

# Living Things



Name \_\_\_\_\_



# Chapter 1: A Look at Living Things

Name \_\_\_\_\_

How can you tell if something is alive? List, at least, three things living creatures do.

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## Key Vocabulary

Environment (page 19) All the \_\_\_\_\_ and nonliving things that surround an \_\_\_\_\_.

Cell The basic building \_\_\_\_\_ that makes up all living things.

Photosynthesis The process through which \_\_\_\_\_ make food.

Invertebrate An animal that does \_\_\_\_\_ have a backbone.



# Chapter 1: A Look at Living Things

## Lesson 1: Living Things and Their Needs



Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. All organisms use \_\_\_\_\_ to grow. (page 22)  
To grow means to change with age.

2. Living things \_\_\_\_\_, or react, to the world around them.

3. To reproduce means to make \_\_\_\_\_ of one's own kind. (page 23)

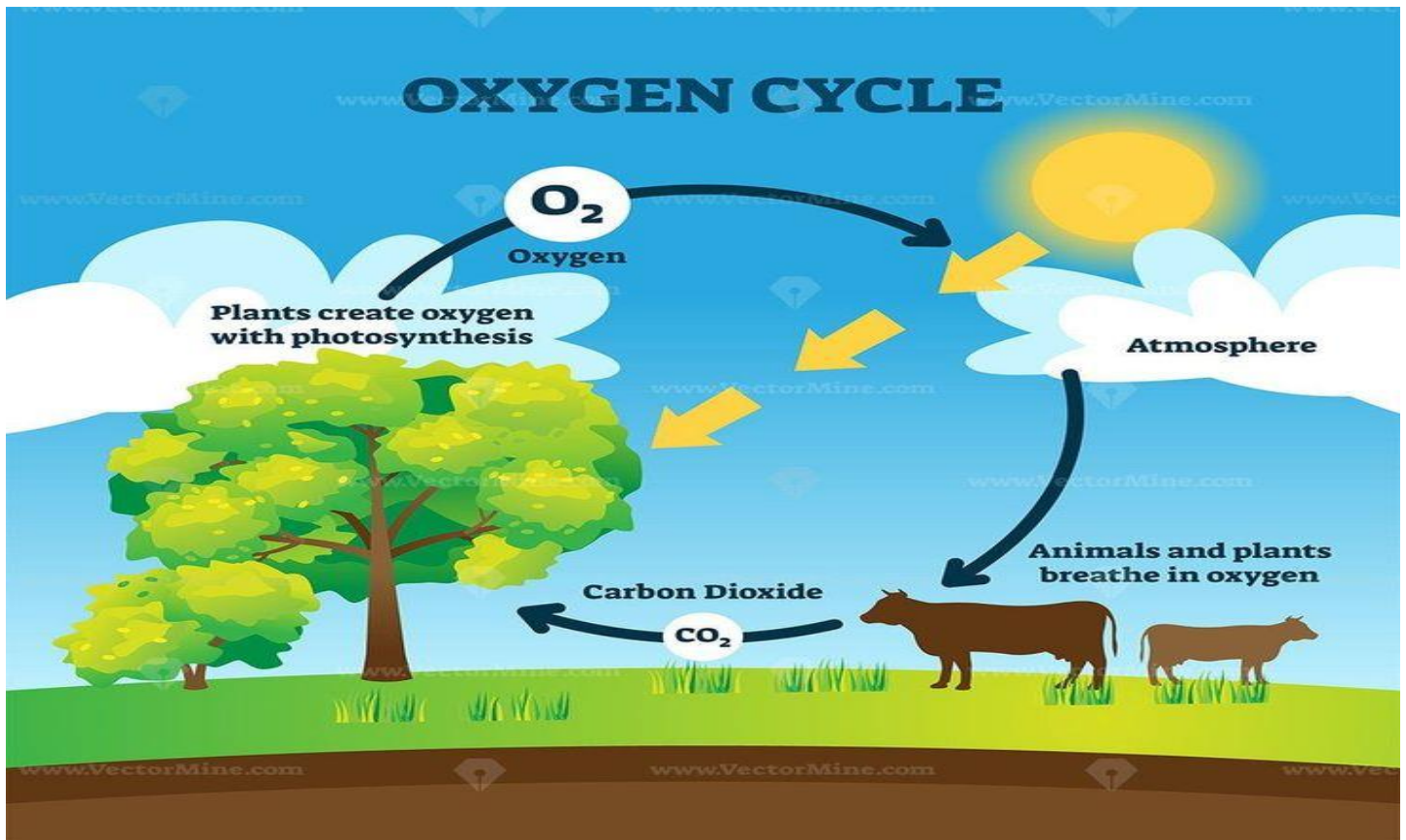
4. What four things do living things need? (pages 24-25)

