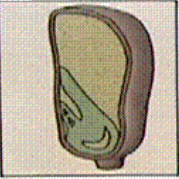
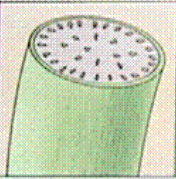
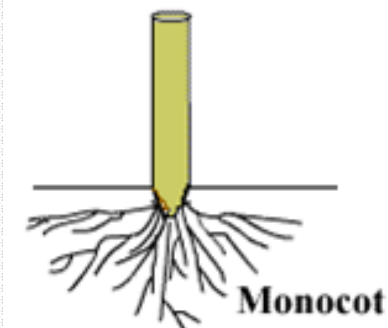
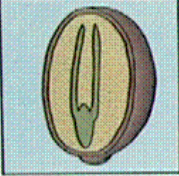
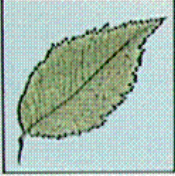
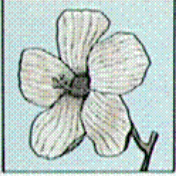
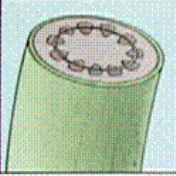
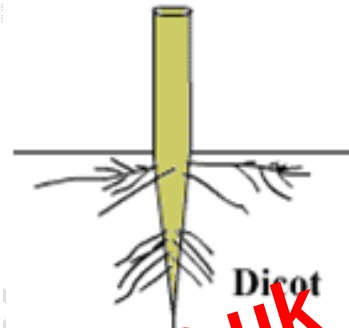


MONOCOTS			
Cotyledons	Veins in leaves	Flower parts	Arrangement of primary vascular bundles in stem
			
One cotyledon	Usually Parallel	Usually in multiples of three	Scattered



DICOTS			
Two cotyledons	Usually netlike	Usually in fours or fives	In a ring
			



Types of invertebrates:

- **Arthropods:** have jointed legs, a hard exoskeleton, a segmented body divided into segments, there are different types:
 - a. **Insects:** 6 legs, 3 body parts (head, thorax and abdomen), made of many segments, and two antennae e.g. bees.
 - b. **Crustaceans:** many legs, 4 antennae, 2 body parts (head-thorax and abdomen), made of many segments e.g. crabs.
 - c. **Arachnids:** 8 legs, no antennae, 2 body parts (head-thorax and abdomen) e.g. spiders.
 - d. **Myriapods:** many legs, many segments, 2 antennae e.g. centipede
- **Annelids:** ringed worms, no legs, chaetae (bristles) e.g. earthworms.
- **Nematodes:** un-segmented worms, no legs, no chaetae e.g. nematodes.
- **Molluscs:** un-segmented, have gills and one muscular foot e.g. snails.

3. Simple Keys

Dichotomous key: uses visible features to classify organisms. It is which gives you a choice of two features and you follow the one that applies: each choice leads to another choice until the organism is narrowed down to its genus and finally species.