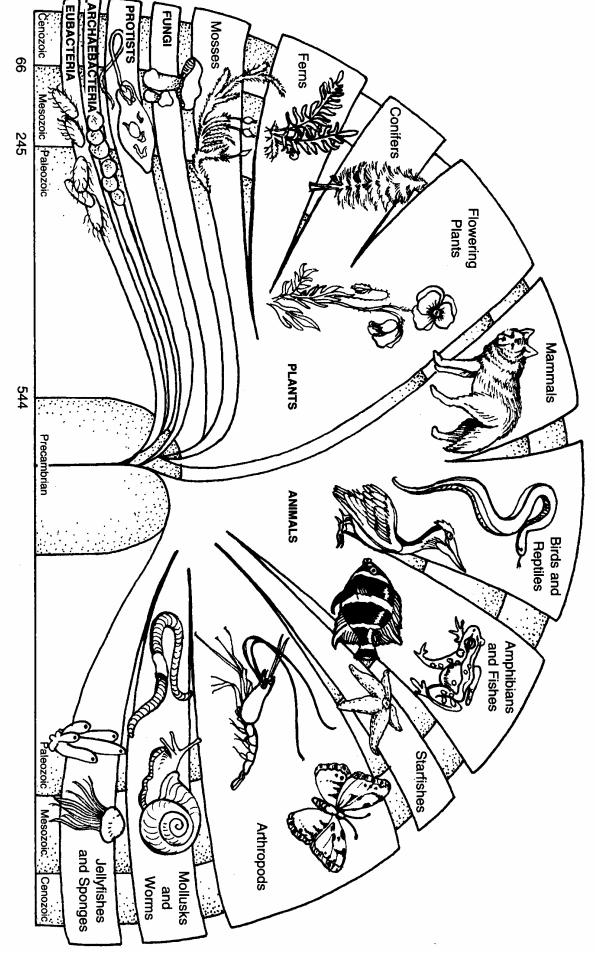
				• 17•	•		
				ix Kingd			
				ts use to categori ion. Define the f			
1.) a	sexual repro	duction					
2.) a	utotrophic -						
3.) e	ukaryotic-						
4.) h	eterotrophic						
5.) n	nobility-						
6.) n	nulticellular-						
7.) p	rokaryotic-						
,	nicellular-						
Fill in th	e chart belo	ow, listing	the distinctives 3 of your Bio	e characteristic logy book for n	s of each kingd	om.	
NGDOM	egiii witii C	mapter 10	5.5 or your blo	logy book for in	iore imormano	11.)	
ll Type							
aryotic / prokaryotic)							
trition							
otrophic / heterotroph	ic)						
dy Type							
cellular / multicellula	r)						
11 Structure wall / no cell wall)							
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amples							

## he Six Kingdoms



Eras: shown in millions of years

To help you distinguish between the kingdoms in the diagram, color each kingdom a different
color. This diagram shows multiple branches or divisions of the 6 kingdoms. The kingdoms are in <b>bold text</b> .
Which kingdom has the greatest number of species?
Which kingdom has the smallest number of species?
What characteristics do scientists use to distinguish between organisms in different kingdoms?
What is the cellular characteristic that distinguishes Kingdom Eubacteria and Archaebacteria from members of the other four kingdoms?
What characteristics distinguish fungi from plants?
Which kingdoms include multicellular, heterotrophic organisms?
One way scientists could have classified organisms is to separate them into unicellular and multicellular organisms. Explain why this is <i>not</i> a useful classification system.
Not too long ago, archaebacteria and eubacteria belonged to the same kingdom, the kingdom Monera. Their appearance is similar; both have similar shapes, are unicellular, and have nuclei that are not surrounded by a membrane. Explain why you think biologists have decided to divide the kingdom into two.