Life science living things Workbook

Life science living things encompass a vast and diverse array of organisms that inhabit our planet. Studying these living entities is fundamental to understanding the biological processes that sustain life, from the smallest microorganisms to complex multicellular organisms. In the realm of life sciences, the classification, characteristics, and interactions of living things are essential topics that help scientists, students, and enthusiasts grasp the intricate web of life on Earth. This comprehensive guide explores the key aspects of living things in life science, their classifications, features, and significance in the natural world.

Understanding Living Things in Life Science

Living things, or organisms, are entities that display certain biological characteristics that distinguish them from non-living matter. These features include growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, metabolism, cellular organization, and the ability to adapt to their environment. The study of these organisms helps in understanding biological diversity, ecological relationships, and the mechanisms underlying life's processes.

Major Classifications of Living Things

Life science categorizes living things into various groups based on shared characteristics, genetic relationships, and evolutionary history. The primary classification system includes three domains:

1. Domains of Life

The three domains are the highest taxonomic rank in biological classification:

- **Bacteria**: Single-celled prokaryotic organisms without a nucleus. They are found in almost every environment on Earth and are vital for processes like decomposition and nitrogen fixation.
- **Archaea**: Also prokaryotic, but genetically distinct from bacteria. Many archaea thrive in extreme environments such as hot springs, deep-sea vents, and highly saline waters.
- **Eukarya**: Organisms with eukaryotic cells, which have a nucleus. This domain includes all multicellular life forms such as plants, animals, fungi, and protists.

2. Kingdoms within Eukarya

The Eukaryotic domain is further divided into kingdoms:

- **Protista**: Mostly unicellular organisms like amoebas, algae, and paramecia.
- **Fungi**: Includes yeasts, molds, and mushrooms. They play critical roles in decomposition and nutrient cycling.
- **Plantae**: Multicellular, photosynthetic organisms such as trees, grasses, and flowering plants.
- **Anamalia**: Multicellular animals, including humans, insects, fish, and mammals.

Key Characteristics of Living Things

Understanding what makes an organism alive involves recognizing several fundamental characteristics shared across all living entities:

- **Cellular Organization**: All living things are made up of one or more cells, which are the basic units of life.
- **Metabolism**: They carry out chemical reactions to maintain life, including energy production and waste elimination.
- **Growth and Development**: Living organisms grow in size and undergo developmental changes over time.
- **Reproduction**: They produce new individuals either sexually or asexually to ensure the continuation of their species.
- **Response to Stimuli**: Living things can respond to environmental changes, such as light, temperature, or touch.
- **Homeostasis**: They regulate internal conditions to maintain a stable internal environment.
- **Adaptation**: Over generations, living organisms evolve traits that enhance survival in their environments.

Types of Living Things in Detail

The diversity of life can be categorized broadly into microorganisms, plants, animals, and fungi. Each group exhibits unique features and ecological roles.

Microorganisms

Microorganisms include bacteria, archaea, protists, and some fungi. Despite their tiny size, they are essential to ecological balance and human health.

- **Bacteria**: Play a role in nutrient cycling, fermentation, and as part of the human microbiome.
- **Protists**: Examples include algae, which produce oxygen via photosynthesis, and protozoa, which are important in aquatic food webs.

Plants

Plants are autotrophic organisms that convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis.

- **Structural Features**: Roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and seeds.
- **Functions**: Produce oxygen, provide food and habitat, and contribute to soil health.

Animals

Animals are heterotrophic organisms that usually exhibit mobility and complex organ systems.

- **Mammals**: Warm-blooded vertebrates with hair or fur, such as humans, whales, and lions.
- **Birds**: Characterized by feathers, beaks, and the ability to fly in many species.
- **Insects**: The most diverse group of animals, vital for pollination, decomposition, and food webs.

Fungi

Fungi are decomposers that absorb nutrients from their environment.

- **Examples**: Mushrooms, yeasts, molds.
- **Roles**: Break down organic material, form symbiotic relationships with plants (mycorrhizae).

Ecological Importance of Living Things

Living organisms are interconnected within ecosystems, forming complex webs of interactions that sustain life on Earth.

1. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Stability

High biodiversity ensures resilience against environmental changes and promotes ecosystem productivity.

