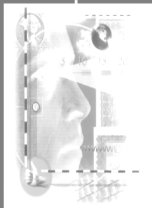


6th – Things Around Us I



Things can be divided into two groups- living and non- living things.

Characteristics of living things

1. Structural organization- living things have a definite structural organization. Their bodies are made of cells.

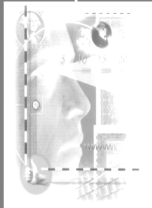
Cells → tissue → organ → organ system

- A cell is the smallest living structure that is able to function independently.
 - A group of similar cell that perform a particular function form a tissue.
 - A group of tissues performing a particular function in the body form an organ.
 - A group of organs interacting with one another to perform a particular life process like digestion, respiration form an organ system.
 - Unicellular organisms - an organism whose body consists of a single cell. Eg: Amoeba and paramecium.
 - Multicellular organism- an organism whose body consists of many cells is called multicellular organism. Eg: human beings and rose plant.
2. Movement and response to stimuli-
- Animals move from place to place in search of food and water and to escape from danger.
 - Plants do not move on their own.
 - A change in the immediate environment of and organism which produces a change in the activities of the organism is called a stimulus.
 - An organism's reaction to a stimulus is called a response leaves of touch me not curl up when touched.
3. Growth- living things grow. Growth in living things is irreversible for example we cannot get the seedling back from the plant.
4. Excretion- living things remove wastes from their body by the process of excretion.
- Animals excrete solid waste in the form of faeces, urine.
 - Gum, resins are wastes given out any plants.
5. Respiration-
- The process by which living things utilize oxygen to release energy stored in the food they eat is called respiration.
 - Plants also respire to obtain energy from the food they make by photosynthesis.
6. Reproduction- different organisms have different means of reproduction. Plants reproduce through seeds. Animals reproduce by either laying eggs or giving birth to young ones.
7. Feeding- all living things need food. Green plants make their own food by photosynthesis is called autotrophy. Animals that cannot manufacture their own food are called heterotrophy.
8. Life span- all living things follow a cycle of growth and development in which organism takes birth grows into an adult old and dies.

Difference between living and non- living things.

SNo	Living things	Non- living things
1	They are made of cells	They are not made of cells.
2	They excrete and get rid of wastes.	They do not produce wastes.
3	They reproduce new offspring.	They do not reproduce.

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4	They need food and air	They do not need food or air.
5	Living things follow a cycle of growth and finally die.	Non- living things do not grow or die.

