



micro-organism (noun)

a microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus



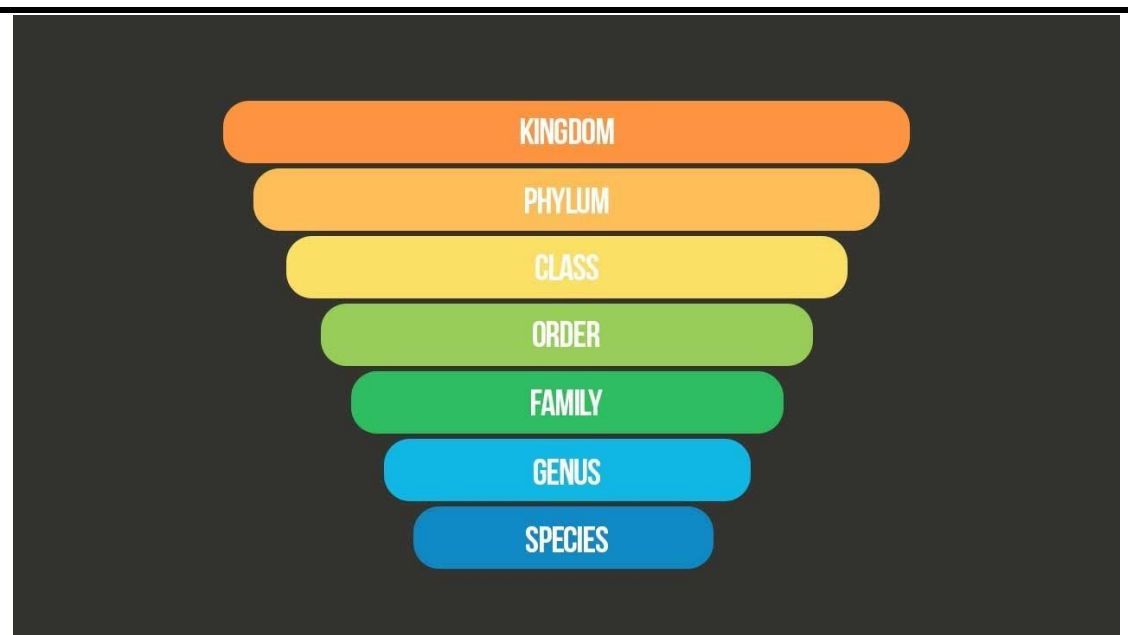
plants (noun)

a living organism of the kind exemplified by trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses



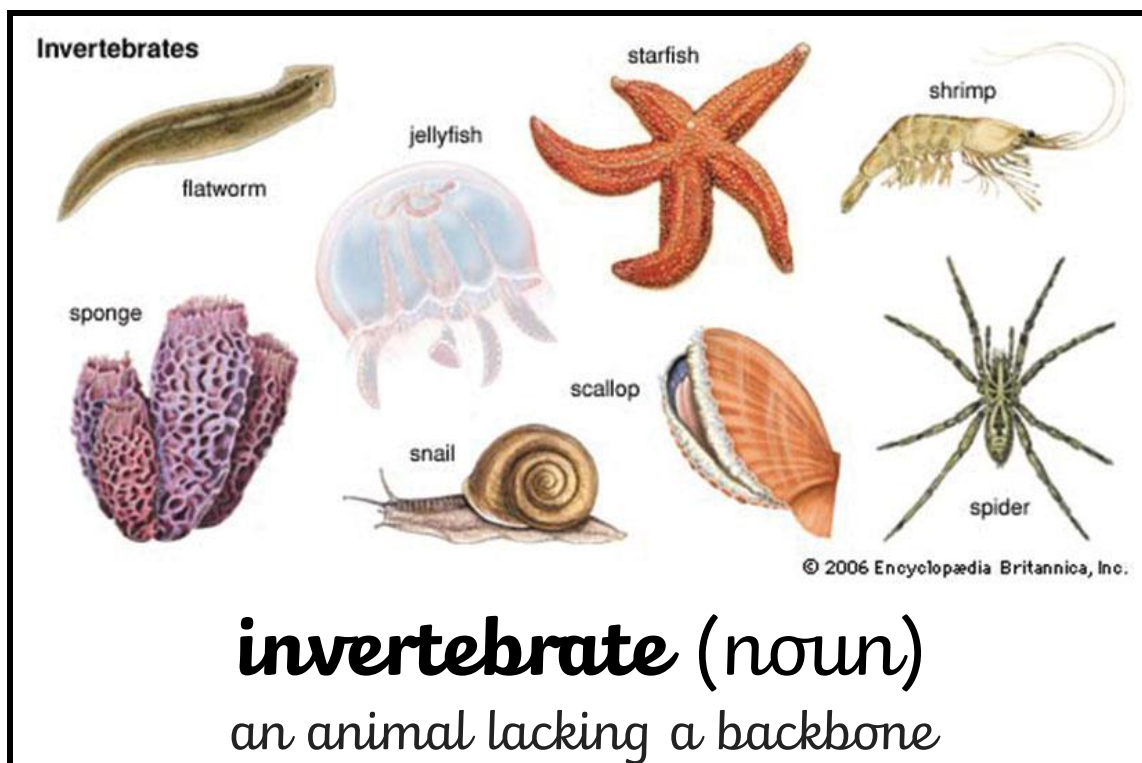
animal (noun)

