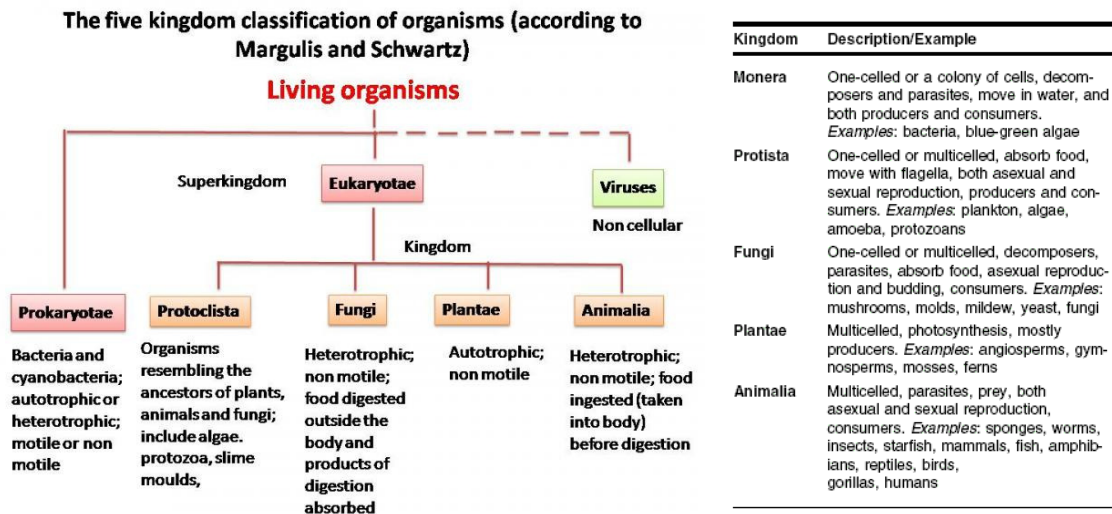


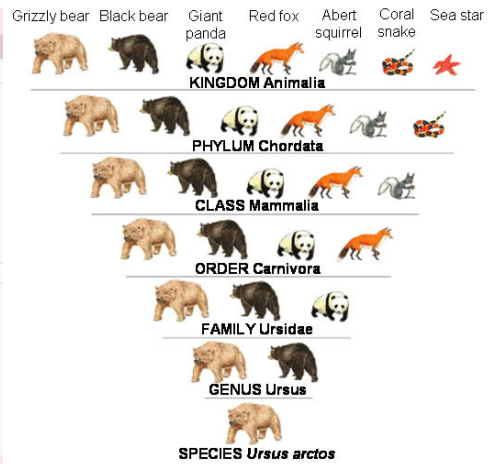
- Characteristics of Life:** all organisms are made up of simple units called cells.
 - Nutrition:** intake of food into the body and its conversion into new protoplasm.
 - Respiration:** breakdown of food substances to release energy in cell.
 - Movement:** ability to move body parts and/or exhibit locomotion.
 - Excretion:** removal of metabolic waste products formed inside living cells.
 - Homeostasis:** maintenance of a constant internal environment.
 - Reproduction:** production of new individuals for the survival of the species.
 - Sensitivity:** ability to respond to changes in the environment.
 - Growth:** Permanent increase in size with changes in form and structure.
 - Adaptability:** ability for organism to change so as to improve its chances of survival.
- Biological system of classification:**
 - Classification: group organisms according to their similarity and differences.
 - Natural system of classification:**



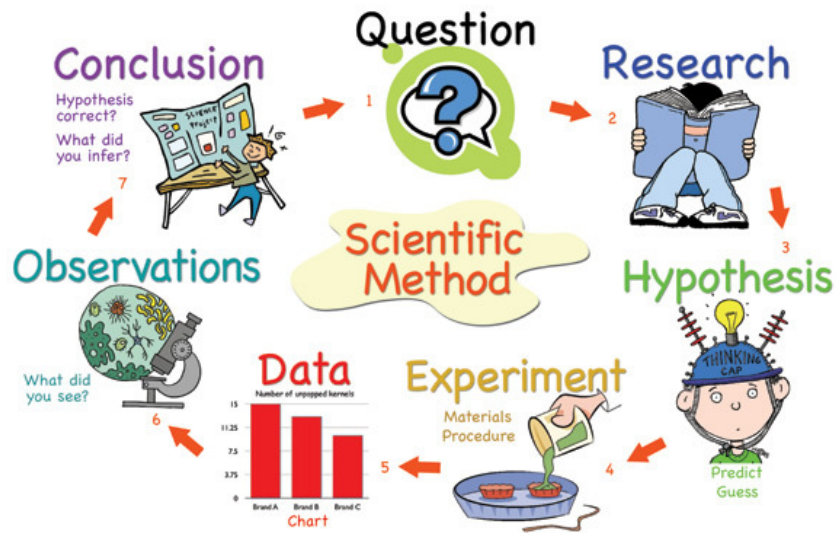
Kingdom	Description/Example
Monera	One-celled or a colony of cells, decomposers and parasites, move in water, and both producers and consumers. <i>Examples:</i> bacteria, blue-green algae
Protista	One-celled or multicelled, absorb food, move with flagella, both asexual and sexual reproduction, producers and consumers. <i>Examples:</i> plankton, algae, amoeba, protozoans
Fungi	One-celled or multicelled, decomposers, parasites, absorb food, asexual reproduction and budding, consumers. <i>Examples:</i> mushrooms, molds, mildew, yeast, fungi
Plantae	Multicelled, photosynthesis, mostly producers. <i>Examples:</i> angiosperms, gymnosperms, mosses, ferns
Animalia	Multicelled, parasites, prey, both asexual and sexual reproduction, consumers. <i>Examples:</i> sponges, worms, insects, starfish, mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, gorillas, humans

- Binomial system** of naming species
 - The first name="Genus" starts with a Capital letter
 - The second= "Species" name in small letter
 - Species: a group of similar organism within which they can breed and produce offspring that grow, develop and reproduce normally.
 - Example of classification as follows:

BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE OF SOME COMMON PLANTS AND ANIMALS	
COMMON NAME	BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE
A. PLANTS	
1. Pea plant	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
2. Onion plant	<i>Allium cepa</i>
3. Mango plant	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
4. Wheat plant	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
5. Banyan tree	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
6. Soya bean	<i>Glycine max</i>
B. ANIMALS	
1. Frog	<i>Rana hexadactyla</i>
2. Cat	<i>Felis domestica</i>
3. Dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>
4. Housefly	<i>Musca domestica</i>
5. Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>
6. Common carp (Fish)	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>



4. The Scientific method:



- When experimental result not supporting the hypothesis, re-examine the process and data before revising and establish a new hypothesis.