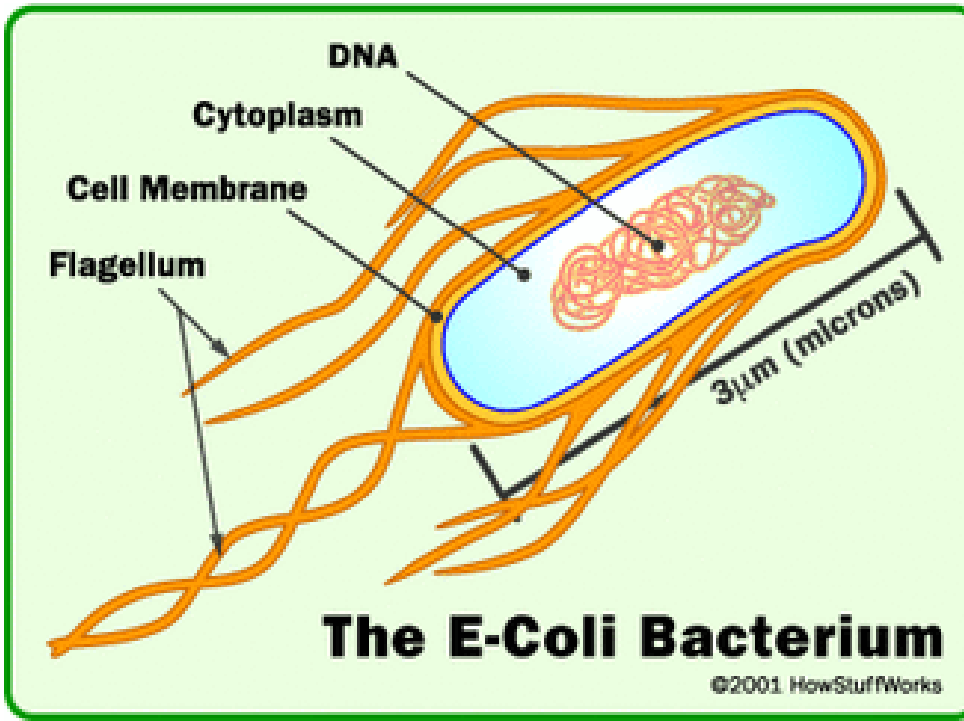
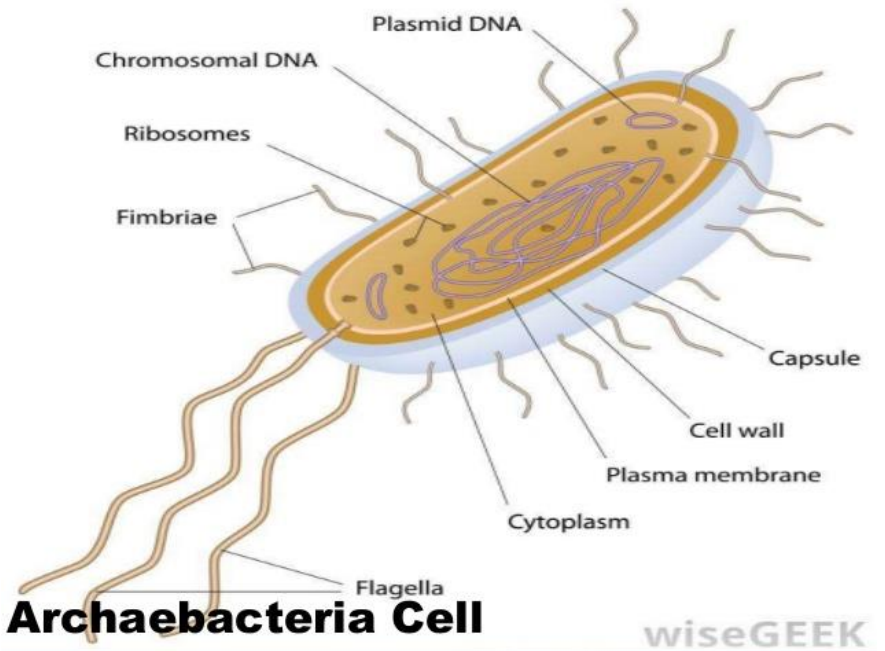
Kingdom Eubacteria

- Prokaryotic (no nucleus)
- Unicellular (each individual is just one prokaryotic cell)
- May be autotrophs (makes its own food) or heterotrophs (eats others)
- Example: bacteria



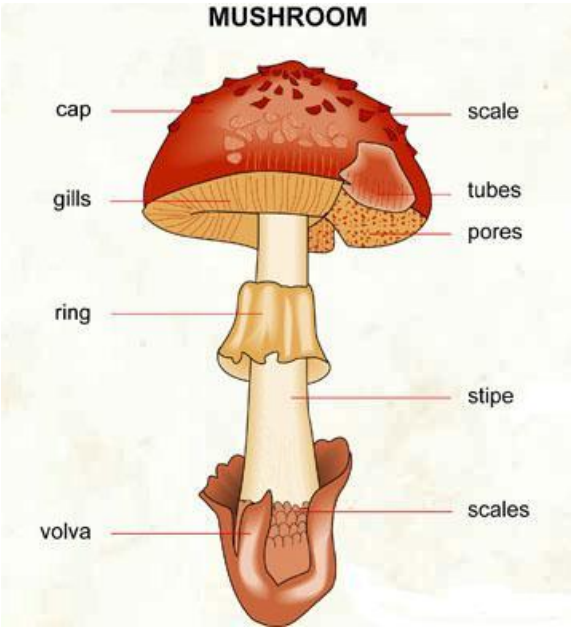
Kingdom Archaebacteria

- Prokaryotic (no nucleus)
- Unicellular
- Cell wall contains complex molecule not found in cell walls of other organisms
- May be autotrophs (makes its own food) or heterotrophs (eats others)
- Example: bacteria



