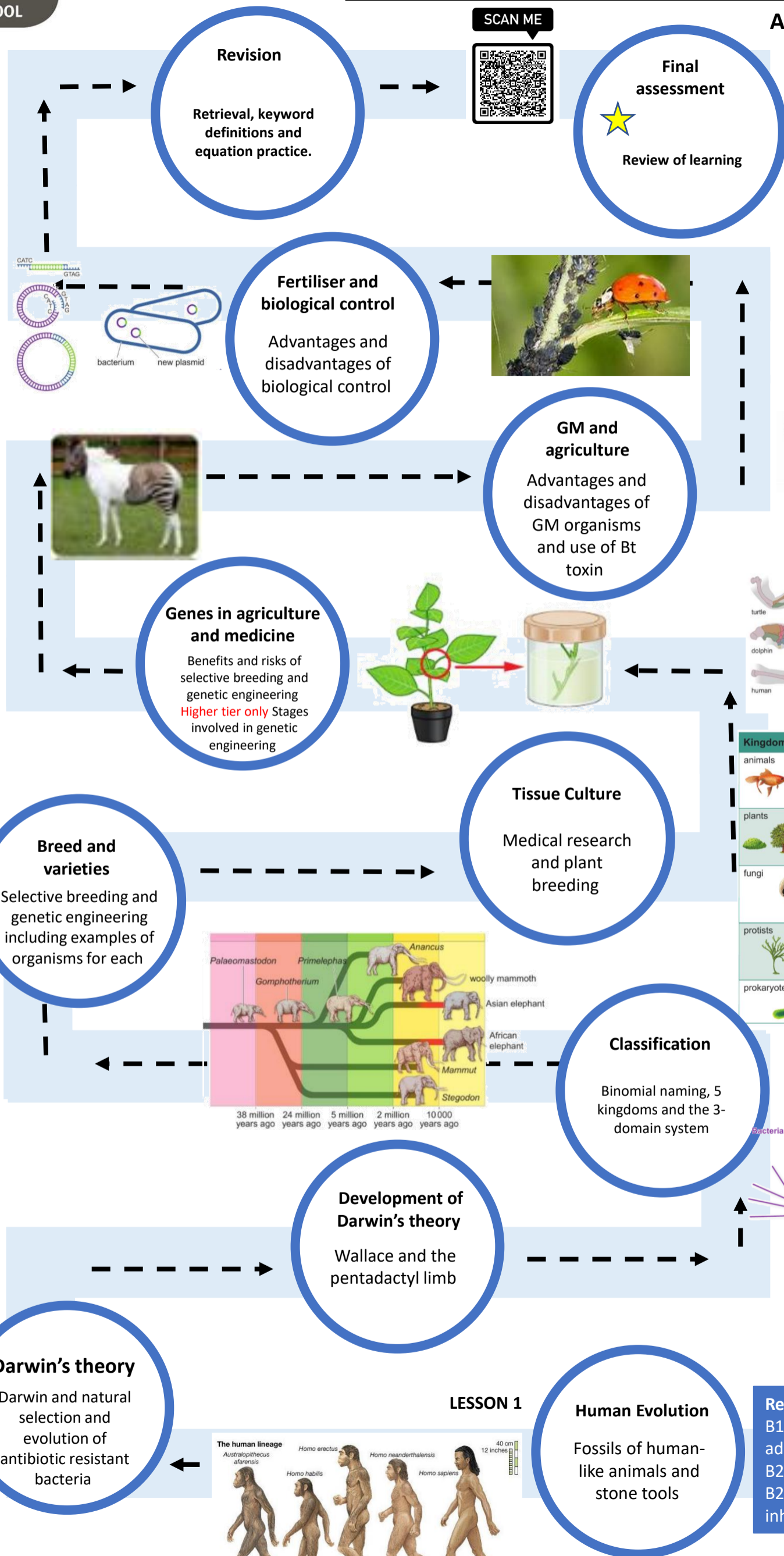
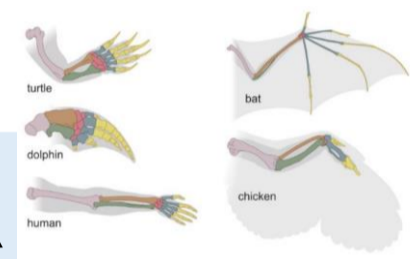
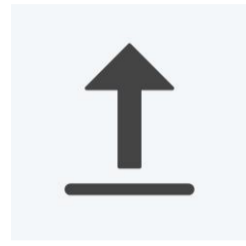


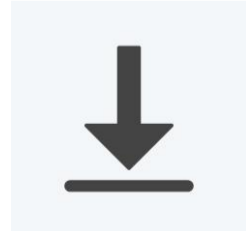
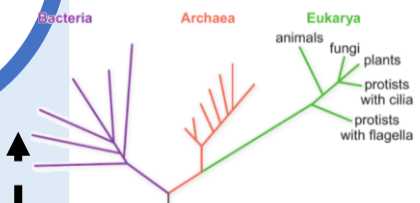
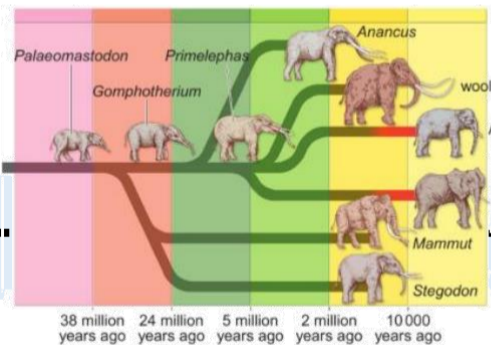
Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.
 evolution, hominid, genetic variation, competition, natural selection, ancestor, antibiotics, pentadactyl limb, kingdoms, domain, genetic engineering



Apply:
 SB6 Plant adaptations
 SB9 parasites and mutualism
 SB9 Preserving biodiversity
 +16 Variation and classification

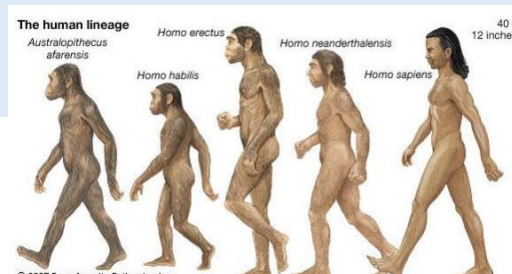


Kingdom	Main characteristics
animals	multicellular (with cells arranged as tissues and organs), cells have nuclei, no cell walls
plants	multicellular (with cells arranged as tissues and organs), have chloroplasts for photosynthesis, cells have nuclei, cellulose cell walls
fungi	multicellular (apart from yeasts), live in or on the dead matter on which they feed, cells have nuclei, cell walls contain chitin (not cellulose)
protists	mostly unicellular (a few are multicellular), cells have nuclei, some have cell walls (made of different substances but not chitin)
prokaryotes	unicellular, cells do not have nuclei, flexible cell walls



Retrieve:
 B1.2 Body systems – adaptations
 B2.2 Ecosystem processes
 B2.3 Adaptation and inheritance

Darwin's theory
 Darwin and natural selection and evolution of antibiotic resistant bacteria



Human Evolution
 Fossils of human-like animals and stone tools