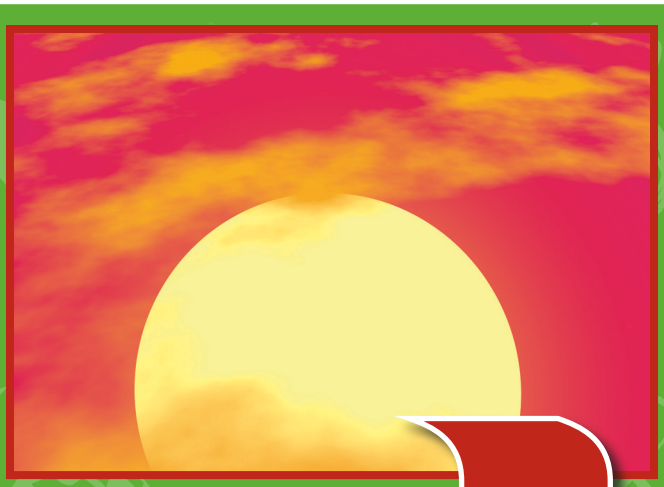
An Ecosystem

Producers, Consumers & Decomposers



Sun

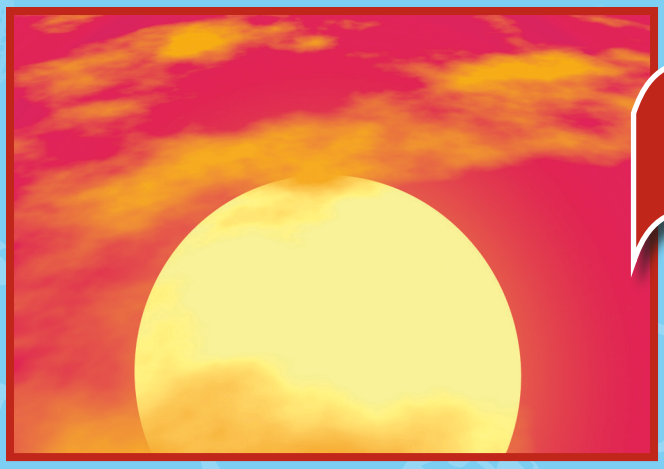
Consumer

Producer

Decomposer

Soil

Food Chain



Sun

Grass

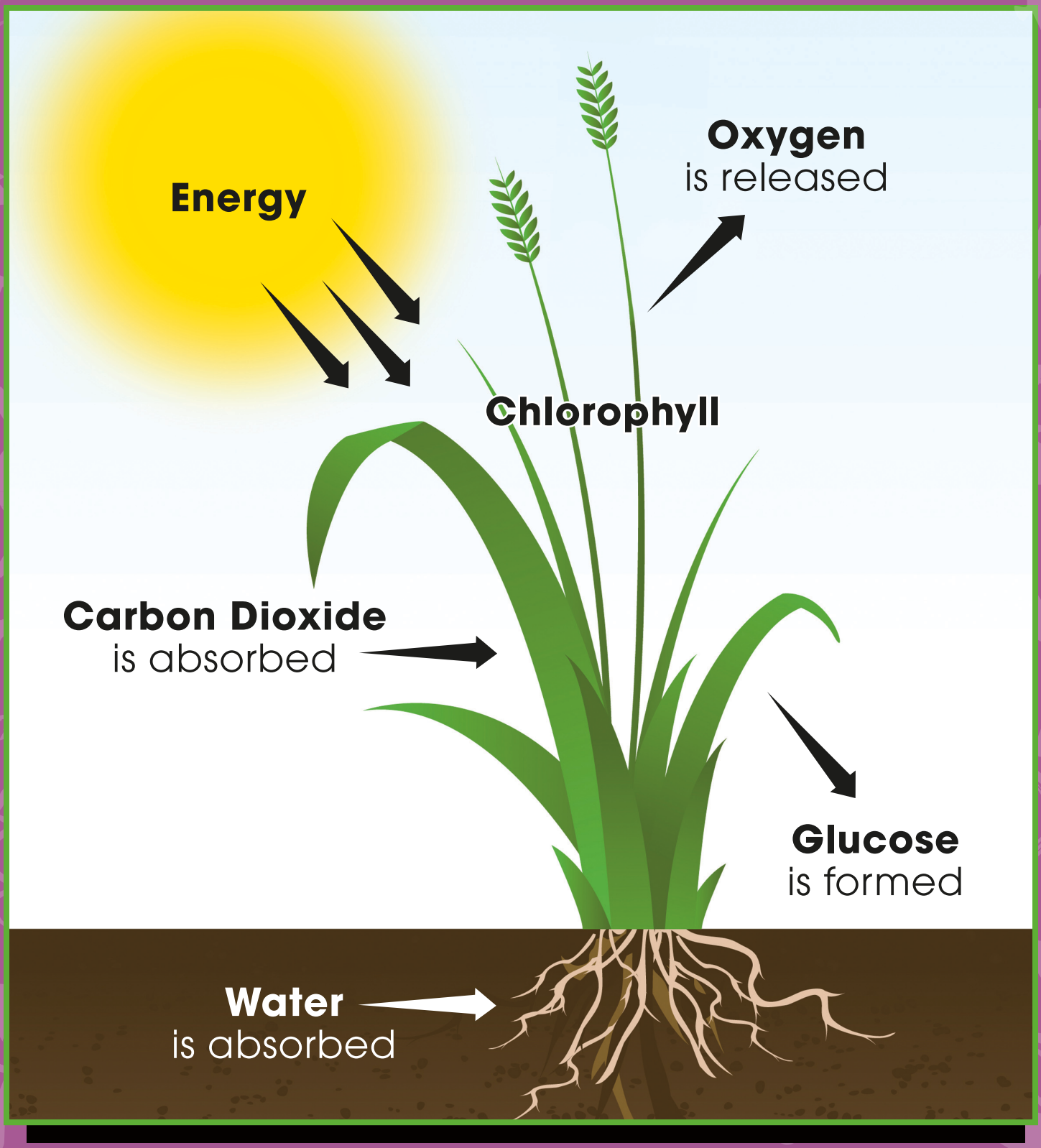
Eagle

Insect

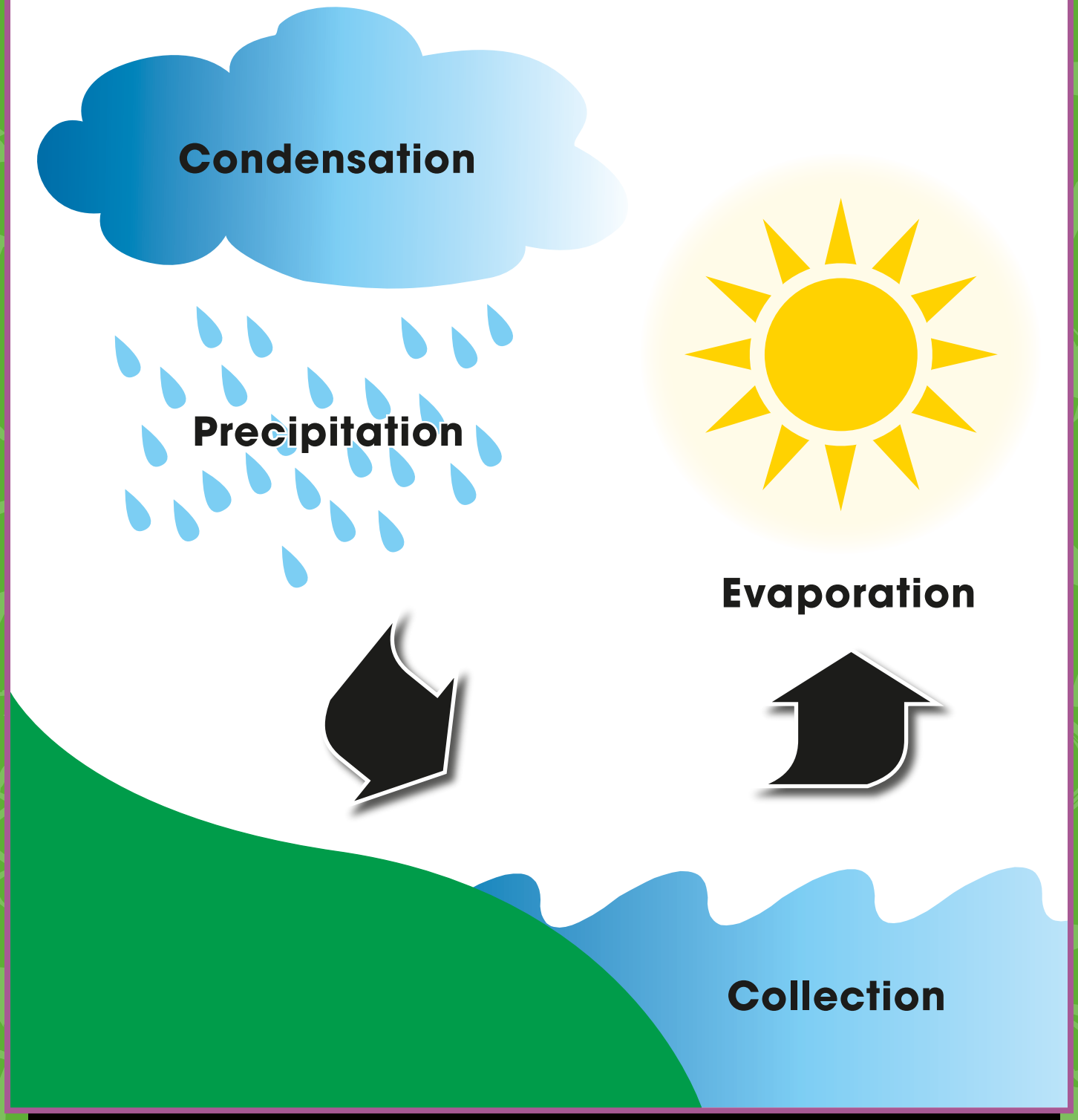
Snake

