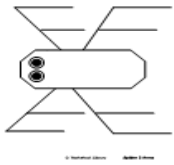


Kingdom Spider Map Organizer

Create a large poster with a spider map similar to the drawing below. Label the body of the spider “Kingdoms” and label each leg of the spider (you’ll need 6 legs) with the name of each kingdom. On the horizontal lines identify 2 characteristics for each of the kingdoms.



The Kingdoms of Life		
Kingdom	Characteristics	Examples
Archaeobacteria	single celled; lack cell nuclei; reproduce by dividing in half; found in harsh environments	methanogens (live in swamps and produce methane gas) and extreme thermophiles (live in hot springs)
Eubacteria	single celled; lack cell nuclei; reproduce by dividing in half; incredibly common	proteobacteria (common in soils and in animal intestines) and cyanobacteria (also called <i>blue-green algae</i>)
Fungi	absorb their food through their body surface; have cell walls; most live on land	yeasts, mushrooms, molds, mildews, and rusts
Protists	most single celled but some have many cells; most live in water	diatoms, dinoflagellates (red tide), amoeba, trypanosomes, paramecia, and <i>Euglena</i>
Plants	many cells; make their own food by photosynthesis; have cell walls	ferns, mosses, trees, herbs, and grasses
Animals	many cells; no cell walls; ingest their food; live on land and in water	corals, sponges, worms, insects, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals