

General characteristics of 6 Kingdoms



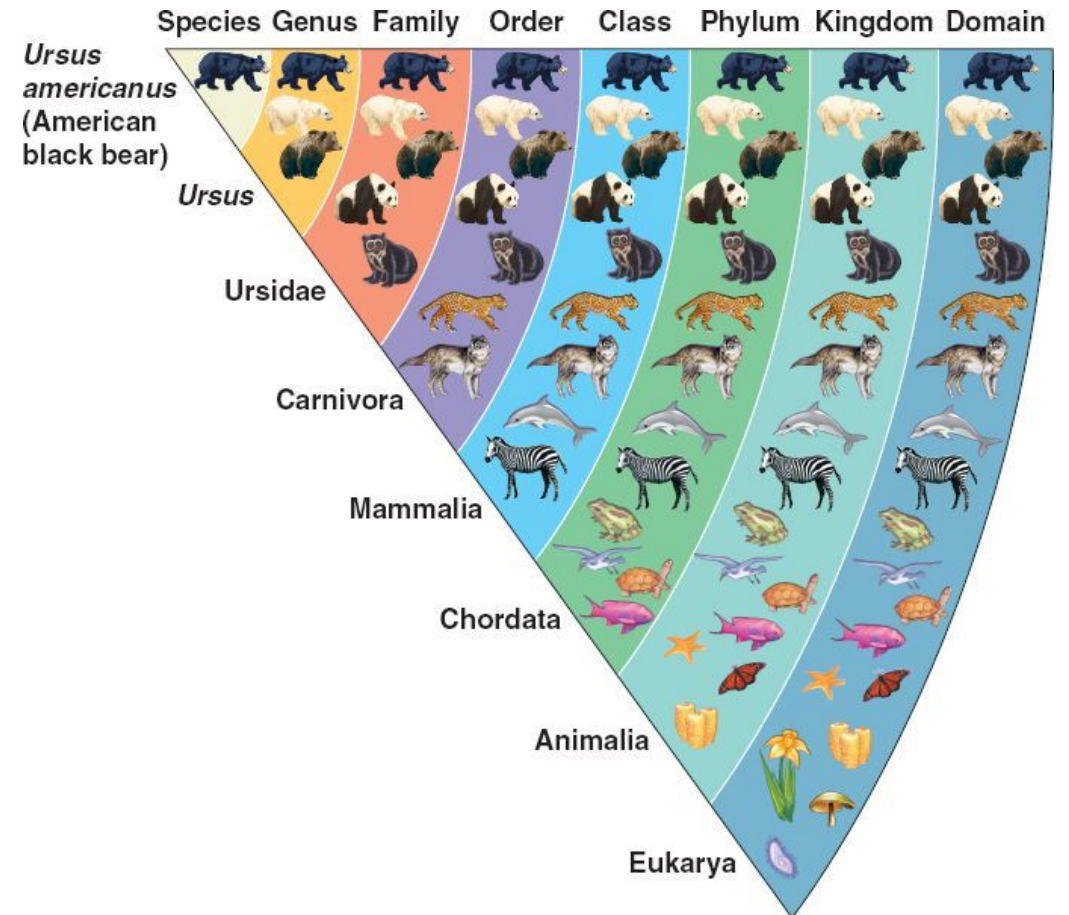
You will:

explain the importance of classification

•Why fungi is not a plant?



- **Classification** - grouping organisms according to their common characteristics.
- Carl Linnaeus is a man who firstly classified organism.
- In his system the smallest classification unit is called **species** (group of very similar organisms).



The easiest way to memorise

5.3.U5 The principal taxa for classifying eukaryotes are kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species.

DOMAIN

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Orders

Family

Genus

Species

Subspecies

Do

Kings

Play

Chess

On

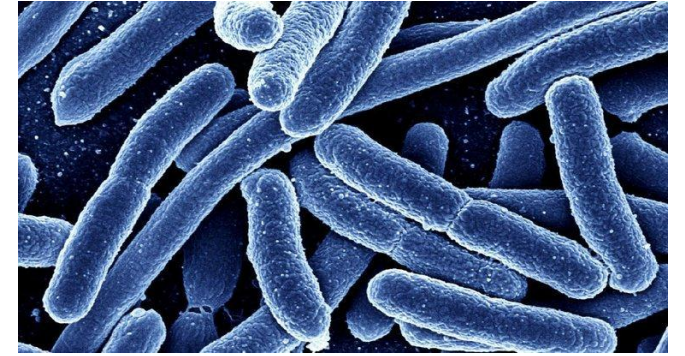
Fine

Grain

Sand?

