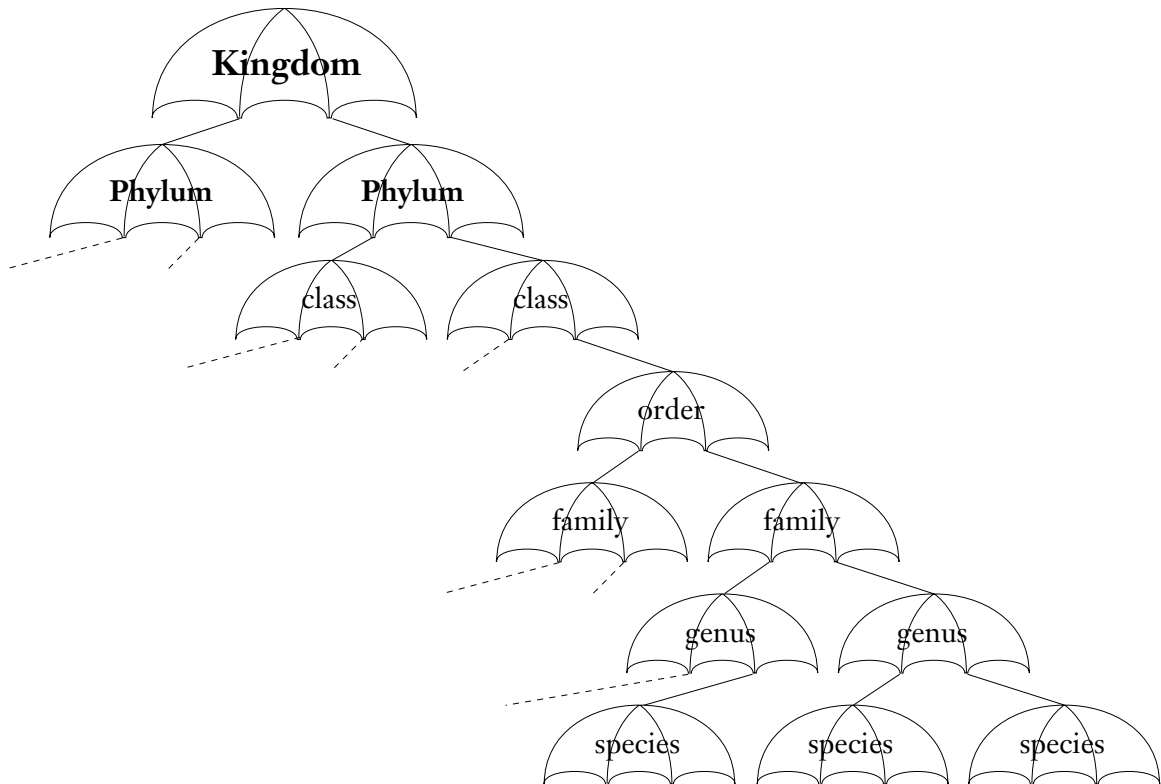


CHAPTER 20 ORGANIZING LIFE

Get the Big Picture

Read the paragraph in the box and study the picture. Then answer the questions.



In the late eighteenth century, a Swedish botanist named Carolus Linnaeus developed a system to classify living things. Linnaeus based his system on the traits that living things share. For example, many animals have hair and feed milk to their young. Organisms with these traits belong to the order of mammals. The grouping and naming of living things is called **taxonomy**.

1. What is the smallest unit or name we can give to an organism? _____
2. In the classification system, two or more classes make up a phylum. Two or more families make up a(n) _____.
3. Do you think there are more species or kingdoms in the natural world? Explain your answer.

4. What is taxonomy? _____

CHAPTER 20 ORGANIZING LIFE

Section 20.2 The Six Kingdoms
Study the Figures

Use the figures to answer the questions.

The Six Kingdoms



- Archaeobacteria**
- one-celled bacteria
 - found only in extreme environments



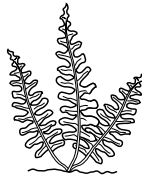
- Eubacteria**
- bacteria with one or more cells
 - found in many places



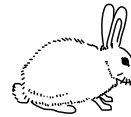
- Protists**
- can have one or more cells
 - can be plantlike, animal-like, or funguslike



- Fungi**
- can have one or more cells
 - consumers
 - stay in one place



- Plants**
- many-celled life forms
 - use photosynthesis to produce oxygen
 - cannot move on their own



- Animals**
- many-celled consumers
 - can move on their own
 - have complex oxygen systems

1. Name the six kingdoms. _____

2. To which kingdom do each of the following belong?

a. bacteria that cause sore throats _____

b. sunflower _____

c. beetle _____