

The Five Kingdoms of Organisms

The different characteristics of organisms allow them to be classified into 5 kingdoms.

Plant Kingdom

takes in sun light

make own food

Plants contain chlorophyll and are autotrophs because they make their own food by photosynthesis. Plants are also multicellular (made of many cells) and have rigid cell walls made of cellulose.

Animal Kingdom

Animals are multicellular, but don't have cell walls or chlorophyll. Animals are heterotrophs because they can't make their own food. They get their food by moving around and eating and digesting other organisms.

Fungi Kingdom

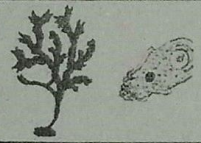
Fungi are multicellular, have a cell wall, but don't have chlorophyll. Fungi are saprophytes and they feed on dead and decaying organisms, which they digest outside the body.

Protoctist Kingdom

Protoctists are unicellular (single cell) and have a nucleus.

Prokaryotes Kingdom

Prokaryotes are also unicellular. Their cell structure is very simple and they don't have a nucleus, e.g. bacteria.

Kingdom	Main characteristics
Animalia  no make own food	multicellular; heterotrophic feeders so no chlorophyll; no cell walls; complex cell structure with nucleus
Plantae  make own food	multicellular; autotrophic feeders using chlorophyll; cell walls made of cellulose; complex cell structure with nucleus
Fungi  no make own food	multicellular; cell walls not made of cellulose; saprophytic feeders so no chlorophyll; complex cell structure with nucleus
Protoctista  no make own food	mostly unicellular (a few are multicellular); complex cell structure with nucleus
Prokaryotae  no make own food	unicellular; simple cell structure with no nucleus

C The main characteristics of organisms in the five kingdoms.

Viruses don't belong to any kingdom and are regarded as **non-living**. They show no life processes such as **growth, respiration or feeding**. Viruses **reproduce** by instructing the cells they invade to make copies of them – this is neither asexual nor sexual reproduction.