6 Kingdoms

- 1 ARCHAEABACTERIA
- 2 MONERA
- 3 PROTISTA
- 4 FUNGI
- 5 PLANTAE
- 6 ANIMALIA



KINGDOM ARCHAEABACTERIA

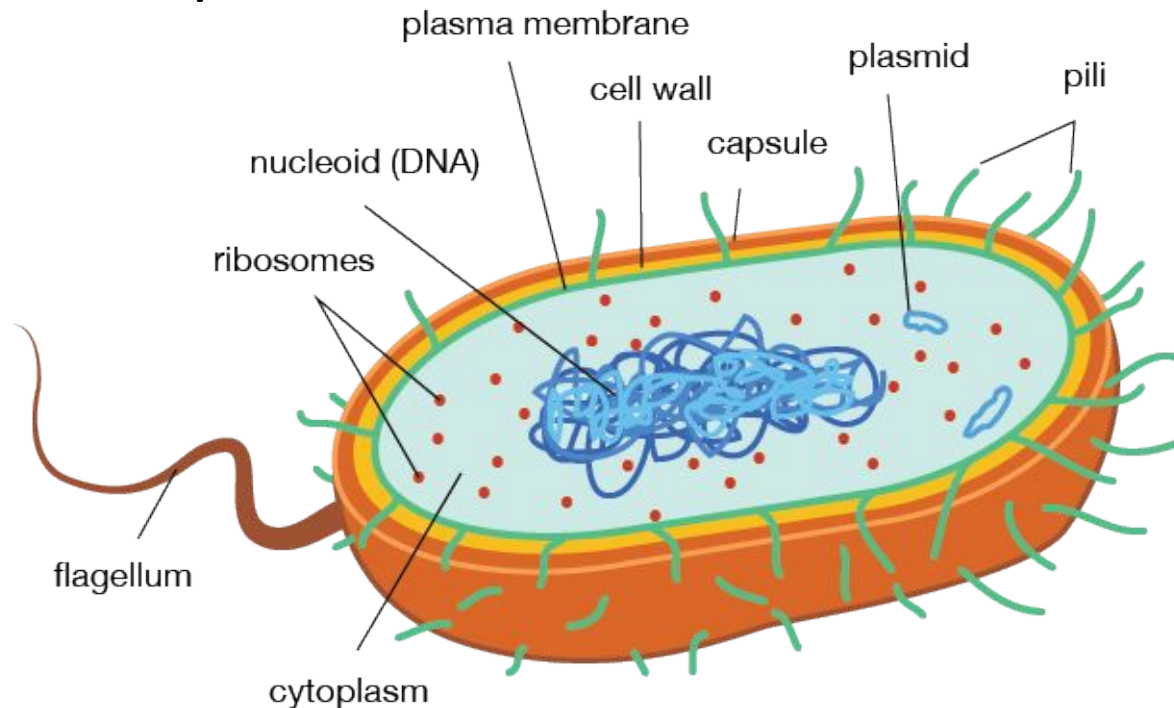
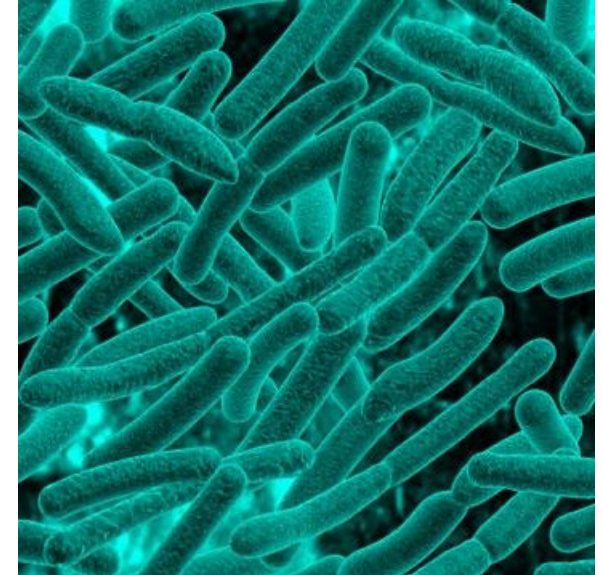
- **Unicellular**
- **Don't have nucleus and organelles**, except ribosome
- Have **cell wall**
- Live in extreme environment





