

Cells and Classification

Contents

<i>Preview the Book</i>	2
What Are Living Things?	3
Features of Living Things	4
<i>Compare and Contrast</i>	6
What Are Cells?	7
Cells and Their Functions	8
Plant and Animal Cells	10
<i>How to Read Charts</i>	12
How Are Living Things Classified?	13
Classifying Organisms	14
Animal Kingdom	16
Plant Kingdom	17
Other Kingdoms of Life	18
Levels of Classification	19
<i>Main Idea and Details</i>	20
What Can We Learn From Fossils?	21
About Fossils	22
Glossary	24



Glossary

bacteria (bak-TIR-ee-uh) tiny, one-celled organisms that have no cell nucleus; singular: *bacterium* (18)

cell (SEL) the smallest unit of living things (8)

cell membrane (SEL MEM-brayn) the thin covering that surrounds and protects a cell's cytoplasm (10)

cell wall (SEL WAHL) the outer layer of a plant cell (11)

chlorophyll (KLOR-uh-fil) the green substance in plant cells that captures light energy from the Sun for use in producing food (17)

chloroplast (KLOR-uh-plast) a structure in a plant cell where food is produced (11)

classify (KLAS-uh-fye) to group similar things together (14)

cytoplasm (SYE-toh-plaz-uhm) the jelly-like material that fills a cell and in which the nucleus and other cell parts float (10)

environment (en-VYE-ruhn-muhnt) all the physical things and conditions, such as soil, air, water, plants, animals, and weather, that surround an organism (4)

extinct (ek-STINKT) no longer living as a species (22)

fossil (FOS-uhl) the preserved remains or traces of an organism that lived long ago (22)

fungus (FUHNG-uhs) an organism that absorbs food, usually from dead organisms; plural: *fungi* (18)

invertebrate (in-VUR-tuh-brit) an animal that does not have a backbone (16)

kingdom (KING-duhm) one of the six main groups of living things; animals, plants, fungi, protists, true bacteria, and ancient bacteria (14)

microscope (MYE-kruh-skohp) a device that magnifies tiny objects, making them appear larger (8)

nonvascular (non-VAS-kyuh-lur) not having tube-like structures for carrying water and food throughout a plant (17)

nucleus (NOO-klee-uhs) the part of a cell that controls the cell's activities (10)

organ (OR-guhn) a group of tissues that work together to perform a function (9)

organism (OR-guh-niz-uhm) a living thing, such as a plant, an animal, or a fungus (4)

organ system (OR-guhn SIS-tuhm) a group of organs that work together to perform a function for an organism (9)

phylum (FYE-luhm) the level of classification of living things below kingdom; plural: *phyla* (19)

protist (PROH-tist) a tiny organism, most of which have one cell with a nucleus (18)

reproduce (ree-pruh-DOOS) to produce more of one's own kind (5)

species (SPEE-sheez) a group composed of all the living things of the same type (19)

tissue (TISH-oo) a group of similar cells that work together to perform a function (9)

trait (TRAYT) a feature or characteristic that can be used to classify an organism (14)

vascular (VAS-kyuh-lur) having tube-like structures for carrying water and food throughout a plant (17)

vertebrate (VUR-tuh-brit) an animal that has a backbone (16)