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



5. What do animals need to breath? \_\_\_\_\_ (page 25)

6. What gas do plants need? \_\_\_\_\_





# Chapter 1: A Look at Living Things

## Lesson 2: Plants and Their Parts

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Plants use energy from the \_\_\_\_\_ to make food. (page 32)
2. Identify four or more things most plants have in common. (page 33)



\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

3. Roots are structures that take in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ a plant in place. (page 34)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are substances that helps living things grow and stay healthy.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a structure that holds up a plant. (page 35)  
It also carries water, nutrients, and food throughout a plant.
6. During photosynthesis plants use \_\_\_\_\_ from the Sun to change \_\_\_\_\_ and water into sugars. (page 36)  
Sugars are food for a plant.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance inside a plant's cells that gives leaves their green color. (page 37)
8. During photosynthesis plants also give off \_\_\_\_\_.
9. How do scientists group plants? Please list several examples. (page 38)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Chapter 1: A Look at Living Things

## Lesson 3: Animals and Their Parts

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Why would a living thing want to move? List three or more reasons. (page 45)

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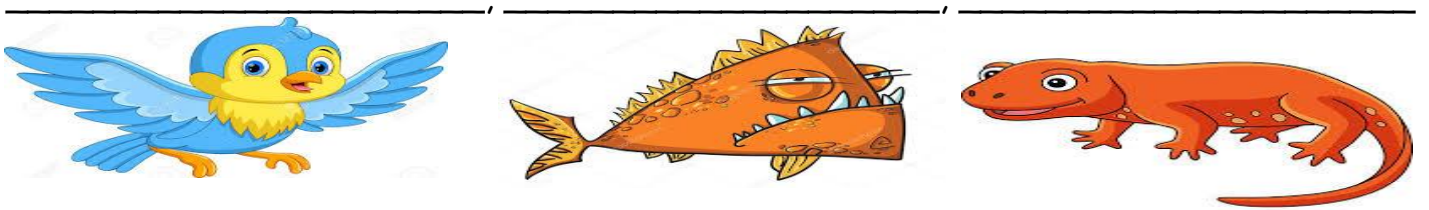
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2. What three things do all animals need to survive? (page 46)

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3. Identify three different structures animals may use to get oxygen. (page 47)



4. Some animals stay safe by finding a safe place, or \_\_\_\_\_ (page 48).

5. What are examples of structures animals have on their bodies to protect them?

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6. Draw a picture of your favorite wild animal (sorry no chickens). Label its body parts.



# Chapter 1: A Look at Living Things

## Lesson 4: Classifying Animals

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Classifying animals to form smaller groups makes it \_\_\_\_\_ for scientists to study them. (page 54)
2. Animals with backbones are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Invertebrates have no \_\_\_\_\_. (page 57)

4. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a thin, hard covering that helps hold up and protect an animal.



5. Match the animal with the correct description. (pages 58-59)

Bird

Spends part of the time in water and part on land

Reptile

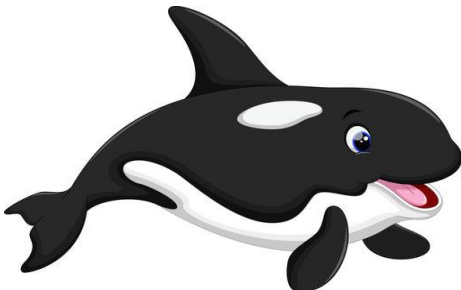
Has a beak, feathers, wings, and two legs

Amphibian

Has tough scaly skin, most lay eggs

Fish

Spend their whole lives in water, use gill to breathe



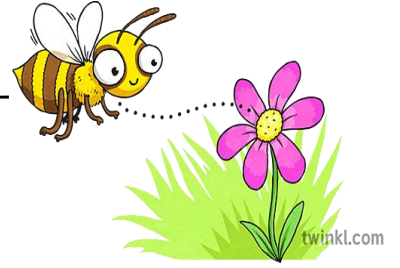
6. List four things that all mammals do or have. (page 60)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2: Living Things Grow and Change

Name \_\_\_\_\_



How do bees help flowers grow?