Frog

Photosynthesis



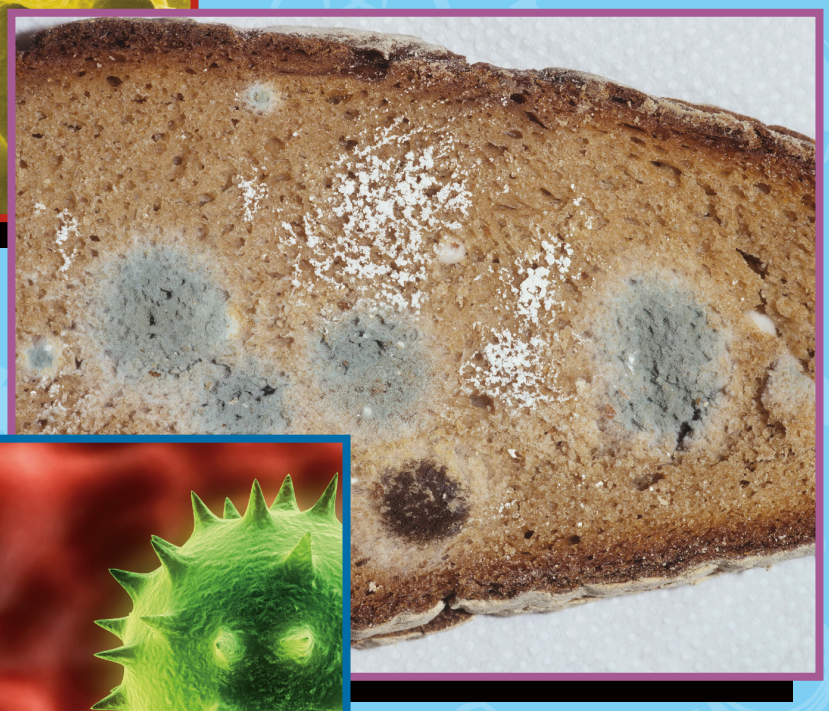
The Water Cycle

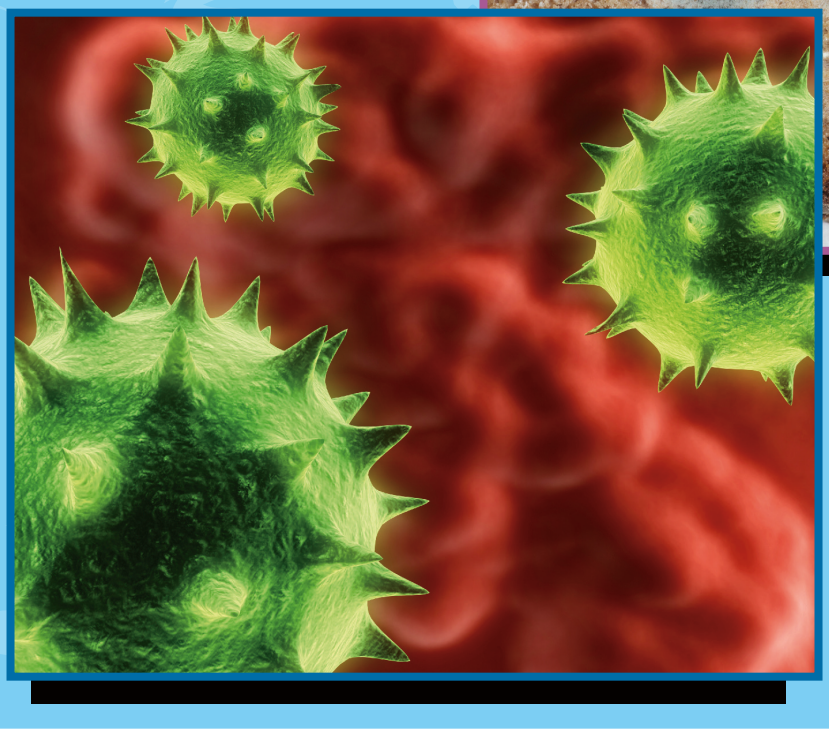


Microorganisms

Bacteria
(Salmonella)

Fungi
(Mold)





Virus

Classifying Animals

Warm-blooded & Cold-blooded Animals

Warm-blooded Animals


Bat


Dog


Rat


Tiger


Whale


