Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

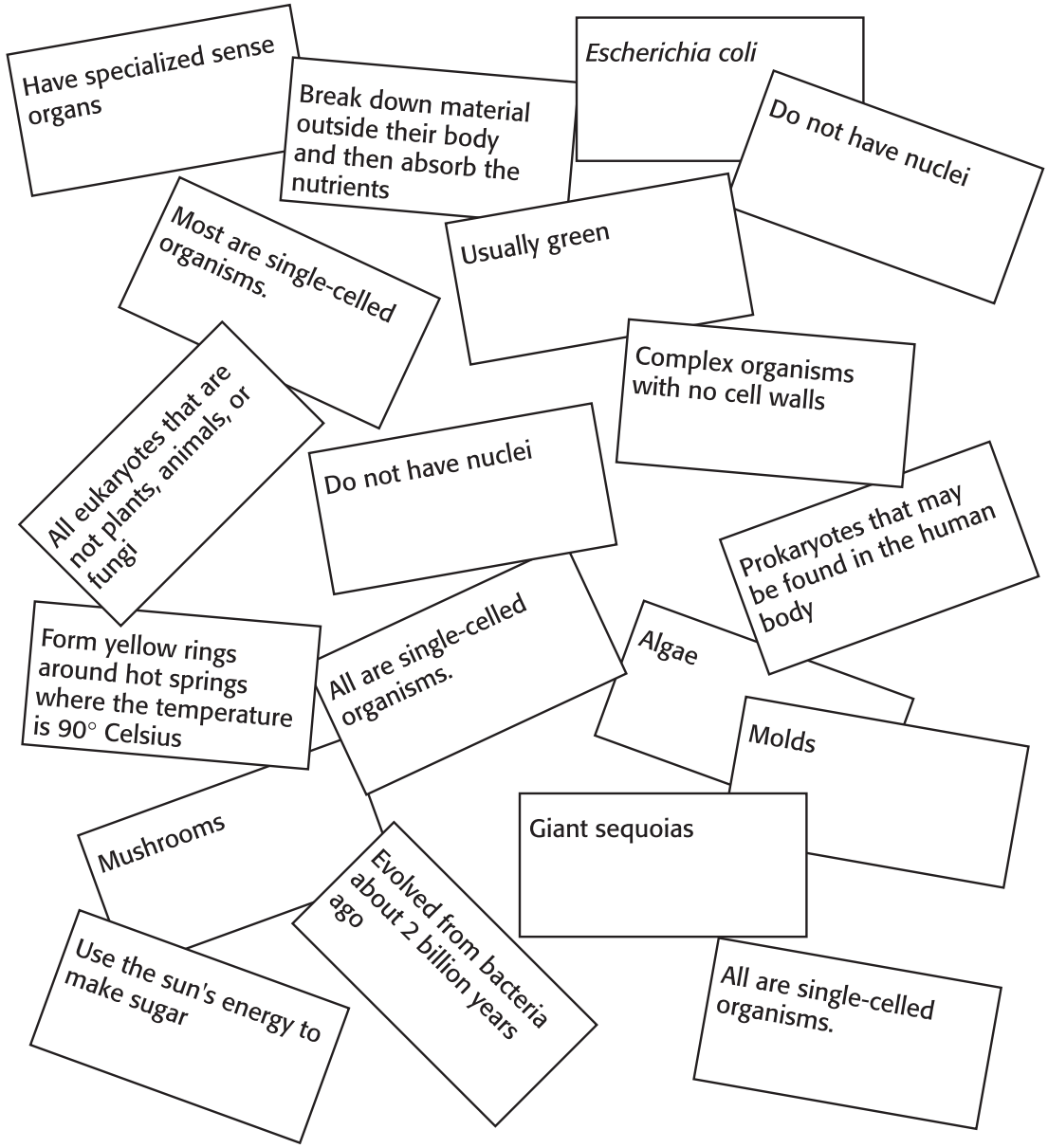
Skills Worksheet

Reinforcement

Keys to the Kingdom

Complete this worksheet after you finish reading the section "The Six Kingdoms."

Patty dropped her notes while she was studying the six kingdoms of living things, and now she isn't sure which facts belong to which kingdom. Each of the six boxes on the next page is labeled with the name of one of the kingdoms. Help Patty out by listing the facts, descriptions, and examples from Patty's notes below in the appropriate boxes. Be careful – some notes may fit in more than one kingdom.



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Reinforcement *continued*

Archaebacteria	Eubacteria
Protista	**Fungi**
Plantae	**Animalia**

Chapter Review

1. taxonomy
2. Archaebacteria
3. Animalia
4. classification
5. Eubacteria
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. Each species is unique, and scientific names make it possible for scientists to know specifically which organism is being discussed without the confusion of common names.
13. Taxonomists classify organisms based on their shared characteristics.
14. No; a eubacterium is a prokaryote because it does not have a nucleus.
15. Answers will vary. Sample answer: Some organisms, such as seaweed and mushrooms, have characteristics neither plants nor animals have.
16. An answer to this exercise can be found at the end of the book.
17. Each level of classification groups organisms according to characteristics they share. At broader levels of classification, such as kingdom and phylum, organisms share fewer characteristics than they do at more specific levels, such as genus and species.
18. The family level of classification contains genera and all the species in those genera. All of the *Quercus* genera are in the same family because of shared characteristics.
19. All members of the six kingdoms are living organisms. They all have DNA.
20. lemur
21. chimpanzee
22. no; Lemurs branched off between points A and B.
23. color vision; Color vision appears on the diagram after lemurs branched off and before baboons branched off.

Reinforcement

KEYS TO THE KINGDOM

Animalia:
- Complex organisms with no cell walls
- Have specialized sense organs

Plantae:
- Usually green
- Use the sun's energy to make sugar
- Giant sequoias

Protista:
- Most are single-celled organisms
- All eukaryotes that are not plants, animals, or fungi
- Algae
- Evolved from bacteria about 2 billion years ago

Fungi:
- Break down material outside their bodies and then absorb the nutrients
- Molds
- Mushrooms

Eubacteria:
- *Escherichia coli*
- Prokaryotes that may be found in the human body
- All are single-celled organisms
- Do not have nuclei

Archaebacteria:
- Form yellow rings around hot springs where the temperature is 90° C
- Do not have nuclei
- All are single-celled organisms

Critical Thinking

1. The Noid and the Druff clans cannot communicate knowledge about plant and animal life because they have different names for plants and animals. This is a problem if they want to work closely together as allies.
2. The clans have developed different knowledge of plants and animals over time, and they use different common names that reflect that knowledge.
3. The clans cannot easily inform each other about the dangers or usefulness of plants or animals. As a result, clan members are not trading information that could prevent problems or present solutions in the future.