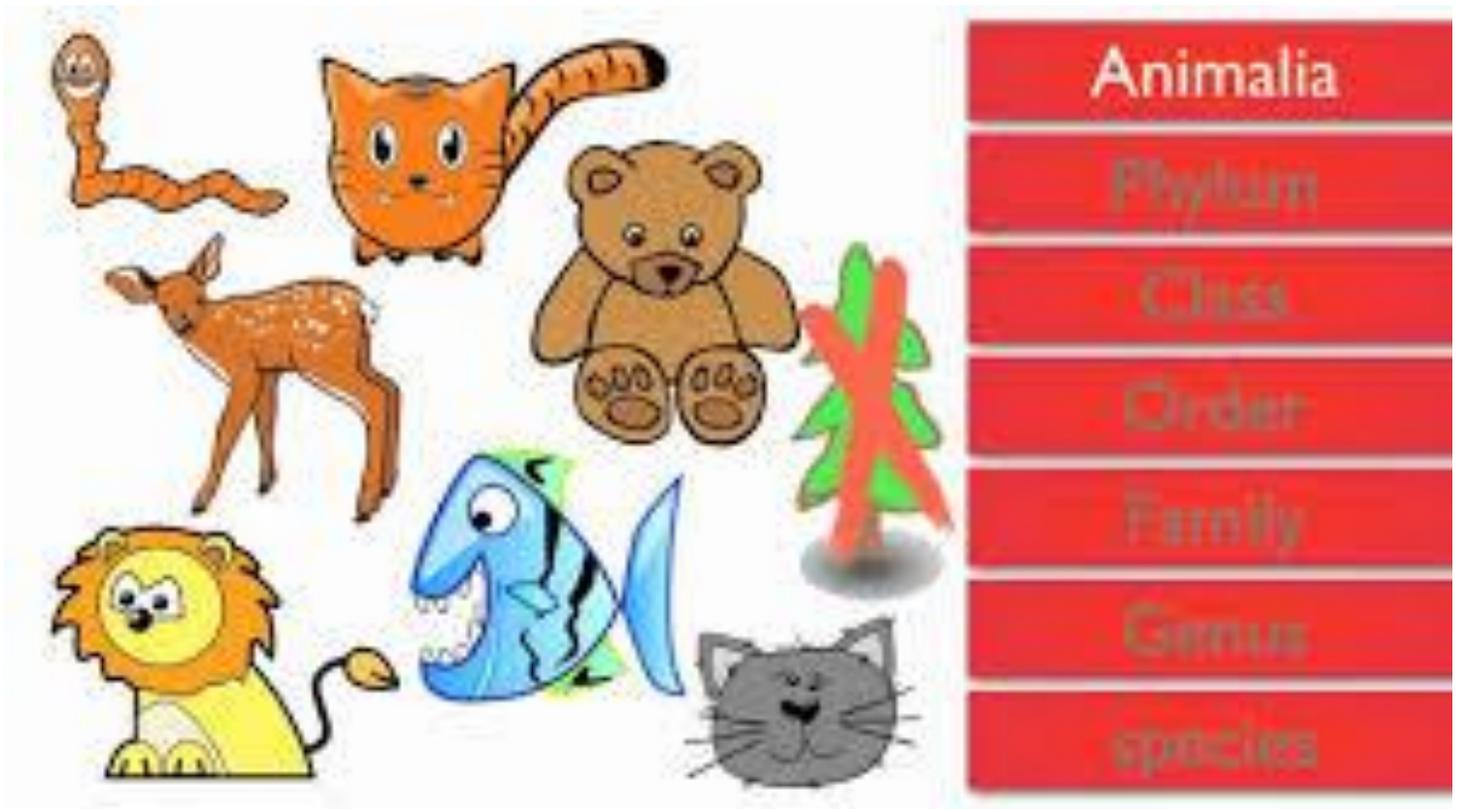


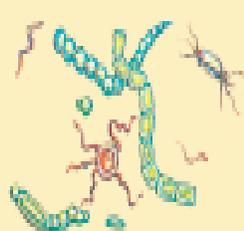
Classifying Plants and Animals



Name _____

Teacher _____

Table 2: A Six-Kingdom System of Classification

| | Kingdom | General characteristics | Cell wall | Representative organisms |
|---|--------------------|---|--|---|
|  | 1. Eubacteria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple organisms lacking nuclei (prokaryotic) • either heterotrophs or autotrophs • all can reproduce asexually • live nearly everywhere | often present (contains peptidoglycan) | bacteria, cyanobacteria |
|  | 2. Archaeobacteria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prokaryotic • heterotrophs • live in salt lakes, hot springs, animal guts | present (does not contain peptidoglycan) | methanogens, extreme thermophiles, extreme halophiles |
|  | 3. Protista | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most are single celled; some are multicellular organisms; some are eukaryotic • some are autotrophs, some heterotrophs, some both • reproduce sexually and asexually • live in aquatic or moist habitats | absent | algae, protozoa |
|  | 4. Fungi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most are multicellular • all are heterotrophs • reproduce sexually and asexually • most are terrestrial | present | mushrooms, yeasts, bread molds |
|  | 5. Plantae | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all are multicellular • all are autotrophs • reproduce sexually and asexually • most are terrestrial | present | mosses, ferns, conifers, flowering plants |
|  | 6. Animalia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all are multicellular • all are heterotrophs • most reproduce sexually • live in terrestrial and aquatic habitats | absent | sponges, worms, lobsters, starfish, humans |