Koala

Cold-blooded Animals


Alligator


Goldfish


Snake


Spider


Frog


Turtle

Vertebrates

Bird

Monkey

Dolphin

Shark

Vertebrates

Toad

kangaroo

Squirrel

Panda

Lizard

Seal

Invertebrates

Arachnids

Spider

Scorpion

Tick

Insects

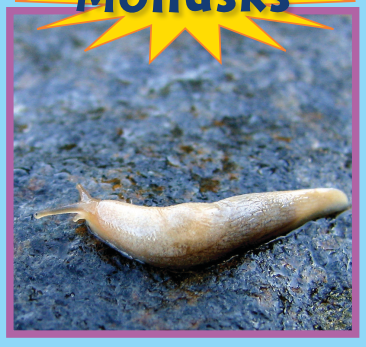
Bee

Butterfly

Fly

Mollusks

Octopus



Slug

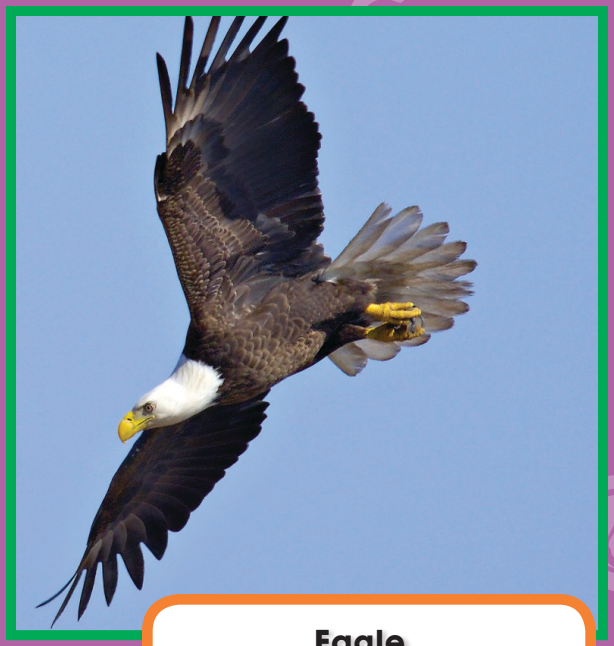
Snail

The Human Backbone

Animal Adaptations

Cheeta

Adaptation: run fast
Advantage: able to catch fast-moving prey



Eagle

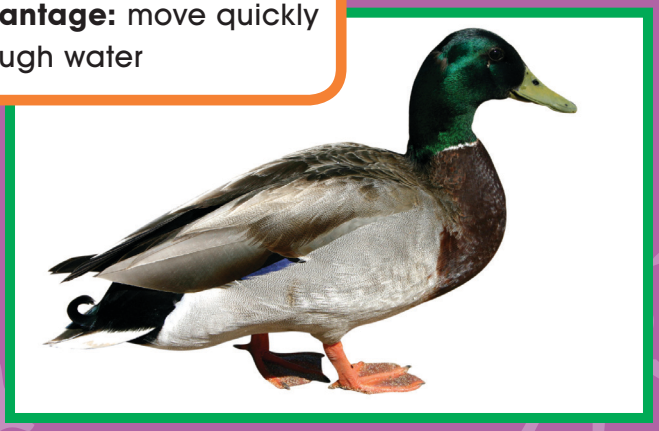
Adaptation: good eyesight
Advantage: able to see prey from far away