2. Nutrient Cycles

Organisms contribute to vital cycles such as:

- Carbon cycle

- Nitrogen cycle
- Water cycle

3. Food Chains and Food Webs

Living things occupy various trophic levels, from producers to apex predators, maintaining energy flow through ecosystems.

Human Interaction with Living Things

Humans depend on living things for survival, health, and economic activity:

- **Agriculture**: Cultivation of plants and domestication of animals for food and resources.
- **Medicine**: Many medicines are derived from plants, fungi, and microorganisms.
- **Research**: Studying living organisms helps in understanding diseases, genetics, and evolution.

Conservation of Living Things

Protecting biodiversity and habitats is crucial for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring the survival of countless species.

- **Habitat Preservation**: Safeguarding natural environments from destruction.
- **Endangered Species Programs**: Initiatives to protect species at risk of extinction.
- **Sustainable Practices**: Promoting responsible use of natural resources to minimize ecological footprint.

Conclusion

Life science living things form the foundation of biological diversity and ecological health on Earth. From microscopic bacteria to towering trees and complex animals, each organism plays a vital role in maintaining the balance of life. Understanding their characteristics, classifications, and interactions not only enriches our knowledge but also underscores the importance of conserving these living entities for future generations. Through continued research and sustainable practices, humanity can ensure the thriving of all living things and the preservation of the natural world.

Life Science Living Things: An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the diversity, complexity, and significance of living things is fundamental to the study of life sciences. The realm of living organisms encompasses a vast array of entities, from

microscopic bacteria to towering trees and complex animals, including humans. This comprehensive review aims to delve into the core aspects of living things, their characteristics, classifications, biological processes, and their roles within ecosystems.

What Are Living Things? Defining Characteristics

The foundation of life science begins with defining what constitutes a living organism. While definitions can vary slightly among scientists, most agree on a set of core characteristics that distinguish living things from non-living matter:

Core Characteristics of Living Things

- Cellular Organization: All living organisms are composed of one or more cells, which serve as the basic units of life.
- Metabolism: Living things undergo chemical reactions to convert energy from their environment, supporting growth, reproduction, and maintenance.
- Homeostasis: The ability to maintain a stable internal environment despite external changes.
- Growth and Development: Living organisms grow in size and often undergo developmental changes over their lifespan.
- Reproduction: The capacity to produce new individuals, ensuring the continuation of the species.
- Response to Stimuli: The ability to detect and respond to environmental stimuli, aiding survival.
- Adaptation through Evolution: Over generations, living things adapt to their environment via genetic changes, enhancing survival prospects.

These characteristics collectively define life and provide a basis for classifying entities as living.

Classification of Living Things: The Tree of Life

Biologists classify living organisms into hierarchical groups based on shared features and evolutionary relationships. The modern classification system, rooted in phylogenetics, primarily includes domains and kingdoms.

Three Domains of Life

- Bacteria: Unicellular prokaryotes with simple cell structures, found in virtually every environment. They play vital roles in nutrient cycling, health, and disease.
- Archaea: Also unicellular prokaryotes, but genetically distinct from bacteria. Many archaea thrive in extreme environments like hot springs and salt lakes.

- Eukarya: Organisms with complex, membrane-bound nuclei, including animals, plants, fungi, and protists.

Major Kingdoms within Eukarya

- Animals (Kingdom Animalia): Multicellular, heterotrophic organisms capable of movement and complex behaviors.
- Plants (Kingdom Plantae): Multicellular, autotrophic organisms that perform photosynthesis.
- Fungi: Mostly multicellular (except yeasts), heterotrophic organisms that decompose organic matter.
- Protists: A diverse group of mostly unicellular eukaryotes, including algae and protozoa.

This classification aids in understanding evolutionary relationships and functional diversity among living things.

Cell Structure and Function in Living Organisms

Cells are the building blocks of all living things. Understanding their structure and function is central to life sciences.

Types of Cells

- Prokaryotic Cells: Simpler, lacking a nucleus; found in bacteria and archaea.
- Eukaryotic Cells: More complex, with a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles; found in plants, animals, fungi, and protists.

Key Cell Components and Their Roles

- Nucleus: Contains genetic material; controls cell activities.
- Cytoplasm: Gel-like substance where organelles are suspended.
- Cell Membrane: Regulates entry and exit of substances.
- Mitochondria: Powerhouses of the cell, generating energy via cellular respiration.
- Chloroplasts: Present in plant cells; sites of photosynthesis.
- Endoplasmic Reticulum & Golgi Apparatus: Involved in protein and lipid synthesis and transport.
- Vacuoles: Storage structures, prominent in plant cells.

