

Kingdom Twist and Turn

Matching

Correctly match each kingdom to the following examples.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Plant | a. Seaweed, algae, slime mold, kelp |
| 2. _____ Animal | b. Streptococci, cyanobacteria |
| 3. _____ Fungi | c. Mosses, hornworts, liverworts, ferns |
| 4. _____ Protist | d. Mushrooms, molds, mildew, yeast |
| 5. _____ Archaea | e. Sulfolobus, thermoproteus |
| 6. _____ Eubacteria | f. Sponges, cnidarians, mollusks, echinoderms |

True or False

If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, write false.

- _____ Organisms in the Archaea and Eubacteria kingdoms are both unicellular.
- _____ Fungi are autotrophic, meaning that they make their own food.
- _____ Plants, animals, fungi, and protists are all prokaryotes, meaning that their cells do not contain a nucleus.
- _____ The plant and animal kingdoms only contain multicellular organisms.

Completion

Complete each statement.

- _____ are unicellular prokaryotes, known for living in extreme environments.
- Plants and animals are both multicellular eukaryotes, but only animals are _____.
- The _____ kingdom is known as the “odds and ends” kingdom, because its members are so diverse.
- _____ can be both unicellular and multicellular, but are always heterotrophic/decomposer eukaryotes.
- Streptococci are examples of _____, which are always unicellular prokaryotes.

Kingdom Twist and Turn Answers

Matching

Correctly match each kingdom to the following examples.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u> C </u> Plant | a. Seaweed, algae, slime mold, kelp |
| 2. <u> F </u> Animal | b. Streptococci, cyanobacteria |
| 3. <u> D </u> Fungi | c. Mosses, hornworts, liverworts, ferns |
| 4. <u> A </u> Protist | d. Mushrooms, molds, mildew, yeast |
| 5. <u> E </u> Archaea | e. Sulfolobus, thermoproteus |
| 6. <u> B </u> Eubacteria | f. Sponges, cnidarians, mollusks, echinoderms |

True or False

If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, write false.

7. True Organisms in the Archaea and Eubacteria kingdoms are both unicellular.
8. False Fungi are autotrophic, meaning that they make their own food.
9. False Plants, animals, fungi, and protists are all prokaryotes, meaning that their cells do not contain a nucleus.
10. True The plant and animal kingdoms only contain multicellular organisms.

Completion

Complete each statement.

11. Archaea are unicellular prokaryotes, known for living in extreme environments.
12. Plants and animals are both multicellular eukaryotes, but only animals are heterotrophic/consumers
13. The Protist kingdom is known as the “odds and ends” kingdom, because its members are so diverse.
14. Fungi can be both unicellular and multicellular, but are always heterotrophic/decomposer eukaryotes.
15. Streptococci are examples of Eubacteria , which are always unicellular prokaryotes.