

Features of organisms State three features of animals.	Features of organisms State three features of plants.
Features of organisms Name the five vertebrate groups.	Features of organisms Features of mammals.
Features of organisms Features of amphibians.	Features of organisms Name the four arthropod groups and one example each.
Features of organisms How do insects differ from arachnids?	Features of organisms Supplement Name the five kingdoms.

Multicellular, cellulose cell walls, chloroplasts, photosynthesise, store starch, no nervous system.

Multicellular, no cell walls, no chloroplasts, feed on other organisms, have a nervous system. Store glycogen.

Fur or hair, mammary glands that produce milk, external ears (pinnae).

Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.

Myriapods (centipede), insects (housefly), arachnids (spider), crustaceans (crab).

Moist, smooth skin; jelly-covered eggs laid in water.

Animal, plant, fungus, prokaryote, protocist.

Insects: three body parts, three pairs of legs, antennae, usually wings. Arachnids: two body parts, four pairs of legs, no antennae.

Features of organisms **Supplement**

Features of a fungus.

Features of organisms **Supplement**

Features of a prokaryote.

Features of organisms **Supplement**

Features of a protocist.

Features of organisms **Supplement**

Name the two groups of flowering plants and how they differ.

Features of organisms **Supplement**

Features of ferns.

Features of organisms **Supplement**

A many-celled organism has chitin cell walls and no chloroplasts. Which kingdom?

Features of organisms **Supplement**

State the features of a virus.

Single-celled, no nucleus, and a cell wall that is not made of cellulose. An example is a bacterium.

Chitin cell walls, no chloroplasts, hyphae (most), feed by absorption, reproduce by spores, store glycogen.

Monocots have one cotyledon and parallel leaf veins. Dicots have two cotyledons and branching leaf veins.

Mostly single-celled and microscopic, with a nucleus. Some have chloroplasts, as in *Chlorella*. Others feed like animals, as in *Amoeba*.

Fungus.

Leaves called fronds, no flowers, reproduce by spores.

A protein coat and genetic material.