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### Key Vocabulary

Pollination (page 67)

When pollen moves from the \_\_\_\_\_ part of a plant to an egg, after which a seed can form.

Metamorphosis

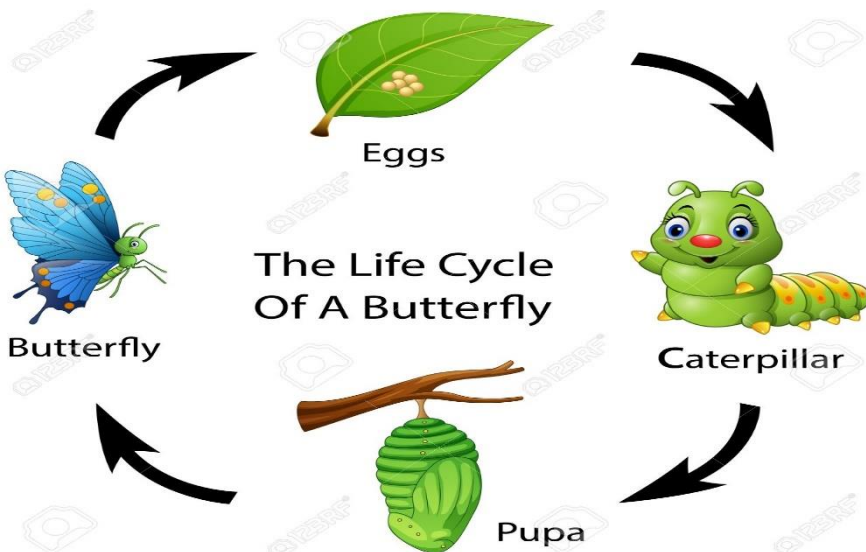
A series of \_\_\_\_\_ through which an organism's body changes form.

Egg

An animal structure that protects and \_\_\_\_\_ some very young animals, such as birds.

Inherited Trait

A characteristic that is \_\_\_\_\_ from parent to offspring.



# Chapter 2: Living Things Grow and Change

## Lesson 1: Plant Life Cycle

Name \_\_\_\_\_

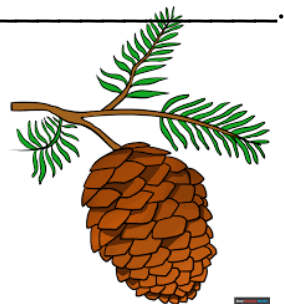
1. When a seed is planted in the soil, it can \_\_\_\_\_ or begin to grow. (page 70)
2. A seed needs water, nutrients, and the right \_\_\_\_\_ to germinate.
3. A flower has two parts that help it make seeds, a male part and a female part. (p. 72)

The male part makes a powder called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The female part makes tiny eggs. When pollen and an egg come together,  
 a \_\_\_\_\_ can form.



4. Fruit is a structure that holds \_\_\_\_\_. (page 73)
5. How a plant germinates, grows, and reproduces, is the plant's life \_\_\_\_\_ (page 74)

6. Match the plant with its reproductive structure. (pages 70, 74-76)



- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| Seeds  | An underground stem                           |
| Cones  | A structure that can grow into a new plant    |
| Spores | A plant structure that makes seeds            |
| Bulb   | Like a seed, but it does not have stored food |





# Chapter 2: Living Things Grow and Change

## Lesson 2: Animal Life Cycle

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. True or False? (pages 82-83)



\_\_\_\_\_ Frogs always breathe air.

\_\_\_\_\_ A pupa has a hard shell.

\_\_\_\_\_ Only birds grow from eggs.

\_\_\_\_\_ Amphibians go through metamorphosis.