The specialization of cell types underpins the diversity of functions in multicellular organisms.

Biological Processes in Living Things

Living organisms perform numerous biological processes essential for survival and reproduction.

Metabolism

- Encompasses all chemical reactions within an organism.
- Divided into catabolism (breaking down molecules for energy) and anabolism (building complex molecules).
- Examples include respiration, digestion, and synthesis of biomolecules.

Energy Transfer

- Photosynthesis: Conversion of sunlight into chemical energy by plants, algae, and some bacteria.
- Cellular Respiration: Breakdown of glucose to release energy (ATP) in most organisms.

Growth and Development

- Cell division via mitosis and meiosis facilitates growth, tissue repair, and reproduction.
- Development involves differentiation, where cells become specialized.

Reproduction

- Can be sexual (involving genetic exchange) or asexual (cloning or binary fission).
- Ensures species continuity and genetic diversity.

Response to Environment

- Organisms detect stimuli (light, temperature, chemicals) and react appropriately.
- Examples include plant tropisms, reflexes in animals, and immune responses.

Homeostasis and Regulation

- Systems maintain internal stability, such as temperature regulation, pH balance, and water

levels.

- Nervous and endocrine systems play key roles in regulation, especially in animals.

Genetics and Evolution

The genetic makeup of living things influences their traits and evolutionary potential.

Genetic Material and Inheritance

- DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) encodes genetic information.
- Genes are segments of DNA that determine specific traits.
- Reproduction transmits genetic information across generations, ensuring diversity and adaptation.

Evolutionary Mechanisms

- Natural Selection: Organisms with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and reproduce.
- Genetic Drift: Random fluctuations in gene frequencies.
- Mutation: Random genetic changes that can introduce new traits.
- Gene Flow: Movement of genes between populations.

These processes drive the diversity of life and enable adaptation to changing environments.

Ecological Roles and Interdependence of Living Things

Living organisms are embedded within ecosystems, where they interact with each other and their environment.

Roles in Ecosystems

- Producers: Organisms like plants and algae that synthesize organic matter via photosynthesis.
- Consumers: Animals, fungi, and some protists that feed on other organisms.
- Decomposers: Bacteria and fungi that break down dead organic material, recycling nutrients.

Food Webs and Energy Flow

- Energy flows through ecosystems via food chains and webs.

- Each level, or trophic level, depends on the previous one.

Biogeochemical Cycles

- Processes like the carbon, nitrogen, and water cycles ensure the recycling of vital nutrients.
- Living things influence and are affected by these cycles.

Interdependence and Biodiversity

- Biodiversity enhances resilience and stability of ecosystems.
- Species interactions include mutualism, predation, competition, and symbiosis.
- Loss of species can disrupt ecological balance and ecosystem services.

Human Impact and the Importance of Living Things

Humans are both a part of and a major influencer on the biosphere.

Environmental Challenges

- Habitat destruction, pollution, climate change, and overexploitation threaten biodiversity.
- Loss of species can impair ecosystem functions and services.

Conservation and Sustainable Practices

- Protecting habitats and endangered species.
- Promoting sustainable resource use.
- Restoring degraded ecosystems.

Biotechnology and Life Sciences

- Advances include genetic engineering, cloning, and medical research.
- These innovations have profound implications for health, agriculture, and environmental management.

Conclusion: The Significance of Living Things in Life Science

Living things form the cornerstone of life sciences, encompassing the study of their structure, function, evolution, and interactions. Their diversity and complexity inspire ongoing research and innovation, helping us understand the origins of life, its resilience, and the delicate balance of ecosystems. Appreciating the intricate web of life underscores the importance of conservation and responsible stewardship to ensure the continued existence of living organisms on Earth.

This exploration merely scratches the surface of the vast and dynamic field of life science, which continues to evolve with new discoveries and technologies. Recognizing the fundamental nature of living things fosters a deeper respect and commitment to preserving the rich tapestry of life that sustains our planet.