Giraffe

Adaptation: long neck
Advantage: able to eat leaves on tall trees

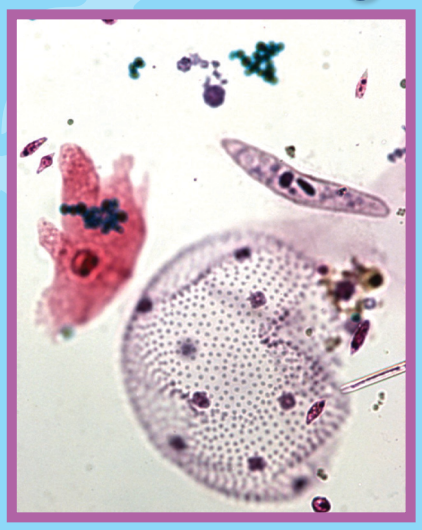
Duck

Adaptation: webbed feet
Advantage: move quickly through water

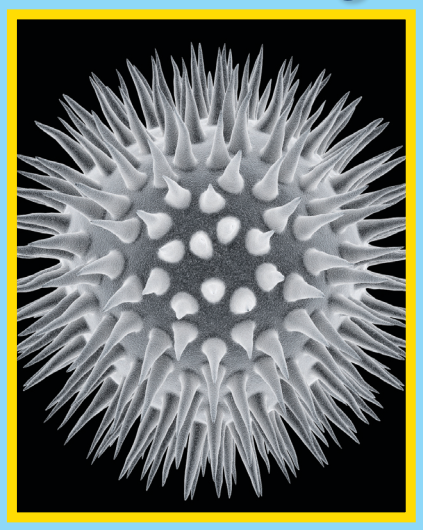


Single-celled & Multicellular Organisms

Single-celled Organisms



Amoeba



Bacteria

Paramecium

Multicellular Organisms

