Kingdoms of Life

1. Which kingdom(s) contain multicellular organisms?

2. Which kingdom(s) contain unicellular organisms?

3. What is the difference between eukaryote and prokaryote cells?

4. How many kingdoms contain organisms that are eukaryotic? Name them.

5. How many kingdoms contain organisms that make their own food?

6. How many kingdoms contain organisms that can't make their own food?

7. Which kingdom(s) contain organisms that are all heterotrophic?

8. Which kingdom(s) contain organisms that are all autotrophic?

9. What kingdom are mushrooms found in?

10. Which kingdom(s) contain organisms that have the ability to move?
KINGDOM **MONERA** (monerans)

* 1 cell
  * no true nucleus - prokaryote
  (genetic material scattered and not enclosed by a membrane)
  * some move (flagellum); others don't
  * some make their own food (autotrophic); others can't make their own food
    (heterotrophic)
  * examples - bacteria, blue-green bacteria (cyanobacteria)

KINGDOM **PROTISTA** (protists)

* 1 cell
  * have a true nucleus - eukaryote
  * some move (cilia, flagella, pseudopodia); others don't
  * some are autotrophic; others are heterotrophic
  * examples - amoeba, diatom, euglena, paramecium, some algae (unicellular), etc

KINGDOM **FUNGI**

* multicellular
  * have nuclei
  * mainly do not move from place to place
  * heterotrophic (food is digested outside of fungus)
  * examples - mushroom, mold, puffball, shelf/bracket fungus, yeast, etc.

KINGDOM **PLANTAE** (plants)

* multicellular
  * have nuclei
  * do not move
  * autotrophic
  * examples - multicellular algae, mosses, ferns, flowering plants (dandelions, roses, etc.),
    trees, etc

KINGDOM **ANIMALIA** (animals)

* multicellular
  * have nuclei
  * do move
  * heterotrophic
  * examples - sponge, jellyfish, insect, fish, frog, bird, man