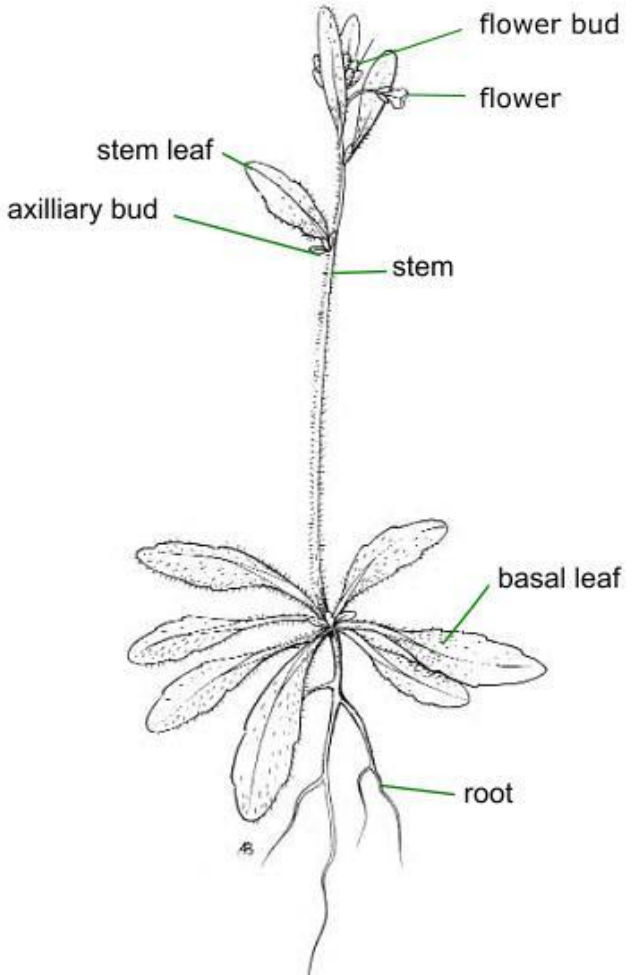
Kingdom Fungi

- Eukaryotic (has a nucleus)
- Unicellular (only one cell) or Multicellular (more than one cell)
- Have cell walls
- Heterotrophs (they do not make food on their own)
- they do not move on their own
- example: fungus



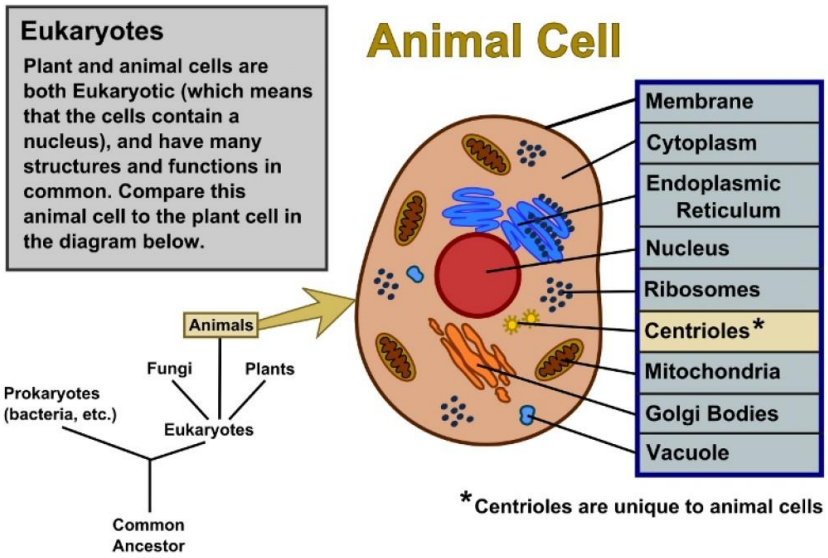
Kingdom Plantae

- Multicellular (more than one cell)
- autotrophs (makes its own food through photosynthesis)
- Eukaryotic (has a nucleus)
- Have cell walls
- they don’t move
- usually green in appearance
- example: plants



Kingdom Animalia

- Eukaryotic (has a nucleus)
- Multicellular (more than one cell)
- Does not have cell walls (has cell membrane)
- Heterotrophs (obtain nutrients by consuming other organisms)
- move about on their own
- Example: all animals (human, skunk, etc.)



Kingdom Protista

- Eukaryotic (has a nucleus)
- Most are Unicellular (single celled organisms)
- They have no cell wall
- Can be Autotrophs (produce their own food) or Heterotrophs (ingest food)
- Most can move on their own
- Examples

1. Paramecium
2. Amoeba
3. Volvox
4. Euglena