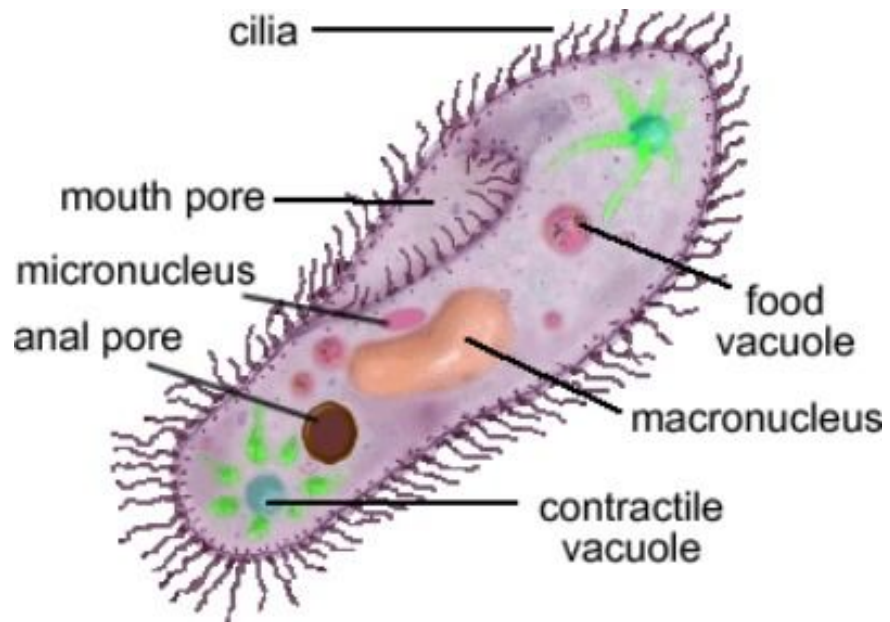
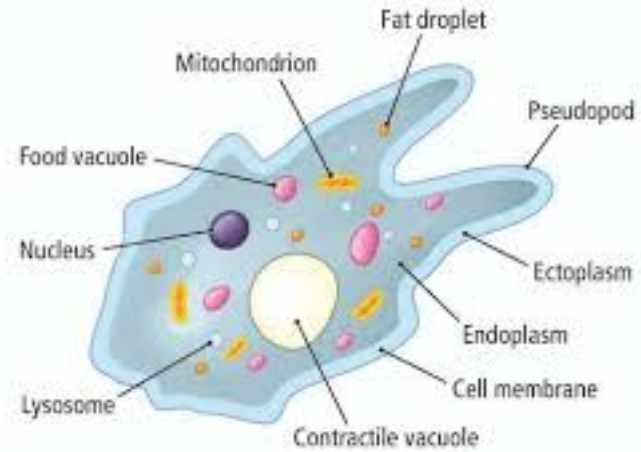
KINGDOM MONERA

- **Unicellular**
- **Don't have nucleus and organelles**, except ribosome
- **Have cell wall**
- Can make photosynthesis, but not all of them
- Example is bacteria



KINGDOM PROTISTA

- **Unicellular**
- **Nucleus and other organelles are present**
- Some of them can make photosynthesis
- **Ex:** amoeba, paramecium

