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Crossword Puzzle; Science Project

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| **Across**  **6.** Self-nourishing; pertaining to the ability of an organism to produce its own nutrients from inorganic compounds  **10.** Nonliving strand of genetic material that cannot replicate on its own, has a nucleic core, a protein coat, and invades cells and alter cellular function  **11.** Unicellular, cell wall with peptidoglycan, and an auto or heterotroph  **13.** Microscopic, unicellular organism without a nucleus or other membrane-bound organelle  **14.** A group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring  **17.** Spherical or round prokaryotes  **18.** Multicellular, no cell wall or chloroplast, and a heterotroph  **19.** Unicellular, cell walls without peptidoglycan, and an auto or heterotroph  **20.** Taxonomic group of related phyla or divisions | **Down**  **1.** Multicellular, cell walls of chloroplast, and an autotroph  **2.** A type of organism that is made up of a single cell  **3.** Multicellular with some colonial, chloroplasts, cell walls, and an auto or heterotroph  **4.** Asexual form of reproduction used by some prokaryotes in which a cell divides into two genetically identical cells  **5.** Organism that cannot make its own food and gets its nutrients and energy requirements by feeding on other organisms; also called a consumer  **7.** Consisting of many cells  **8.** Unicellular organism with membrane bound nucleus and organelles; generally larger and more complex than a prokaryotic cell  **9.** Microscopic prokaryotes that most are beneficial to humans and to the environment, but a small percentage can cause disease  **12.** Rod shaped prokaryotes  **15.** Unicellular or multicellular eukaryote that is stationary, absorbs nutrients from organic materials in the environment and has cell walls that contain chitin  **16.** Spiral shaped prokaryotes |

   Fungi       Protista       Eubacteria       Archaebacteria       Plantae       Animalia       Kingdom       Species       Bacteria       Unicellular       Binary Fission       Virus       Multicellular       Bacillus       Spirillia       Coccus       Prokaryote       Heterotroph       Eukaryote       Autotrophic