2. Reptiles, fish, and birds have similar life \_\_\_\_\_ . (page 84)

3. When a young animal, inside an egg, has grown enough it \_\_\_\_\_ .

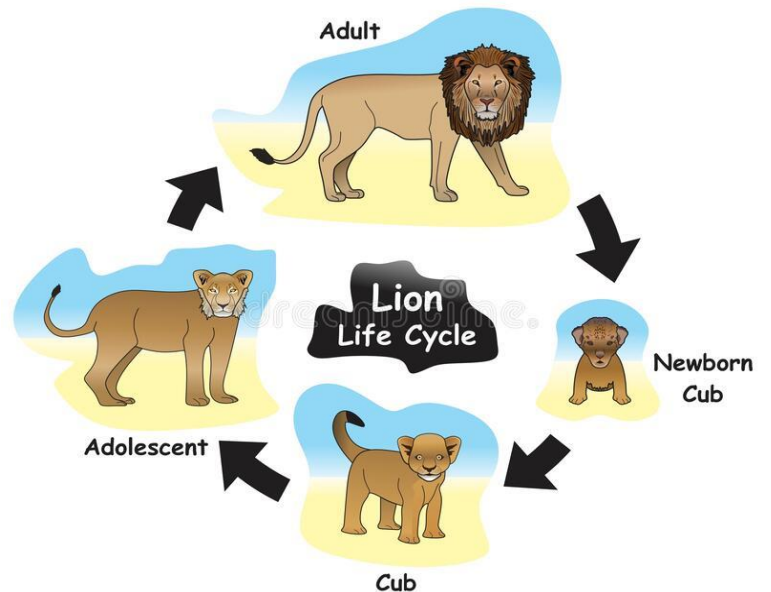
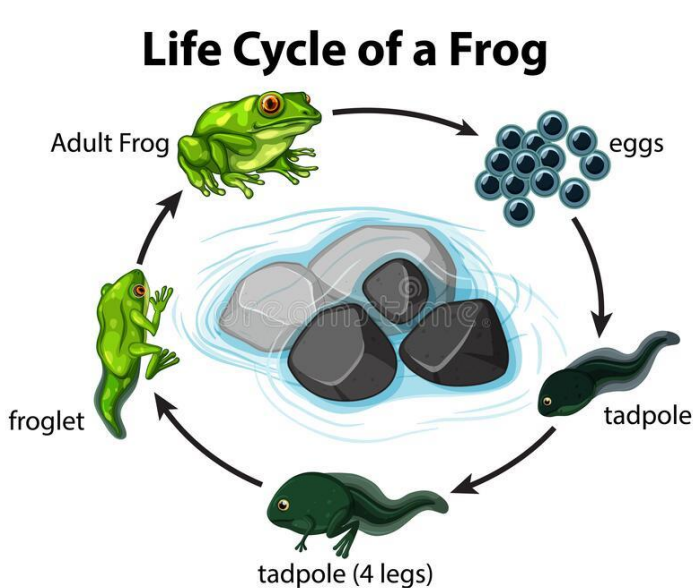
4. Which animals take care of their young?

Reptiles? \_\_\_\_\_ Fish? \_\_\_\_\_ Birds? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Young mammals are born \_\_\_\_\_ . (page 86)

6. Adult mammals feed and \_\_\_\_\_ for their young.

### Life Cycle of a Frog



# Chapter 2: Living Things Grow and Change

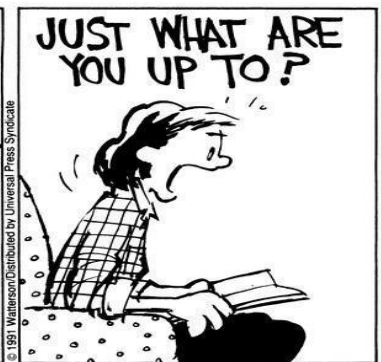
## Lesson 3: From Parents to Young

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. A trait is a \_\_\_\_\_ of a living thing. (page 92)
2. Heredity is the passing on of traits from parents to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Traits that come from parents are called \_\_\_\_\_ traits.
4. Most organisms inherit traits from \_\_\_\_\_ parents. (page 93)
5. What word means an organism's young? \_\_\_\_\_



YES, I BELIEVE IN THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD GROOMING.



6. What is the difference between an inherited trait and a learned trait? (page 94)

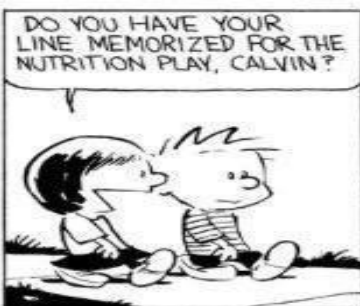
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Please give TWO examples of traits affected by the environment.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



I'M STILL LEARNING IT. BEING AN ONION IS A DIFFICULT ROLE, YOU KNOW. WHAT ARE YOU?