QuestionAnswer What are the main characteristics that define living things in life science? Living things share several key characteristics, including growth, reproduction, response to stimuli, metabolism, maintaining homeostasis, and the ability to adapt to their environment. How do living organisms reproduce to ensure the survival of their species? Living organisms reproduce through various methods such as sexual reproduction, which involves the combination of genetic material from two parents, and asexual reproduction, which produces genetically identical offspring. These processes help maintain and pass on genetic information across generations. What role do cells play in the biology of living things? Cells are the fundamental units of life in all living organisms. They carry out essential functions such as energy production, waste elimination, and reproduction, forming the building blocks of tissues and organs. How do living things adapt to changes in their environment? Living things adapt through genetic changes over generations or immediate responses to stimuli, such as behavioral adjustments or physiological changes, enabling them to survive and thrive despite environmental challenges. What is the importance of biodiversity in living ecosystems? Biodiversity enhances ecosystem resilience, stability, and productivity by ensuring a variety of species that can fulfill different ecological roles, contributing to the health and sustainability of the environment.

Related keywords: biology, organisms, genetics, evolution, ecology, physiology, microbiology, biochemistry, taxonomy, biodiversity

LIVING AND NONLIVING THINGS PASSAGE SECOND GRADE

living and nonliving things passage second grade

Understanding the differences between living and nonliving things is an important part of a second-grade science curriculum. This knowledge helps young students develop their observation skills, expand their vocabulary, and foster a sense of curiosity about the world around them. A

well-structured passage on living and nonliving things can serve as an engaging educational resource, helping children recognize and categorize the objects they see every day.

In this article, we will explore the characteristics that define living and nonliving things, provide examples of each, and suggest activities to reinforce learning. Whether you're a teacher preparing a lesson plan or a parent helping your child with homework, this comprehensive guide aims to make the topic clear and accessible for second graders.

What Are Living Things?

Living things, also known as organisms, are beings that grow, reproduce, respond to their environment, and have cells that make up their bodies. They are alive, meaning they have life processes that sustain their existence. Understanding what makes something living is key to distinguishing between living and nonliving things.

Characteristics of Living Things

Living things share several defining features:

- **Growth:** Living things grow larger over time. For example, a seedling grows into a big tree.
- **Reproduction:** Living organisms can produce new living things, such as a puppy having puppies or a plant producing seeds.
- **Response to Stimuli:** They can react to changes in their environment. For instance, plants bend toward sunlight, and animals move away from danger.
- **Cells:** All living things are made up of tiny building blocks called cells.
- **Need for Food:** Living things require food to get energy and stay alive.
- **Breathing:** Many living things breathe, taking in oxygen or other gases.

Examples of Living Things

Here are some common examples of living things that second graders might observe:

- Animals: dogs, cats, birds, fish, insects
- Plants: trees, flowers, grass, bushes
- Humans: boys, girls, adults
- Microorganisms: bacteria, fungi (though microscopic, they are living)

What Are Nonliving Things?

Nonliving things are objects that do not grow, reproduce, or respond to their environment in the ways living things do. They do not have cells or life processes. These objects can sometimes resemble living things but lack the essential characteristics of life.

Characteristics of Nonliving Things

Nonliving things:

- Do not grow or change on their own
- Never reproduce or create new objects
- Do not respond to stimuli in a way that indicates life
- Are not made up of cells
- Do not need food or water to survive

Examples of Nonliving Things

Common nonliving objects include:

- Rocks and stones
- Plastic toys and utensils
- Clothing and shoes
- Books and furniture
- Sunlight and air (non-solid nonliving things)

How to Tell the Difference Between Living and Nonliving Things

Helping second graders distinguish between living and nonliving things involves observation and understanding their characteristics. Here are some simple ways to identify each:

Steps for Identification

- Look for movement or growth: Is the object growing or moving on its own?
- Check if it needs food or water: Does the object require nutrients or hydration?
- Observe response to environment: Does it react when touched or exposed to light?
- Consider if it can reproduce: Can it make more of itself?

Using these questions, children can practice sorting objects into living and nonliving categories.

Activities to Reinforce Learning

Engaging activities can make the concept of living and nonliving things more memorable and fun for second graders.

1. Nature Walks

Take children on a walk in the school yard, park, or garden. Encourage them to observe and note what they see.

