

Chap. 18-3 "The Kingdoms"

Kingdom	Homeostasis	Energy	Reproduction	Order	Develop Growth	Evolution	Response
Archaeobacteria							
Eubacteria							
Protista							
Fungi							
Plantae							
Animalia							

NAME _____

WHICH KINGDOM ?

- _____ 1. fern
- _____ 2. paramecium
- _____ 3. mildew
- _____ 4. monarch butterfly
- _____ 5. autotrophic, prokaryotic
- _____ 6. star moss
- _____ 7. horseshoe crab
- _____ 8. sponge
- _____ 9. easter lily
- _____ 10. euglena, amoeba
- _____ 11. brown seaweed w / air bubbles
- _____ 12. all multicellular, cell walls,
heterotrophic
- _____ 13. nervous system, heterotrophic
multicellular
- _____ 14. E. coli bacteria
- _____ 15. blueberries
- _____ 16. diatoms
- _____ 17. human
- _____ 18. Maple, Ash, Beech, Birch, Pine
- _____ 20. Pneumococcus (causes Pneumonia)
- _____ 21. Portabella mushroom
- _____ 22. unicellular, heterotrophic
or autotrophic, eukaryotic
- _____ 23. earthworm
- _____ 24. apples, oranges, pears, peaches
- _____ 25. 'toadstool'
- _____ 26. green beans, potatoes, lettuce, celery
- _____ 27. multicellular, autotrophic
- _____ 28. multicellular, heterotrophic,
no cellwalls(only cell membranes)
- _____ 29. bees
- _____ 30. artichokes
- _____ 31. nostoc, oscillitoria, = autotrophic, prokaryotic
- _____ 32. scorpion

A. FUNGI

B. PLANTAE

C. PROTISTA

D. ANIMALIA

E. MONERA

Table 17.3

Kingdom Characteristics

Domain	Kingdom	Cell type	Cell Walls	Number of cells	Nutrition
Bacteria			Cell walls with peptidoglycan		Autotroph or heterotroph
Archaea			Cell walls without peptidoglycan		
Eukarya			Cell walls with cellulose in some	Unicellular and multicellular	
			Cell walls with chitin	Most multicellular	Heterotroph
			Cell walls with cellulose	Multicellular	
			No cell walls		Heterotroph

Archaeobacteria

Protista

Plantae

Prokaryote

Unicellular

Autotroph

Eubacteria

Fungi

Animalia

Eukaryote

Drag each option to its corresponding categories ↻

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