Science: Classifying Living Things

Chapter 1, Lesson 1: Classifying Plants and Animals

Name _____ Date _____

1. What are the five characteristics of all living things? page 23

- Are made of _____
- Obtain and use _____
- _____
- Grow and _____
- _____ to the environment

2. Organisms with the most characteristics in common are grouped into the smallest unit of classification, the _____ page 24

3. Complete the classification chart. page 25

Kingdom

Phylum

Order

Genus

4. Plants use _____ to make their own food. Most plants have _____ that anchor them in the ground and absorb water and nutrients. page 26

5. Some members of the fungus kingdom cause _____, but others play a vital role in the environment by _____ down dead organisms. Their natural recyclers return useful materials to the soil, where these materials can be used by other living things. page 26

6. The _____ kingdom contains some organisms that resemble plants and others resemble animals. This kingdom includes mostly unicellular microbes, or microscopic organisms, as well as some multicellular organisms. page 27

7. A _____ is a set of instructions that takes over and controls a cell of another organism... once inside a host cell, a virus instructs the cell to _____ copies of the virus. page 28

Science: Classifying Living Things

Chapter 1, Lesson 2: Plants

Name _____ Date _____

1. Stems are structures that _____ a plant up and support its leaves. page 34
2. Roots are plant parts that anchor a plant in the ground, _____ food, and draw water and _____ from the soil. page 35
3. On plants that stay green year-round, such as pine trees, the _____ prevents that leaves or needles from losing too much water, especially during cold or dry weather. page 36
4. Plants can lose large amounts of water through _____. Almost 99 percent of the water that enters a plant through its roots is given off into the air through transpiration. page 36
5. What do plants need to survive? Please list all four items. page 37
6. _____ reproduction is the production of a new organism using only one type of cell. page 38
7. Mosses and ferns are _____ plants. They use _____ to reproduce. Mosses do not have true _____. page 40
8. What is the difference between angiosperm and gymnosperm seeds? page 41
9. List at least three types of plants that you like to eat. page 42

Science: Classifying Living Things

Chapter 1, Lesson 3: Animals

Name _____ Date _____

1. A vertebrate is an animal with a _____ backbone. page 48
2. Vertebrates also have _____, or inner skeletons, for protection and movement. page 49
3. More than _____ percent of all animals are invertebrates, or animals without backbones. page 50
4. What is the largest group of invertebrates? Please list at least three examples. page 50
5. Which group of animals uses stinging cells to capture fish and other organisms? page 50
6. Echinoderms also live in the ocean. They have _____ skins and move very slowly. page 51
7. Arthropods are invertebrates with tough _____, or outer skeletons, that protect their internal organs. page 52
8. Arthropods also have _____ legs that help them move and _____ bodies with specialized sections. page 52
9. What is the largest group of arthropods? Please share at least three examples. page 52
10. What are your favorite and least favorite animals? Please explain why.

Science: Classifying Living Things

Chapter 1, Lesson 4: Animal Systems

Name _____ Date _____

1. One characteristic of living things is that they use _____ from food. Photosynthetic organisms can make their own food. page 58
2. Digestion is the process in which ingested food is broken down into _____ that are useable by cells. page 58
3. Human digestion occurs in the mouth, stomach, and small _____. page 59
4. What four organs in the human body help eliminate wastes from the body? page 59
5. Respiration is the process of releasing _____ from food molecules such as glucose. page 60
6. The purpose of breathing is to provide the _____ needed to unlock the energy in food. page 60
7. _____ is the movement of molecules from areas of higher concentration to areas of lower concentration. page 60
8. What type of animal uses gills when they are young to breathe and lungs when they are adults? page 61
9. Circulation is the _____ of important materials such as oxygen, glucose, and wastes throughout the body. page 62
10. Please share three ways our bodies keep us warm-blooded. page 62
11. What is the main difference between an exoskeleton and an endoskeleton? page 63

Science: Classifying Living Things

Chapter 1, Lesson 5: Plant and Animal Adaptations

Name _____ Date _____

1. An adaptation enables an organism to _____ and reproduce. page 70
2. Something that causes a response is called a _____. page 70
The response of the organism toward or away from the stimulus is called a _____.
3. The term tropism comes from a word meaning "to _____." page 71
4. Please share at least two different plant adaptations. page 71
5. _____ is a disguise used to make something look like its surroundings. It offers some protection from predators, or animals that hunt and eat other animals. page 72
6. Another way animals stay safe from predators is by imitating other animals. page 72
_____ is an adaptation in which an animal is protected against predators by its resemblance to a different animal.
7. In very hot climates, animals must be able to get rid of excess _____. page 73
8. _____ is a material that does not conduct heat well. page 73
9. An _____ is an inherited behavior, one that is not learned but page 74
is instead done automatically.
10. During hibernation, all body activities _____ down. page 75
The animal lives on its own previously stored energy.
11. To _____ is to move from one place to another. page 76
Some animals migrate seasonally or periodically in response to their environment.