- Ask them to identify at least three living things (e.g., a bird, a flower, an ant).
- Identify nonliving things (e.g., a rock, a bench, a piece of paper).
- Discuss how they know which are living and which are nonliving.

2. Sorting Game

Provide pictures or objects representing various items.

- Have children sort them into two groups: living and nonliving.
- Ask them to explain their choices based on the characteristics discussed.
- This activity helps reinforce understanding through hands-on experience.

3. Drawing and Labeling

Ask children to draw a scene from nature, including both living and nonliving things.

- Label each item as living or nonliving.
- Describe why they categorized each object that way.

4. Classify and Compare

Create a chart with two columns: Living Things and Nonliving Things.

- Fill the chart with examples provided by the children.
- Discuss the differences in characteristics.

Key Vocabulary for Second Grade

Introducing and reinforcing key vocabulary helps students articulate their understanding:

- **Living:** Alive, grows, reproduces, responds
- **Nonliving:** Not alive, does not grow or respond
- **Cell:** The tiny building block of living things
- **Reproduce:** Make more of the same kind
- **Stimulus:** Something in the environment that causes a response

Summary

Understanding the difference between living and nonliving things is fundamental for second graders. Living things have life processes such as growth, reproduction, and response to stimuli, while nonliving things do not. By observing their surroundings, engaging in sorting activities, and discussing examples, children can develop a clear understanding of these concepts.

Encouraging curiosity and exploration through outdoor activities and hands-on experiments makes learning about living and nonliving things both fun and educational. As students become more familiar with the characteristics that define each, they build a strong foundation for future science studies and a greater appreciation for the natural world around them.

Whether at home or in the classroom, this knowledge helps children develop critical thinking skills and a scientific mindset that will serve them well as they continue to explore and learn about the world.

Living and Nonliving Things Passage Second Grade: An In-Depth Review

Understanding the concepts of living and nonliving things is a fundamental part of early science education, especially for second graders. Introducing young students to these ideas through passages and passages-based activities helps build a strong foundation for future scientific learning. In this article, we will explore the importance of these passages, their structure, benefits, challenges, and tips for making the learning process engaging and effective.

The Importance of Living and Nonliving Things Passages in Second Grade

Teaching second graders about living and nonliving things is a critical step in fostering their curiosity about the natural world. Passages designed for this age group serve as an accessible entry point into scientific classification and observation skills.

Why are these passages important?

- Early Scientific Literacy: They help students recognize and differentiate between living and nonliving things.
- Vocabulary Development: Introduce age-appropriate scientific terminology.
- Observation Skills: Encourage students to observe characteristics and features of various objects.
- Critical Thinking: Promote reasoning about what makes an organism alive or not.
- Preparation for Future Topics: Lay the groundwork for more complex science concepts like ecosystems, habitats, and life cycles.

Features of Effective Passages

- Age-appropriate language
- Clear definitions
- Engaging illustrations
- Interactive questions
- Real-life examples

Structure of a Typical Living and Nonliving Things Passage

Most passages aimed at second graders follow a simple, student-friendly structure designed to facilitate comprehension and retention.

Introduction

- Briefly introduces the topic, such as ?What are living and nonliving things??
- Uses relatable examples, e.g., animals, trees, toys, rocks.

Key Characteristics

- Describes features that distinguish living things (growth, movement, reproduction, need for air and water).
- Describes features of nonliving things (no growth, no movement without external cause, no reproduction).

Examples and Comparisons

- Provides examples of living things like cats, plants, insects.

- Provides examples of nonliving things like chairs, water, rocks.
- Uses side-by-side comparisons to highlight differences.

Interactive Activities or Questions

- Includes questions like ?Is a car living or nonliving?? or ?What do plants need to grow??
- Promotes active engagement and critical thinking.

Summary and Conclusion

- Reiterates main points.
- Reinforces distinctions through simple summaries.

Pros of Using Living and Nonliving Things Passages in Second Grade

Utilizing well-designed passages offers numerous benefits for young learners.

Features and Benefits

- Enhances Reading Skills: Integrates science content with literacy development.
- Visual Learning: Illustrations and photographs help visual learners understand concepts.
- Builds Scientific Vocabulary: Introduces words like ?alive,? ?growth,? ?reproduce,? ?nonliving.?
- Encourages Observation: Prompts students to observe their environment actively.
- Fosters Curiosity: Engages students? natural interest in the world around them.
- Supports Differentiated Learning: Can be adapted for varied reading levels.

