

Six Kingdoms of Classification

Name _____ Date _____ Period ____

Kingdom	Type of Cell	Number of Cells	Obtain Energy	Type of Reproduction	Other Characteristics
Bacteria					
Archaeobacteria					
Protists					
Fungi					
Plants					
Animals					

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Kingdom	Type of Cell	Number of Cells	Obtain Energy	Type of Reproduction	Other Characteristics
Bacteria	Prokaryote	One-celled (Single-celled; Unicellular)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gets energy from sunlight (producer/autotroph) breaks down or absorbs material in dead or decaying organisms (decomposer/heterotroph) 	Asexual: Dividing in Two by Binary Fission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproduce in a short amount of time Can be helpful or harmful
Archaeobacteria	Prokaryote	One-celled (Single-celled; Unicellular)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gets energy from sunlight (producer/autotroph) breaks down materials in dead or decaying organisms (decomposer/heterotroph) 	Asexual: Dividing in Two by Binary Fission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproduce in a short amount of time Found in extreme environments [very hot, very cold, very salty, etc.] Different chemical makeup than bacteria
Protists	Eukaryote	Mostly One-celled but some simple Multicellular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make their own food (producer/autotroph like plants) Eating other organisms (consumer/heterotroph) Breaks down or absorbs materials from dead or decaying organisms (decomposer/heterotroph) 	Mostly Asexual some Sexual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classified based on their way of getting energy (plant-like, fungi-like, or animal-like) Most diverse kingdom "the leftovers" Examples: algae, seaweed, euglena, diatom, paramecium
Fungi	Eukaryote	Mostly Multicellular (Many-celled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breaks down or absorbs materials from dead or decaying organisms (decomposer/heterotroph) 	Asexual or Sexual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be helpful or harmful Examples: mushrooms, mold, yeasts
Plants	Eukaryote	Multicellular (Many-celled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producer/Autotroph – makes its own food (Photosynthesis) 	Asexual or Sexual	
Animals	Eukaryote	Multicellular (Many-celled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer/Heterotroph – feeds on or consumes other organisms 	Sexual	