

Evolution

Name:

Domains and Kingdoms

Period:

Use Chapter 11, Section 2 of your textbook to answer the questions below. The word banks can be used to fill out the sentences below them.

characteristics differences intestines prokaryotes Protista

Section 2: Domains and Kingdoms (p.338)

- _____ 1. For a long time, people just classified organisms into two groups. What were they?
a. plants or animals b. fish or birds c. plants or mammals d. animals or trees

Three Domains (p.338)

2. Scientists classify organisms based upon shared derived _____ .
3. When scientists discovered an organism with characteristics of both plants and animals, they created a new kingdom called _____ .
4. Today, there are _____ domains in the classification system.
5. Domains represent the largest _____ among organisms.



Domain Archaea (p.339)

6. Small, single-celled organisms with no nuclei are called _____ .
- _____ 7. What kind of prokaryote can live where other organisms cannot survive, like in hot springs?
a. archaea b. bacteria c. protista d. fungi

Domain Bacteria (p.339)

8. *Escherichia coli* live in your _____ , where they make vitamin K.
- _____ 9. What kind of food do bacteria help us make from milk?
a. ice cream b. milkshakes c. whipped cream d. yogurt
- _____ 10. What kind of diseases can some kinds of bacteria cause in people?
a. colds b. flu c. pneumonia d. warts

Domain Eukarya (p.340)

Kingdom Protista

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- _____ 11. organisms that have nuclei and cell membranes a. protists
- _____ 12. single- or multicellular organisms that are not fungi, plants, or animals b. algae
- _____ 13. plantlike organisms in the kingdom Protista c. eukaryotes
- _____ 14. animal-like organisms in the kingdom Protista d. Eukarya
- _____ 15. domain made up of all eukaryotes e. protozoa

turn over for more questions

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animals organisms plants protists recycle sense organs sunlight surroundings

Kingdom Fungi (p.340)

- _____ 16. What can plants do that fungi cannot?
a. cellular respiration b. fermentation c. photosynthesis d. digestion
17. Fungi get their nutrients from their _____ .
- _____ 18. How do fungi obtain nutrients?
a. They digest and absorb them. c. They grow and produce them.
b. They chew and swallow them. d. They capture and eat them.

Kingdom Plantae (p.341)

- _____ 19. What kind of eukaryotic organisms have cell walls and make their own food?
a. animals b. plants c. Archaea d. fungi
20. Most plants must be exposed to _____ for photosynthesis to occur.
21. Most life on Earth is dependent upon _____ for energy, nutrients, and a place to live.

Kingdom Animalia (p.342)

- _____ 22. What characteristics do most members of kingdom Animalia have?
a. They are unicellular and green. c. They are multicellular and can move.
b. They have cell walls. d. They perform photosynthesis.
23. Animals have _____ , which allow them to respond to their environment.
24. _____ depend upon plants for food.
25. Animals depend on bacteria and fungi to _____ nutrients from dead things.

Strange Organisms (p.343)

26. Some plants can eat other _____ for nutrition, just like animals.
27. Some _____ do photosynthesis like plants, and move like animals.
- _____ 28. Which of these is an example of a very simple animal that cannot move and has no sense organs?
a. tortoise b. beetle c. sponge d. bird