Classification

an anthropod is an animal with an exo sketeton.
95% of Animals are Invertebrates.
Fish is an animal with gills and lives under water
Mollusc: an invertebrate of a large phylum which includes snails, slugs, mussels, and octopuses. They have a soft unsegmented body and live in aquatic or damp habitats, and most kinds have an external calcareous shell.
Arthropod: an invertebrate animal of the large phylum Arthropoda, such as an insect, spider, or crustacean.
s a phylum containing over 10,000 species of animals found exclusively in aquatic and mostly marine environments. Their distinguishing feature is cnidocytes, specialized cells that they use mainly for capturing prey.

Classification order

Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species

Cells

cell membrane keeps the pieces inside.
Chloroplasts are the food producers of the cell. The organelles are only found in plant cells and some protists such as algae.
Cytoplasm: Cytoplasm helps to hold the cell's organelles (small organs) in place.
Nucleus controls most cell functions.
Cell Wall: Cell walls made of cellulose are only found around plant cells and a few other organisms.
The most important difference between plants and fungi is that plants can make their own food, while fungi cannot.

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