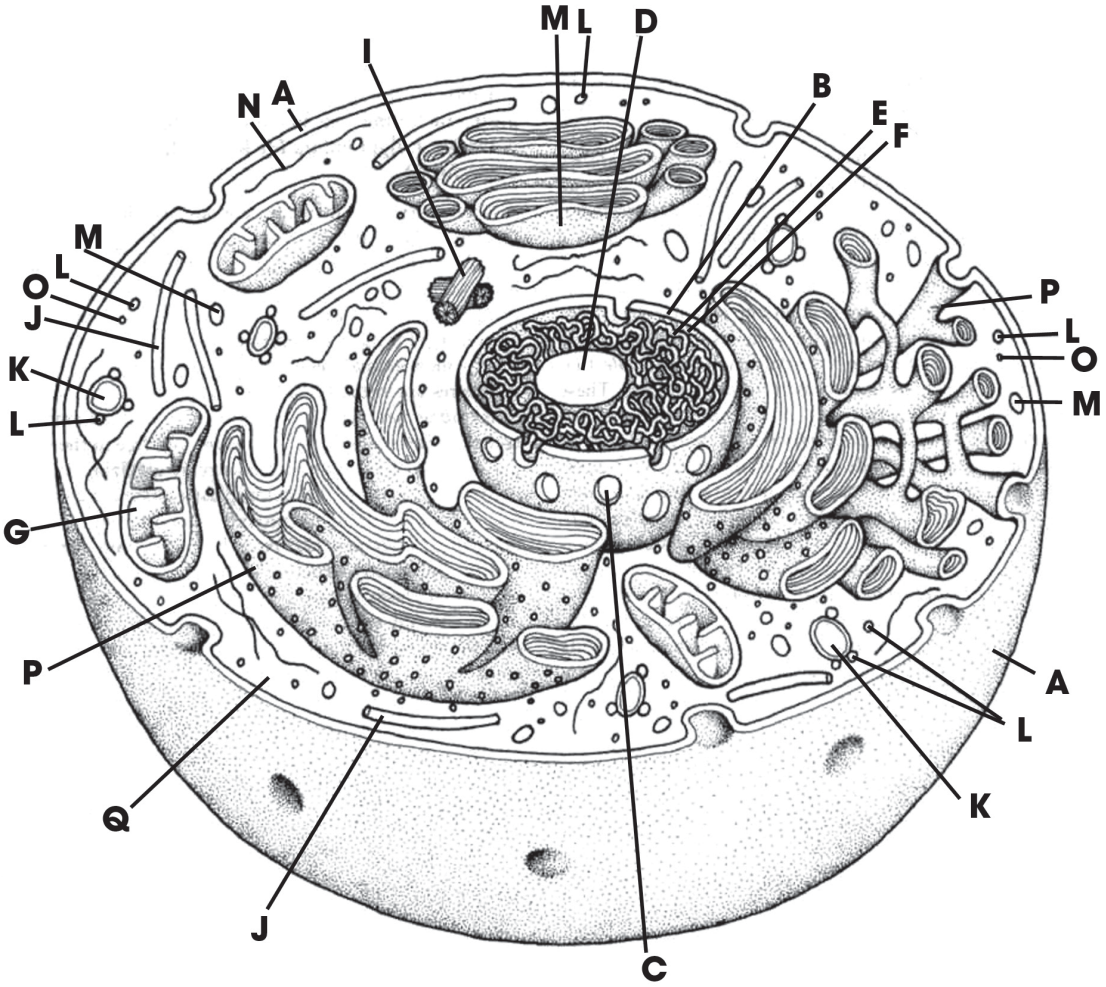
Fern Plant

Mushroom

Worm

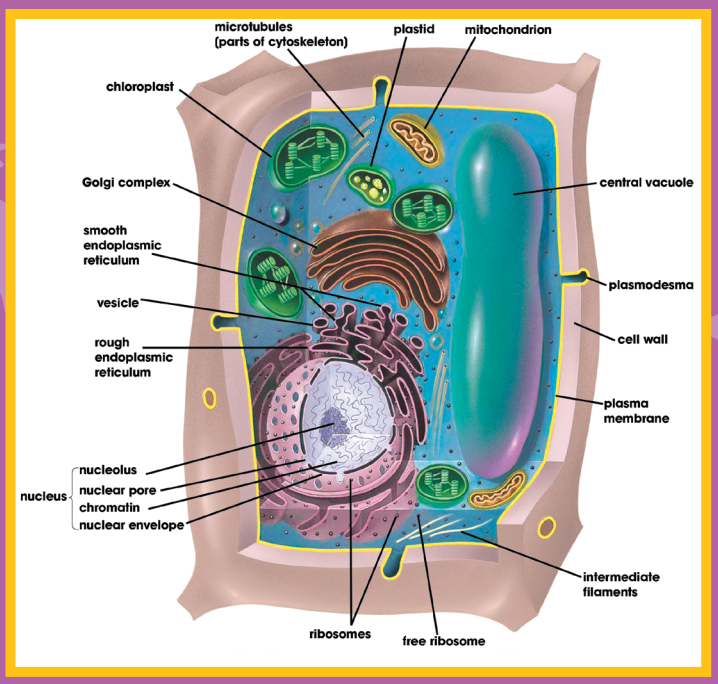
Parts of a Cell

A Cell Membrane
B Nuclear Envelope
C Nuclear Pore
D Nucleolus
E Chromatin
F Nuclear Sap
G Mitochondrion
H Golgi Complex
I Centriole
J Microtubule
K Vacuole
L Lysosome
M Microbody
N Microfilament
O Ribosome
P Endoplasmic Reticulum
Q Hyaloplasm

