The word biology means, "the science of life", from the Greek bios, life, and logos, word or knowledge. Therefore, Biology is the science of Living Things. That is why Biology is sometimes known as Life Science. The science has been divided into many subdisciplines, such as botany , bacteriology, anatomy , zoology, histology, mycology, embryology, parasitology, genetics , molecular biology , systematics, immunology, microbiology, physiology, cell biology , cytology, ecology , and virology. Other branches of science include or are comprised in part of biology studies, including paleontology , taxonomy, evolution, phycology, helminthology, protozoology, entomology, biochemistry, biophysics, biomathematics, bio engineering, bio climatology and anthropology.

Not all scientists agree on the definition of just what makes up life. Various characteristics describe most living things. However, with most of the characteristics listed below we can think of one or more examples that would seem to break the rule, with something nonliving being classified as living or something living classified as nonliving. Therefore, we are careful not to be too dogmatic in our attempt to explain which things are living or nonliving.

• Living things are composed of matter structured in an orderly way where simple molecules are ordered together into much larger macromolecules. An easy way to remember this is GRIMNERD C All organisms; - Grow, Respire, Interact, Move, Need Nutrients, Excrete (Waste), Reproduce, Death, Cells (Made of)

• Living things are sensitive, meaning they can respond to stimuli.
• Living things can grow, develop, and reproduce.
• Living things can adapt over time by the process of natural selection.
• All known living things use the hereditary molecule, DNA .