CLASSIFICATION

Name Key

Number the seven major classification groups in order from the one containing the la number of organisms to that containing the least.

4	order	2	phylum
5	family	7	species
1	kingdom	3	class
6	genus		

On the chart below, classify the five kingdoms according to the characteristic in the left-hand column.

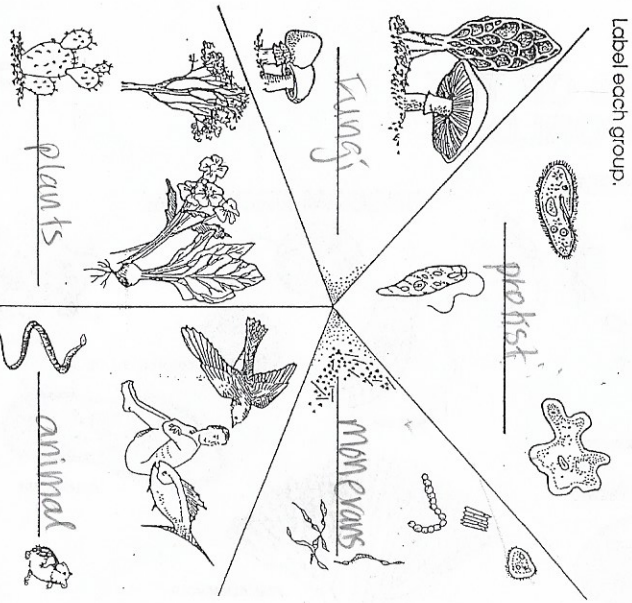
Characteristic	Monera	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
cell type (prokaryotic/ eukaryotic)	Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic
number of cells (unicellular/ multicellular)	unicellular	unicellular	multicellular	multicellular	multicellular
cell nucleus (present/ absent)	absent	present	present	present	present
cell wall (present/ absent)	present	absent	present	present	absent
cell wall composition		—	no cellulose	cellulose	—
nutrition (autotrophic/ heterotrophic)	autotrophic heterotrophic	both	heterotrophic	autotrophic	heterotrophic
locomotion (present/ absent)	present	present	absent	absent	present

The Five Kingdoms

Name Key

Scientists have placed all living things into five kingdoms. The organisms in each group below represent one of the five kingdoms.

Label each group.



Word Bank

fungi plants protists
monerans animals

Family of Living Things

Name Key

Most scientists divide all living things into five groups, called kingdoms. Complete the chart comparing these kingdoms.

	Kingdoms				
	Animal	Plant	Fungus	Protist	Moneran
Does it make food? (Yes; No; Yes/No)	NO	Yes	NO	Yes/NO	NO/ Yes (some)
Does it move about? (Yes; No; Some)	Yes (most)	No	No	Yes	Yes
How many cells does it have? (One; Many)	Many	Many	Many	One	One
Does the cell have a nucleus? (Yes; No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO

The Living Kingdoms

Monera	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
single celled	single and multicelled	single and multicelled	multicelled	multicelled
nucleus not well defined	nucleus well defined	some cells have walls	have cell walls and chloroplasts	no cell walls
some can manufacture own food; some require energy from other sources	some can manufacture own food; some require energy from other sources	absorb food from living or nonliving organisms	manufacture food by photosynthesis	unable to make own food; require energy from other sources
Representative Examples				
bacteria, blue-green bacteria	protozoans, green and red algae	molds, mildews, mushrooms, yeasts	grasses, flowers, trees	insects, worms, snails, fish, dogs, people

Classification System

Category		Plantae—white oak	Animalia—dog
Kingdom:	groups of phyla	Plantae	Animalia
Phylum:	groups of classes	Tracheophyta	Chordata
Class:	groups of orders	Anthophyta	Mammalia
Order:	groups of families	Sapindals	Carnivora
Family:	groups of species	Fagaceae	Canidae
Genus:	groups of closely related species	Quercus	Canis
Species:	groups of related organisms	alba	familiaris

1. How are fungi different from plants in obtaining food? fungi are heterotrophs (uptake food); Plants are autotrophs (create food)
2. Write the word or words that will make each sentence a true statement.
   a. Plant cells have cell walls and animal cells do not.
   b. The kingdom with only single-celled organisms is the Monera kingdom.
   c. Living things in the Fungi and Animal kingdoms cannot make their own food.
   d. Scientists use Genus and species names to universally identify living things.

KINGDOMS OF THE LIVING WORLD.