a living organism that feeds on organic matter, typically having specialised sense organs and nervous system and able to respond rapidly to stimuli



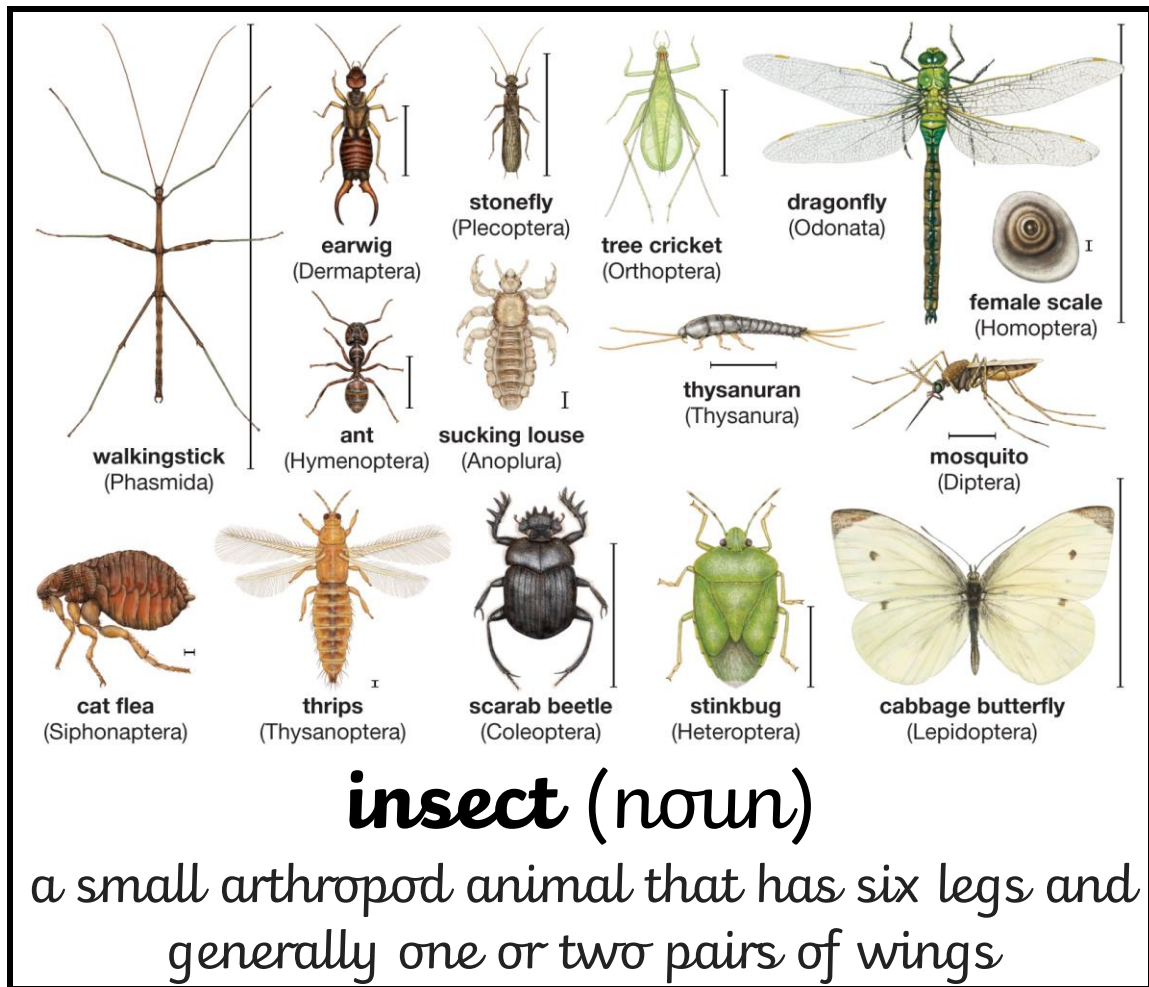
classification (noun)

the arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities



invertebrate (noun)

an animal lacking a backbone





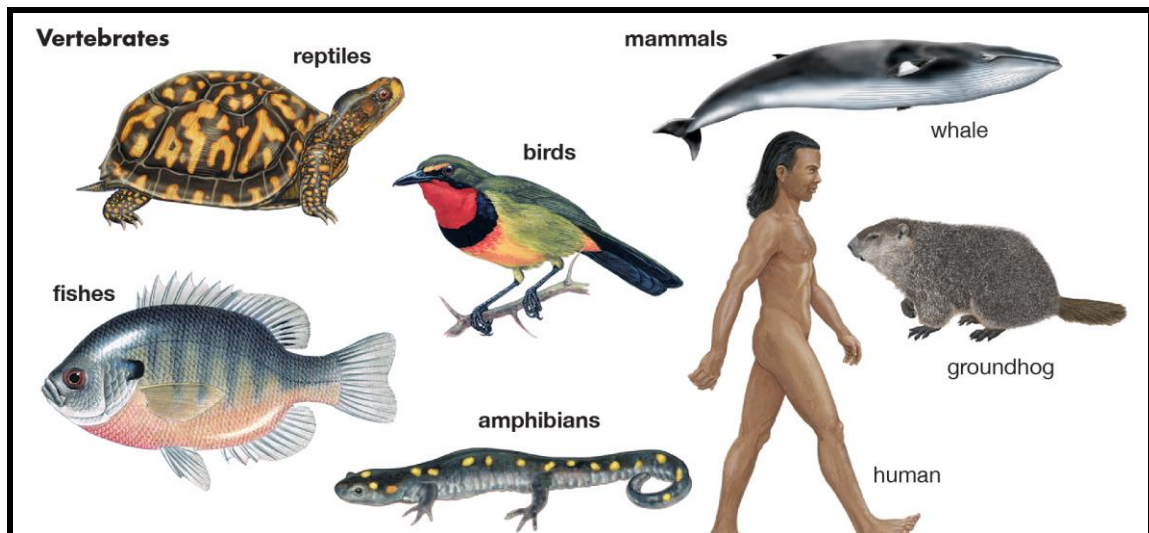
spider (noun)

an eight-legged predatory arachnid with an unsegmented body consisting of a fused head and thorax and a rounded abdomen



snail (noun)

a mollusc with a single spiral shell into which the whole body can be withdrawn



vertebrates (noun)

an animal of a large group distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes

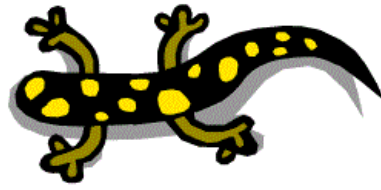


fish (noun)

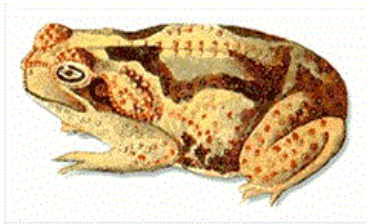
a limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water



frog



salamander



toad



newt

amphibian (noun)

a cold-blooded vertebrate animal. They are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage



reptile (noun)

a vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises. They are distinguished by having a

dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled
eggs on land



bird (noun)

a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal
distinguished by the possession of feathers,
wings, a beak, and typically by being able to
fly



mammal (noun)

a warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young