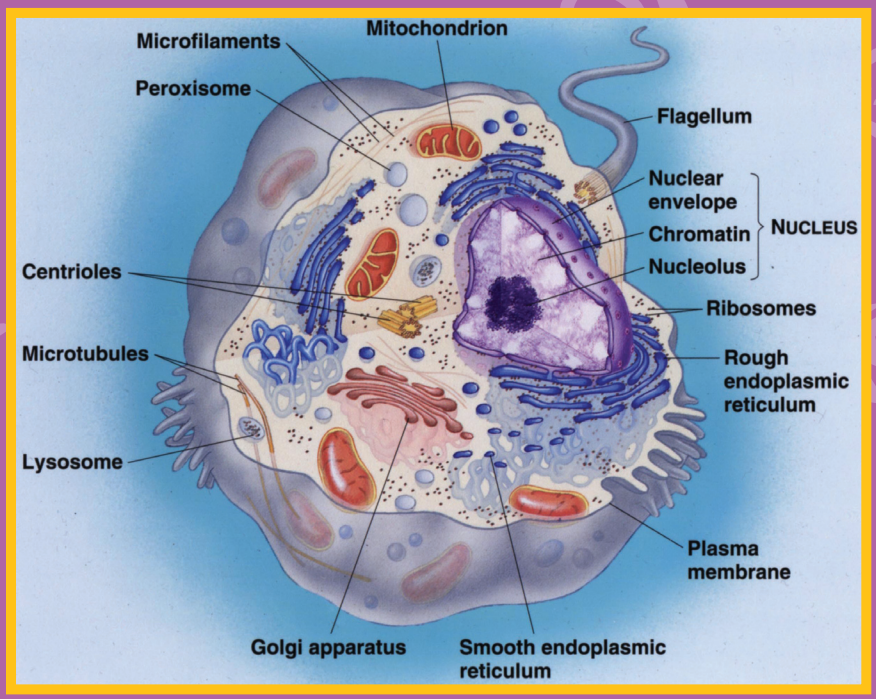


Plant & Animal Cells

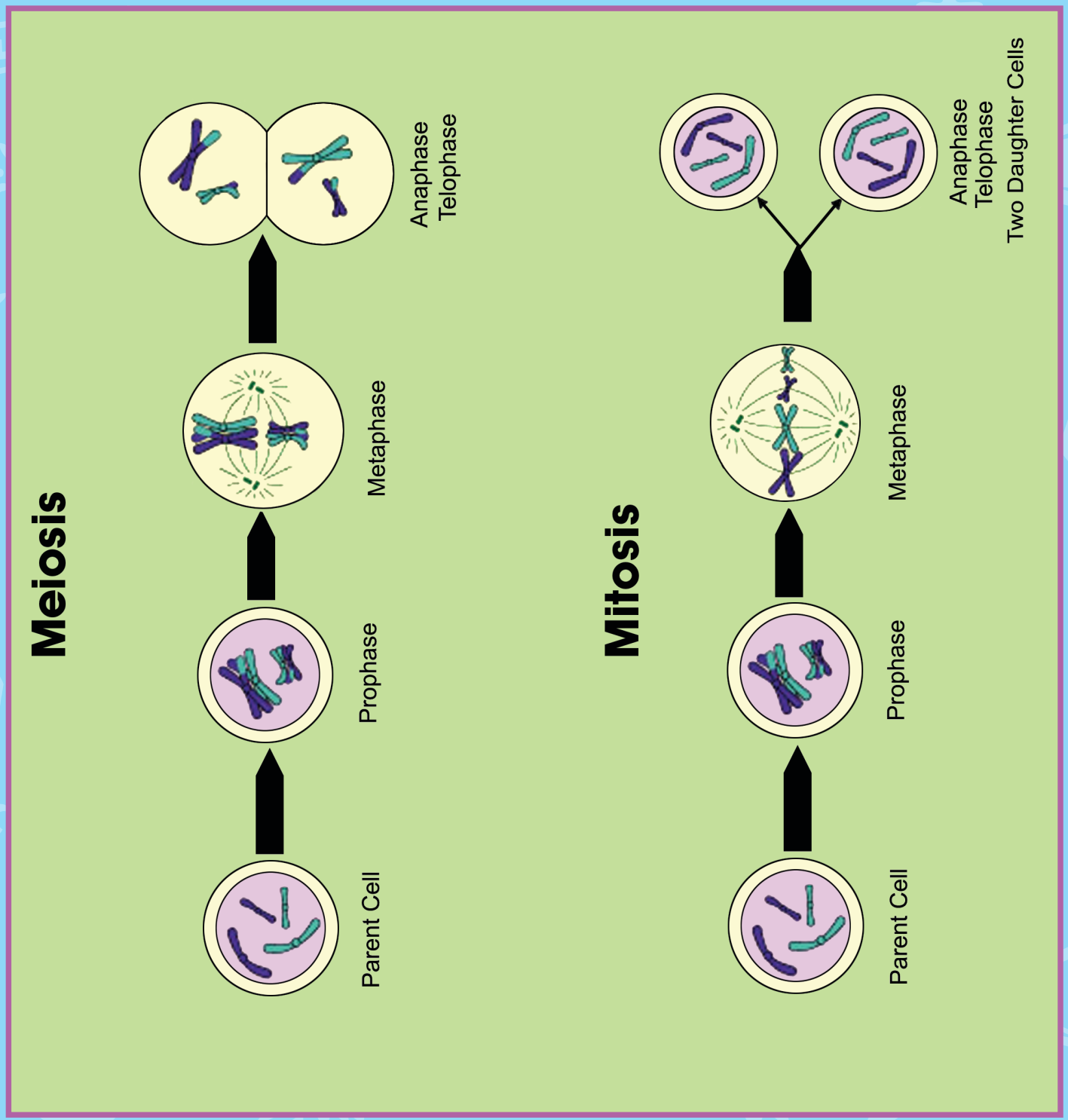
Plant Cell



