Energy can neither be created nor destroyed.

It can only be transformed from one form to another. The transformation of energy can lead to a change in state or motion. Energy can also be converted to mass and vice versa.

There are four fundamental interactions/ forces in nature.

Gravitation, electromagnetism, strong-nuclear and weak nuclear forces. All phenomena are due to the presence of one or more of these interactions. Forces act on objects and can act at a distance through respective physical field, causing a change in motion or in the state of matter.

Earth is a very small part of the universe.

The Universe is comprised of billions of galaxies, each of which contains billions of stars (suns) and other celestial objects. The earth is a small part of the solar system with the Sun in its centre, which in turn is a very small part of the Universe.

All matter in the Universe is made of very small particles.

They are in constant motion and the bonds between them are formed by interactions between them. Elementary particles as we know, form atoms and atoms form molecules. There is a finite number of types of atoms in the universe which are the elements in the periodic table.

In very small scales, our world is subjected to the laws of quantum mechanics.
All matter and radiation exhibit both wave and particle properties. We cannot simultaneously know the position and the momentum of a particle.

Evolution is the basis for both the unity of life and the biodiversity of organisms (living and extinct).

Organisms pass on genetic information from one generation to another.

Cells are the fundamental unit of life.

They require a supply of energy and materials. All life forms on our planet are based on this common key component.

Earth is a system of systems which influences and is influenced by life on the planet.
The processes occurring within this system influence the evolution of our planet, shapes its climate and surface. The solar system also influences Earth and life on the planet.