Pros Summary

- Combines literacy and science education effectively.
- Encourages hands-on and visual learning.
- Easy to incorporate into daily lesson plans.
- Suitable for diverse classroom settings.

Challenges and Cons of Living and Nonliving Things Passages

Despite their many advantages, there are some challenges associated with using these passages in second-grade classrooms.

Potential Drawbacks

- Simplification Risks: Over-simplifying concepts might lead to misconceptions.
- Limited Depth: Passages may not cover all aspects or nuances of the topic.
- Engagement Variability: Not all students may find static passages engaging.
- Dependence on Visuals: Over-reliance on pictures may hinder understanding for some learners.
- Language Barriers: English language learners may need additional support with vocabulary.

Addressing Challenges

- Use a variety of teaching methods alongside passages, such as hands-on activities.
- Incorporate videos, experiments, and outdoor observations.
- Clarify misconceptions through discussion.
- Provide vocabulary supports, like word banks or visual aids.

Effective Strategies for Teaching Living and Nonliving Things

To maximize the effectiveness of passages, educators can employ various strategies:

Interactive Reading

- Encourage students to predict, ask questions, and summarize as they read.
- Use think-pair-share activities to promote discussion.

Hands-On Activities

- Sort objects into living and nonliving groups.
- Plant seeds and observe growth over time.
- Collect natural items from outside and classify them.

Visual Aids and Models

- Use charts, diagrams, and pictures to reinforce concepts.
- Create a classroom ?nature corner? with real examples.

Discussion and Reflection

- Ask open-ended questions to stimulate thinking.
- Have students draw or write about what they learned.

Assessment and Reinforcement

- Use simple quizzes or worksheets based on passages.
- Conduct informal observations during activities.

Sample Passage for Second Grade: Living vs. Nonliving Things

Living things are things that grow, change, and reproduce. They need air, water, and food to stay alive. Animals, plants, and insects are living things. For example, a dog can grow bigger, and a sunflower can produce seeds.

Nonliving things do not grow, reproduce, or need food. They are not alive, but they can still be useful. Examples include rocks, chairs, and water. Nonliving things can change because of weather or human activity, but they do not grow or have babies.

Questions for Students:

- Is a tree a living or nonliving thing? Why?
- Name two nonliving things in the classroom.
- What do living things need to stay alive?

This simple passage introduces core ideas clearly and encourages students to think critically about their environment.

Conclusion: Making Living and Nonliving Things Passages Effective

Living and nonliving things passages are a vital tool in second-grade science education. They serve as accessible, engaging, and educational resources that help young learners grasp basic scientific concepts. When carefully designed with age-appropriate language, vivid visuals, and interactive elements, these passages can foster curiosity, improve literacy, and lay a solid foundation for future scientific exploration.

While there are some challenges?such as oversimplification and engagement issues?these can be mitigated through diverse teaching strategies, hands-on activities, and ongoing discussions. Ultimately, the goal is to cultivate a sense of wonder and understanding about the natural world, empowering students to observe, question, and appreciate the living and nonliving things around

them.

By integrating well-crafted passages with active learning approaches, educators can create a dynamic and meaningful science learning experience for second graders that nurtures their natural curiosity and supports their educational growth.

QuestionAnswer What is a living thing? A living thing is something that grows, breathes, and needs food and water, like a dog or a tree. What is a nonliving thing? A nonliving thing is something that does not grow, breathe, or need food, like a rock or a chair. Can a plant be a living or nonliving thing? A plant is a living thing because it grows and needs water and sunlight. Is the sun a living or nonliving thing? The sun is a nonliving thing because it does not grow or need food. Do animals need food to live? Yes, animals are living things and need food to grow and stay healthy. Are rocks living or nonliving? Rocks are nonliving because they do not grow or breathe. What are some examples of living things? Examples of living things are cats, flowers, and fish. What are some examples of nonliving things? Examples of nonliving things are toys, water bottles, and buildings. Why do plants need sunlight? Plants need sunlight to make their food and grow. How can you tell if something is living or nonliving? You can tell if something is living if it grows, needs air or water, and can move or respond. Nonliving things do not do these things.

Related keywords: living things, nonliving things, plants, animals, rocks, humans, environment, characteristics, habitats, classification

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