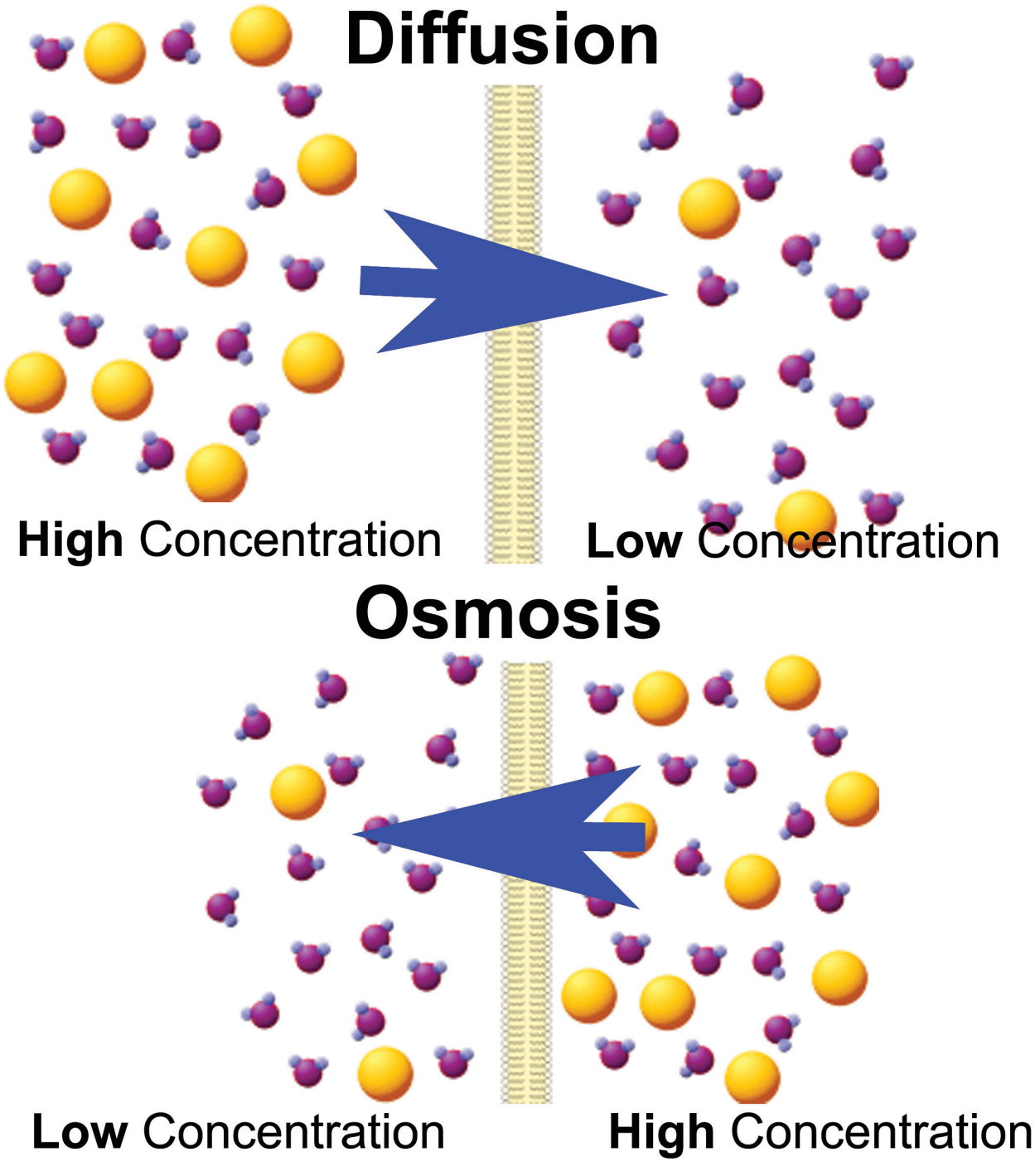
Animal Cell



Meiosis & Mitosis



Diffusion & Osmosis



Frog Embryo Cells