



VOCABULARY



Microorganisms - Vocabulary



microorganism: a living thing that on its own is too small to be seen without a microscope (n)



The microbiologist looks at **microorganisms** through a microscope.

Microorganisms - Vocabulary



microbiology: the study of microorganisms, or microbes (n)



She is a microbiologist, so she studied **microbiology** at her University.

Microorganisms - Vocabulary



reproduce: to produce a new living thing of the same type as itself (v)

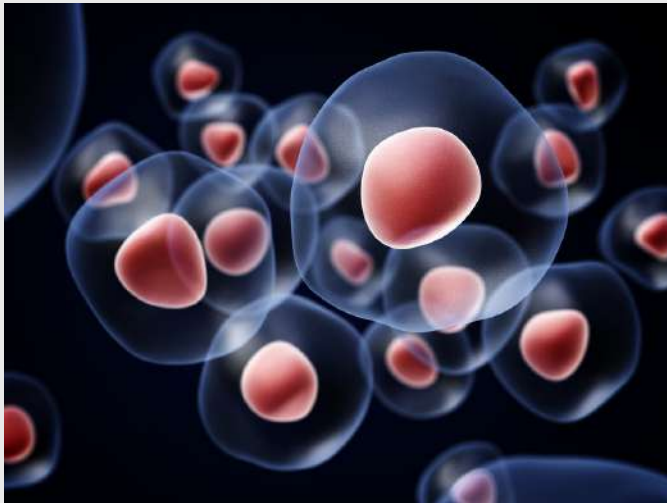


If animals didn't **reproduce** and have babies they would go extinct.

Microorganisms - Vocabulary



cell: the smallest basic unit of a plant or animal (n)



Humans are complex organisms made up of trillions of **cells**, each with their own structure and function.



Let's
Read!

Microorganisms



Some living organisms cannot be seen with the naked eye and can only be seen with a powerful microscope. These organisms are called **microorganisms** or microbes. There are five types of microorganisms: fungi, bacteria, viruses, algae, and protozoa. Most microorganisms are essential and beneficial to life on Earth. Others, however, can be harmful to plants, animals, and humans. These can cause illnesses and even deadly diseases and are called germs or pathogens. They can exist everywhere, including the soil, air, and inside or on the surface of living things. The study of these microorganisms is called **microbiology**.



A microbiologist looks at microorganisms using a microscope

Microorganisms



Fungi are responsible for making dead things decay, or rot. Most fungi feed through microscopic threads called hyphae. These threads dig into a food source and release chemicals that break down the food. Then the fungi digest it and use it as nutrients. Fungi feed on dead animals, bird droppings, manure, and fruit. They eat almost anything that was once alive. They are what you see when bread is moldy.



Fungi growing on bread



Fungi in someone's toenail

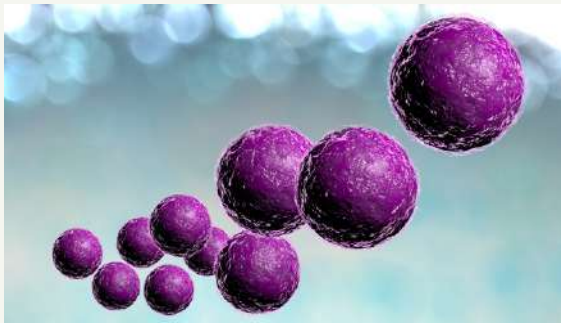


Mushrooms are also fungi

Microorganisms



Bacteria are single-celled spherical, spiral, or rod-shaped organisms. They are a few micrometers long. Bacteria can be found everywhere. They are in the soil, air, water, plants, animals, and even humans. There are good bacteria and bad bacteria. Bacteria reproduce very quickly and can form billions of bacteria from a single bacterium in just 24 hours. You might be surprised to know that there are more bacteria in your mouth than people on Earth.



