

5 KINGDOMS QUESTIONS

Directions: Using the graphic organizer for the 5 Kingdoms complete the Venn diagrams and questions below.

- List the differences and similarities in the graphic organizer below for Eubacteria and Archaeobacteria.

Eubacteria	BOTH	Archaeobacteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found everywhere except extreme conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> single celled microscopic no nucleus simple cell structure Asexual reproduction Respiration ($O_2 + \text{glucose} = \text{energy} + CO_2$) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Found only in extreme conditions

- What is the role of Eubacteria in everyday life?

Eubacteria is found in cheese, yogurt, and on skin. It helps with digestion and with eating away dead cells.

- Where would you commonly find Archaeobacteria?

Archaeobacteria is found in extreme conditions like polar icecaps and hot springs.

4. Bacteria need to be able to survive and reproduce. What abiotic factor do bacteria require for respiration? (Respiration is a cell's way of obtaining energy)

Oxygen is the abiotic factor needed for respiration

5. Directions: Using the Venn Diagram, list the characteristics that are shared with the Protista kingdom and the Monera kingdom.

Protista	BOTH	Monera
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can be many celled or single celled • found in moist environments and water • cells are larger and more complex • cells have a nucleus • have their own way of moving, tho some cannot move on their own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiration (requires O₂) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only single celled • small cells and simple cell structure • no nucleus in cells

Fungi

6. Why is "nature's recycler" a good nickname for fungi?

Fungi feed on dead organisms. In this way, fungi recycle what has been used back into the environment.

7. Fungi are nutrient recyclers. How can this benefit other kingdoms?

Because fungi feed on dead organisms, plants and animals have more space, and nutrients from these dead organisms become available again.

8. What kind of environment is required for organisms in the fungi kingdom to survive?

A moist environment is necessary for organisms in the fungi kingdom to survive.

Directions: Using the graphic organizer for the 5 Kingdoms, complete the Venn diagrams for the Kingdom questions below.

9. List the differences and similarities in the graphic organizer below for organisms in the Plantae and Animalia kingdom.

Plantae	BOTH	Animalia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autotrophs (make their own food) • gives off O₂ (oxygen) • cannot move on their own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many-celled with a nucleus • Respiration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heterotrophs (eat other organisms) • gives off CO₂ (carbon dioxide) • many have an internal or external skeleton. • most can move on their own

10. In the life cycle of the Baltimore Checkerspot, what roles do the plants fill in the habitat? (Hint: think about the white turtlehead)

The Baltimore Checkerspot relies on the white Turtlehead plant for nutrients and for shelter.

11. What needs to be present in a habitat for the plants to be able to survive and reproduce? (carbon dioxide)

Plants need CO₂, water, sunlight, and water in order to survive and reproduce.

12. What needs to be present in your habitat for organisms from the Animal kingdom to be able to survive and reproduce?

Animals need oxygen (O₂), water, and nutrients in order to survive and reproduce.

<p>• heterotrophs (eat other organisms)</p> <p>• give off CO₂ (carbon dioxide)</p> <p>• many have an internal or external skeleton</p> <p>• most can move on their own</p>	<p>• many are with a skeleton</p> <p>• Respiration</p>	<p>• Autotrophs (make their own food)</p> <p>• give off O₂ (oxygen)</p> <p>• cannot move on their own</p>
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