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|  | **Kingdom****Archaebacteria** | **Kingdom****Eubacteria** | **Kingdom****Protista** | **Kingdom****Fungi** | **Kingdom****Plantae** | **Kingdom****Animalia** |
| **Prokaryotes or Eukaryotes** | PRO | PRO | EU | EU | EU | EU |
| **Unicellular or Multicellular** | UNI | UNI | Animal-like uni, most plant-like multi | MULTI EXCEPT YEAST | MULTI | MULTI |
| **Energy Source/Food** | AUTOTROPHHETEROTROPHDECOMPOSER | AUTOTROPHHETEROTROPHDECOMPOSER | Animal-like, heterotrophPlant-like, autotrophFungus-like, decomposer | DECOMPOSER | AUTOTROPH | HETEROTROPH |
| **Reproduction: Asexual/Sexual** | Asexual = Binary FissionSexual = Conjugation | Asexual = Binary FissionSexual = Conjugation | Asexual = Binary FissionSexual = Conjugation | Mostly sexual by using spores | Sexual by either spores or seeds | Asexual or Sexual |
| **Important Facts or Vocabulary Words** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Major groups** | Example Types:1. Thermophiles2. Halophiles3. Acidophiles**Kingdom Archaebacteria Continued** | 3 Shapes:1. Coccus- round2. Bacillus- rod3. Spirillum- spiral3 Arrangements:1. Strepto- chains2. Staphylo- clusters3. Diplo- or Di- two**Kingdom Eubacteria Continued** | 1. Animal-like -unicellular and heterotrophs and no cell wall Ex: a. Amoeba b. Paramecium2. Plant-like -uni or multi and autotrophs and cell wall of cellulose Ex: a. Macro-algae b. Micro-algae3. Fungus-like -decomposers**Kingdom Protista Continued** | 1. Zygomycota a. bread mold b. reproduces by zygospores2. Ascomycota a. Yeast b. reproduces by ascospores3. Basidiomycota a. mushrooms b. reproduces by basidiospores4. Deuteromycota a. Imperfect Fungi such as *Penicillium* (orange mold) b. only fungus that reproduces asexually only, no spores**Kingdom Fungi Continued** | 1. Bryophyta a. moss b. no seeds, reproduces by spores c. no vascular tissue2. Pterophyta a. ferns b. no seeds, reproduces by spores c. does have vascular tissue3. Coniferophyta a. conifers (gymnosperms) b. reproduce by seeds c. does have vascular tissue4. Anthophyta a. angiosperms b. reproduce by seeds c. vascular tissue **Kingdom Plantae Continued** | Invertebrates:1. Porifera a. sponges b. sessile, filterers2. Cnidaria a. jellyfish b. stinging cells3. Platyhelminthes a. tapeworm b. flatworms4. Nematoda a. hookworms, pin b. parasitic, round5. Annelida a. earthworms b. segmented6. Mollusca a. octopus, snails, clams b. muscular foot7. Arthropoda a. insects, lobsters b. exoskeleton8. Echinoderms a. starfish, sand dollars, sea urchins**Kingdom Animalia Continued** |
|  | Label a typical bacteria cell.A. cell membraneB. DNA regionC. cell wallD. DNAE. flagellaF. ribosomes | Draw the following examples:1. Streptococcus2. StreptobacillusImage result for streptobacillus3. StaphylococcusImage result for staphylococcus | Label the amoeba and paramecium.A. pseudopodB. nucleusC. cell membraneD. food vacuoleE. contractile vacuoleA. ciliaB. cell membrane called a pellicleC. nucleusD. contractile vacuole | Label the mushroom.A. capB. gillsC. sporesD. stalkE. hyphae- one single filamentF. mycelium- a mass of underground hyphae | DiagramPhototropism: plants grow and bend toward lightImage result for diagram of phototropismDiagram Gravitropism: roots always grow down toward gravity no matter what direction you turn the plant.Image result for diagram of gravitropism | Vertebrates:1. Agnatha a. jawless fish b. lamprey2. Chondrichthyes a. cartilage skeleton b. sharks3. Osteichthyes a. bony skeleton b. salmon, trout4. Amphibia a. frogs b. double life5. Reptilia a. snakes, lizards b. amniotic eggs6. Aves a. birds b. feathers7. Mammalia a. cat, dog, bear b. hair and mammary glands |