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**INFORMATION GATHERED:**

**Humans:**

A human being, or human, is any member of the mammalian species Homo sapiens, a group of ground-dwelling, tailless primates found all over the world that is distinguished by [bipedalism](https://www.vedantu.com/biology/bipedalism), the ability to speak and communicate, and an erect body carriage that frees the hands for manipulating items. Humans, unlike any other species, communicate a vast lot of cultural information through the use of language. Many animals, including most [invertebrates](https://www.vedantu.com/biology/invertebrates), have no link with their parents because they die before they are hatched and hence do not pass information to their offspring. Humans, on the other hand, create monogamous pair bonds and provide significant parental care to their children, raising them in households where both parents teach them.

### Animals:

Any of a group of multicellular eukaryotic organisms that belongs to the kingdom Animalia (i.e., as distinct from bacteria, their deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, is contained in a membrane-bound nucleus). They are assumed to have developed separately from unicellular eukaryotes. Animals have essential morphological and physiological differences from the two other kingdoms of multicellular eukaryotes, plants (Plantae) and fungi (Mycota). This is largely due to the development of muscles and, as a result, mobility in animals, a trait that has aided the development of tissues and organ systems.

Muscles and the movement they provide are characteristics of members of the animal kingdom. Mobility has a significant impact on an organism's ability to gather nutrients for growth and reproduction. Animals move to feed on other living species in one form or another, but some absorb dead organic matter or even photosynthesize by housing symbiotic algae. When it comes to separating animals from the other two multicellular kingdoms, the type of feeding is less important than the sort of movement.