spherical bacteria



spiral bacteria

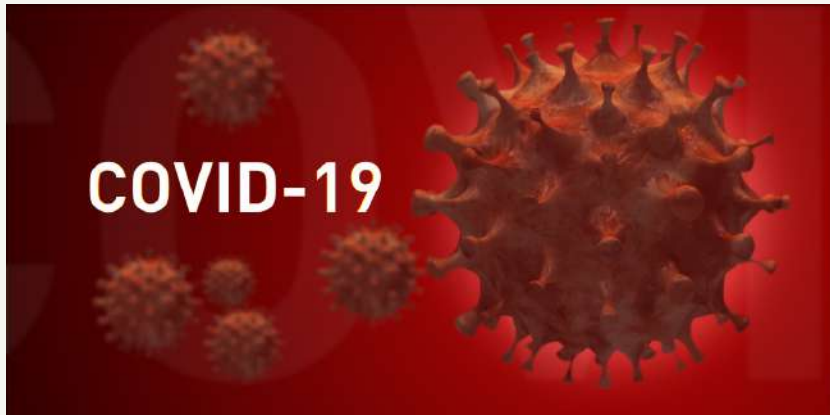


rod-shaped bacteria

Microorganisms



Viruses are single-celled microorganisms. They can only survive inside the cells of other living organisms. Once they are inside other living organisms they multiply and cause diseases such as the common cold, influenza (flu), COVID-19, and many others. Viruses are so small that 500 million of them could fit on the head of a pin.



Viruses are the cause of many diseases including COVID-19

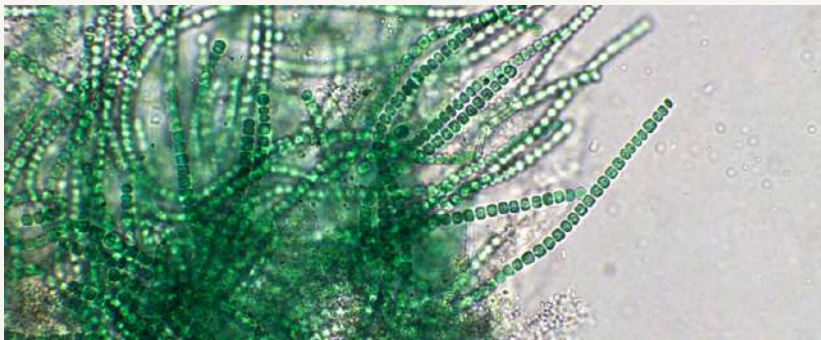


Many viruses are contagious and easily spread

Microorganisms



Algae are organisms that are found all over the world. They are important because they make much of the Earth's oxygen. There are about 27,000 different species or types of algae. They are most common in water but can be found in soil and on leaves, wood, and stones. They can even live on animals such as turtles and polar bears. Algae can be green, blue, red, or brown and vary greatly in size. Some are microorganisms, but others, such as kelp, grow to be 60 meters long.



Algae viewed under a microscope

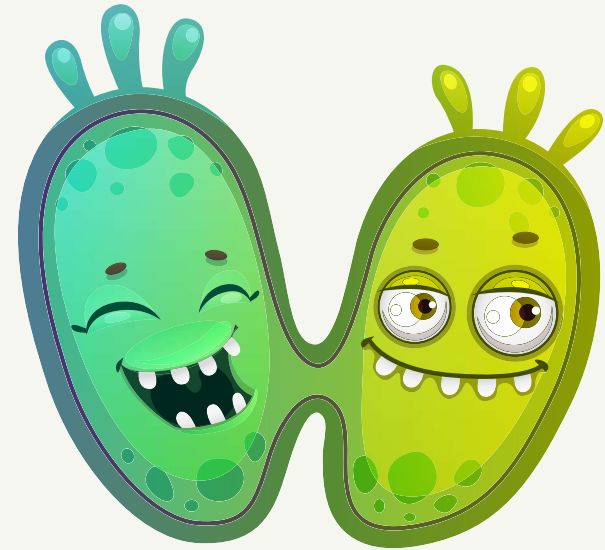


Algae growing on a turtle

Microorganisms



The word protozoa means "little animal." This is because the protozoa hunt and gather other microbes as food and act like tiny animals. Protozoa mainly feed on bacteria, but they also eat other protozoa and other organic matter. Protozoa have many different shapes, but they are all made up of a jellylike material called cytoplasm. Protozoa are found all over the world and can live on land and in water. Some protozoans are parasites, which means they live inside the bodies of animals, including humans.



Most protozoa reproduce themselves without a partner by splitting into two





Third Conditional

Used to talk about something in the past that did not happen.

if clause (condition),

main clause (result)

If a condition had existed,

the result would have been true

if + past perfect

would + have + past participle

If I had studied,

I would have passed.

If it had rained today,

I wouldn't have gone.

I would have told you

if he had called.

I wouldn't have been happy

if I had lost my keys.

SPELLING

suffix -ward/wards

Adding the suffix **-ward/wards** is used to mean “in the direction of,” either in time or space..

backward
inward
downward
upward
inward
outward
onward



eastward
westward
northward
southward
afterward
homeward
spaceward

Super English

See you
Next time!