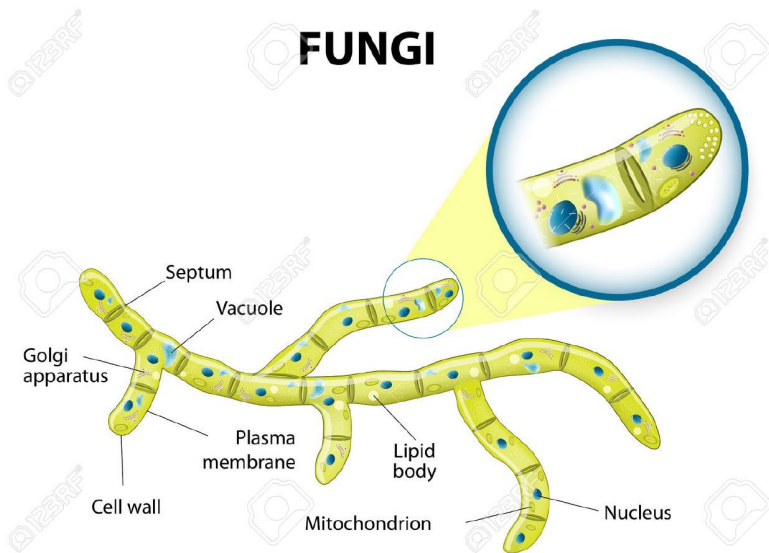


KINGDOM FUNGI

- **Multicellular**
- Nucleus and organelles are present.
- **Cell wall** is present
- **Can not do photosynthesis**

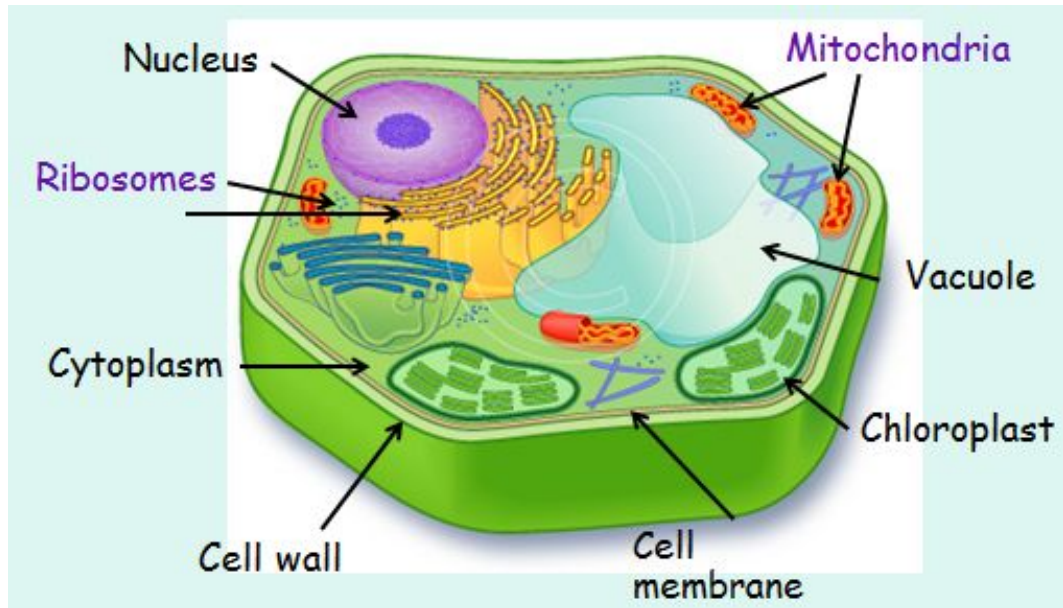
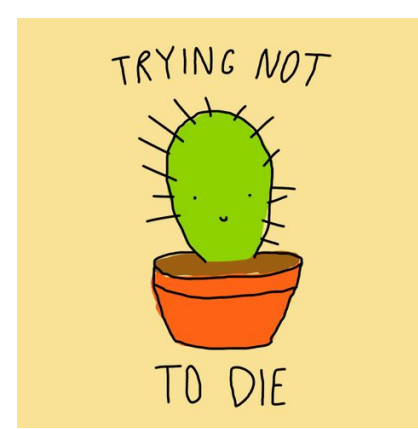


Most of them parasites



KINGDOM PLANTAE

- Multicellular
- Nucleus and organelles are present.
- Do **photosynthesis**
- **Cell wall** is present



KINGDOM ANIMALIA

- Multicellular
- Nucleus and organelles are present
- **No** cell wall
- **Can not do** photosynthesis

