

# ACTIVITIES

## UNIT 3. CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS II

### CHECK YOUR LEARNING

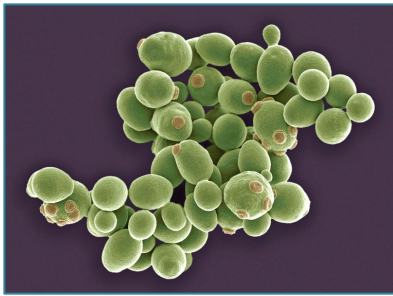
Answer the following questions. Use full sentences and be careful with your handwriting.

### FUNGI, PROTISTS and MONERA

#### 1. Tick the correct information about fungi.

- a. All fungi are unicellular.
- b. Fungi can feed on other animals or their remains.
- c. Fungi can only grow in soil.
- d. All fungi produce mushrooms.
- e. Mushrooms are the visible part of a fungus.
- f. The mould that grows on fruit is a type of fungus.

#### 2. Look at the photographs and answer the questions.



yeast



mushrooms

- Which kingdom do these living things belong to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How are they similar? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How are they different? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Label the picture.**



**4. Complete the sentences with algae, protists and bacteria.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ only live in aquatic environments.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be multicellular.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be harmful.

**5. Choose the correct words. Circle the correct option**

- a. Bacteria are unicellular / multicellular organisms.
- b. Protists are usually found on land / in water.
- c. Fungi can / can't make their own food.
- d. Penicillin is a food / medicine produced by a fungus.
- e. Blue cheese is made from yeast / mould.
- f. Athlete's foot is a disease / an infection caused by a fungus.

**6. Look at the photographs. Identify the living things and say which kingdom they belong to.**



- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- C \_\_\_\_\_
- D \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Look at the photographs. Which living things are involved in producing these foods?**



A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
C \_\_\_\_\_  
D \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Write true (T) or false (F). Make the necessary changes to correct the false sentences.**

- a. All protists are aquatic organisms.
- b. Fungi are part of the plant kingdom.
- c. Yeast and mould are monerans.
- d. All protists are multicellular.
- e. Bacteria reproduce by dividing into two cells.
- f. Protozoa can make their own food.
- g. Protozoa can be harmful.
- h. Kelp are large marine algae.
- i. Algae have low nutritional value.

**9. Match the columns. Then write the corresponding kingdom.**



- yeast \_\_\_\_\_
- bacteria \_\_\_\_\_
- mould \_\_\_\_\_
- mushroom \_\_\_\_\_
- algae \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Complete the test using these words.**

Food – unicellular – protozoa – environments – beneficial – monerans  
– harmful – multicellular – aquatic – algae – remains - bacteria

Fungi can be unicellular or \_\_\_\_\_. They feed on other living things or their \_\_\_\_\_, and they cannot move about. Some fungi are \_\_\_\_\_ and others are harmful.

Protists include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- Algae are aquatic living things that can be unicellular or multicellular. They make their \_\_\_\_\_.
- All protozoa are \_\_\_\_\_ organisms that live in \_\_\_\_\_ environments. They feed on other living things.

\_\_\_\_\_ are unicellular living things. They include \_\_\_\_\_, and can live in all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_. Some bacteria can make their own food. They can be beneficial or \_\_\_\_\_.

## THINK

**11.** Answer the following questions. Use full sentences and be careful with your handwriting.

- a. Algae and some bacteria can make their own food. Which specialized organelles can be found in their cells? Explain your answer.

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- b. How are yeasts and moulds similar? How are they different?

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- c. How are animals and protozoa similar? How are they different?

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- d. How are plants and algae similar? How are they different?

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- e. Why are bacteria the most abundant of all living things?

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- f. Is a mushroom a complete fungus or only part of it? Explain.

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- g. What characteristics make algae similar to plants?

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## DID YOU KNOW?

### Fungi as decomposers

Read the following text. Then, answer this question: Can fungi "attack" your clothes?

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Most fungi are decomposers, because they decompose dead plant or animal organisms. The process of decomposition reduces dead matter and puts minerals back to the soil.



Fungi also attack many of our foods such as bread, vegetables and fruit and they destroy cloth such as wool and linen.

Think. Why is decomposition so important in nature?

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### Bacteria

Read the following text. Then, answer this question: Imagine there is one bacterium on your hand. How many of them will you have after one hour and after two hours?

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*Bacteria reproduce by dividing into two again and again. A bacterium can divide into two bacteria every 20 minute. Then each of these two bacteria divides into two after another 20 minutes.*

## LET'S WORK TOGETHER

### ✓ The kingdoms

Now we have learned about the living things in the 5 Kingdoms.....

Work in pairs. Pupil A says the name of living thing. Pupil B has 5 seconds to say which kingdom it belongs in and name of its characteristics.

### ✓ Bread mould and how it works

\* Class experiment

## SHOW YOUR SKILLS

Choose ONE of the following projects.

### ➤ Algae.

Search the Internet for information about one of the following topics and prepare a presentation. Use information and photographs.

Why are algae not classified as plants?

### ➤ Beneficial and harmful yeasts.

Search the Internet for information about one of the following topics and prepare a presentation. Use information and photographs.

What products do they help us produce?

What are the diseases some yeasts cause?

### ➤ Beneficial bacteria in the intestinal tract.

Search the Internet for information about one of the following topics and prepare a presentation. Use information and photographs.

### ➤ Make a plasticine model of a mushroom and label its parts.

### ➤ Write a story about a new virus.

Describe its effects, where it lives and how it is transmitted. Finally, draw a picture of your virus as seen through a microscope.