

CLASSIFICATION OF LIFE

Graphic Organizer



Teacher Directions

- You have purchased one graphic organizer chart for the six kingdoms of classification.
- The graphic organizer is tiered in four ways, so you can differentiate based on individual or class needs.
 - 1st = completely blank
 - 2nd = key vocabulary
 - 3rd = key vocabulary + parts of the chart
 - 4th = completed (except for interesting facts)

The Six Kingdoms Graphic Organizer

Levels of Classification: Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

The 3 domains are Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya

Key Words:

Obtaining Energy Autotrophs: Heterotrophs:	Number of Cells Unicellular: Multicellular:
Type of Cells Prokaryotic: Eukaryotic:	Reproduction Sexual: Asexual:

<u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Obtaining Energy</u>	<u>Type of Cells</u>	<u>Number of Cells</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Interesting Facts</u>

The Six Kingdoms Graphic Organizer

NAME: _____

Levels of Classification: Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

Date: _____

The 3 domains are Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya

Key Words:

Obtaining Energy Autotrophs: Make their own energy from sunlight (photosynthesis) Heterotrophs: Consume (eat) other organisms to obtain energy	Number of Cells Unicellular: Made up of only one cell Multicellular: Made up of more than one cell working together
Type of Cells Prokaryotic: Cell without a nucleus Eukaryotic: Cell with a nucleus	Reproduction Sexual: Requires two parent cells; offspring unique (different) from parent Asexual: Requires only one parent cell; offspring identical to parent

<u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Obtaining Energy</u>	<u>Type of Cells</u>	<u>Number of Cells</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Interesting Facts</u>
Archaeobacteria						
Eubacteria						
Protista						
Fungi						
Plantae						
Animalia						

The Six Kingdoms Graphic Organizer

Levels of Classification: Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

The 3 domains are Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya

Key Words:

Obtaining Energy Autotrophs: Make their own energy from sunlight (photosynthesis) Heterotrophs: Consume (eat) other organisms to obtain energy	Number of Cells Unicellular: Made up of only one cell Multicellular: Made up of more than one cell working together
Type of Cells Prokaryotic: Cell without a nucleus Eukaryotic: Cell with a nucleus	Reproduction Sexual: Requires two parent cells; offspring unique (different) from parent Asexual: Requires only one parent cell; offspring identical to parent

<u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Obtaining Energy</u>	<u>Type of Cells</u>	<u>Number of Cells</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Interesting Facts</u>
Archaeobacteria		Prokaryotic		Asexual	Bacteria found on the edge of volcano	Belongs to domain Archaea.
Eubacteria			Unicellular	Asexual	Bacteria found on your desk	Belongs to domain Bacteria.
Protista	Heterotrophs: Fungi-like and Animal-like protist Autotrophs: Plant-like protist			Both	Fungi-like, Plant-like (Algae), and Animal-like (Protozoan)	Belongs to domain Eukarya.
Fungi	Heterotrophs: Fungi eat dead/decaying things. They are decomposers		Most multicellular Some unicellular (yeast)	Most asexual, some sexual (Spores)	Mushrooms, Mold, Mildew, Yeast	Belongs to domain Eukarya.
Plantae			Multicellular	Most sexually (Pollen), some asexually	Trees, Grass, Flowers, Bushes	Belongs to domain Eukarya.
Animalia		Eukaryotic		Sexually	Humans, Dogs, Ants, Whales, Lizards	Belongs to domain Eukarya. Humans belong to this kingdom. Most diverse kingdom of organisms.

The Six Kingdoms Graphic Organizer

Levels of Classification: Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

The 3 domains are Archaea, Bacteria, Eukarya

Key Words:

Obtaining Energy Autotrophs: Make their own energy from sunlight (photosynthesis) Heterotrophs: Consume (eat) other organisms to obtain energy	Number of Cells Unicellular: Made up of only one cell Multicellular: Made up of more than one cell working together
Type of Cells Prokaryotic: Cell without a nucleus Eukaryotic: Cell with a nucleus	Reproduction Sexual: Requires two parent cells; offspring unique (different) from parent Asexual: Requires only one parent cell; offspring identical to parent

<u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Obtaining Energy</u>	<u>Type of Cells</u>	<u>Number of Cells</u>	<u>Reproduction</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Interesting Facts</u>
Archaeobacteria	Some autotrophs, Some heterotrophs	Prokaryotic	Unicellular	Asexual	Bacteria found on the edge of volcano	Belongs to domain Archaea.
Eubacteria	Some autotrophs, Some heterotrophs	Prokaryotic	Unicellular	Asexual	Bacteria found on your desk	Belongs to domain Bacteria.
Protista	Heterotrophs: Fungi-like and Animal-like protist Autotrophs: Plant-like protist	Eukaryotic	Most unicellular, Some multicellular	Asexual and Sexual	Fungi-like, Plant-like (Algae), and Animal-like (Protozoan)	Belongs to domain Eukarya.
Fungi	Heterotrophs: Fungi eat dead/decaying things. They are decomposers	Eukaryotic	Most multicellular Some unicellular (yeast)	Asexual and Sexual (Spores)	Mushrooms, Mold, Mildew, Yeast	Belongs to domain Eukarya.
Plantae	All autotrophs	Eukaryotic	Multicellular	Asexual and Sexual (Pollen)	Trees, Grass, Flowers, Bushes	Belongs to domain Eukarya.
Animalia	All heterotrophs	Eukaryotic	Multicellular	Sexual (Sperm and Egg)	Humans, Dogs, Ants, Whales, Lizards	Belongs to domain Eukarya. Humans belong to this kingdom. Most diverse kingdom of organisms.

Thank you for purchasing from SuperDaveScience

Go back and leave feedback to receive credits for future TPT Purchases.

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Superdavescience>

My followers will be the first to know about flash freebies, sales, giveaways and new products!

Twitter: @SuperDScience

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/superdavescience>

Credits:

Fonts: From the Pond, Kimberly Geswein

Graphics: Melonheadz