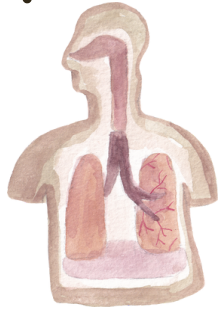


life sciences



Anatomy

Anatomy is the study of the body structures of humans and animals. It is the field of science focused on the study of physical structures and parts of organisms. These biological scientists are called anatomists.

life sciences



Botany

Botany is the scientific study of plants and plant-like organisms. Botany helps us to understand the life of plants including their structure, functions, and influencing factors. It helps us understand why plants are so vitally important to the world. A botanist is a person who studies plants.

life sciences



Biochemistry

Biochemistry is the study of chemical processes involving living organisms. Biochemists are scientists who are trained in biochemistry.

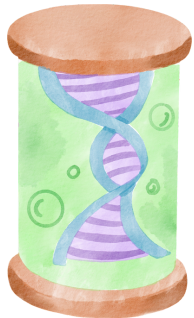
life sciences



Epidemiology

Epidemiology is the study of the spread of diseases and how they can be controlled. These medical scientists are called epidemiologists.

life sciences



Genetics

Genetics is the study of genes and heredity - (specific traits) that are passed down in families. A biologist who studies genetics is called a geneticist.

life sciences



Mycology

Mycology is the study of fungi, such as mushrooms and yeasts, including their genetic and biochemical properties. A scientist who studies mycology is called a mycotoxicologist.

life sciences



Zoology

Zoology is the study of the animal kingdom and animal life in general. If you study animals you are called a zoologist.

life sciences



Palaeontology

Palaeontology is the study of fossils and what they reveal about the history of our planet. These include dinosaurs and those of microscopic size, preserved in rocks. A palaeontologist is someone who studies fossils.

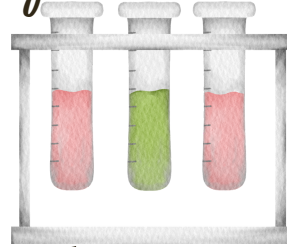
physical sciences



Astronomy

Astronomy is the study of everything in the universe beyond Earth's atmosphere. Including everything we can see like the sun, moon, planets and also the things we can't see, like faraway galaxies and dark matter. Scientists who study astronomy are called astronomers.

physical sciences



Chemistry

Chemistry is the study of matter, analysing its structure, properties and behaviour to see what happens when they change in chemical reactions. Being able to describe the ingredients in a cake and how they change when the cake is baked is called chemistry. A scientist who studies chemistry is called a chemist.

physical sciences



Earth science

Earth science is the study of the Earth's surface and any matter on, above or below it; Many different sciences are used to learn about the Earth; however, the four basic areas of Earth science study are: geology, meteorology, oceanography, and astronomy.

physical sciences



Geography

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way that locations and places can have an impact on people.

physical sciences



Geology

Geology is the study of the structure, evolution and dynamics of the Earth and its natural mineral and energy resources. Geology investigates the processes that have shaped the Earth through its 4500 million (approximate!) year history and uses the rock record to unravel that history. Someone who studies geology is called a geologist.

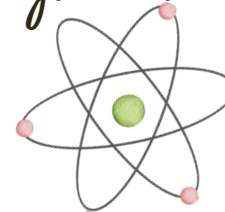
physical sciences



Oceanography

Oceanography is the study of the physical, chemical, and biological features of the ocean, including the ocean's ancient history, its current condition, and its future. A scientist who studies the oceans and seas are called oceanographers.

physical sciences



Physics

Physics is the science that studies matter, its fundamental constituents, its motion and behaviour through space and time, and the related entities of energy and force. Physics is one of the most fundamental scientific disciplines, with its main goal being to understand how the universe behaves. A scientist who specializes in the field of physics is called a physicist.

what is Life science



Life science studies living organisms, their structure, functions, and interactions. Life science includes the study of people, animals, plants, and microorganisms. Life science does not study natural objects that are not living.

Physical science

Physical science studies non-living things like chemistry, rocks and minerals, astronomy, and earth sciences, which deal with matter, energy, and natural phenomena.

