# LIVING THINGS

**1** Match each vital function to its definition.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nutrition | | The ability to make sense of changes in the environment and inside the body, and respond to them. |
| Interaction | | It enables living things to produce offspring similar to themselves. |
| Reproduction | | It transforms food into nutrients and gets energy from them. |

**2** Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). If false, correct the sentence.

a) All living things are made up ofchloroplasts. .

☐ .....

b) A cell is the smallest unit of life.

☐ .....

c) Living things perform one single function.

☐ .....

**3** Label the five kingdoms.



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## 4 Tick the correct options for each kingdom.

| KINGDOMS | UNICELLULAR | MULTICELLULAR | MAKE THEIR OWN FOOD | FEED BY OTHER LIVING THING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANIMAL | | | | |
| PLANTS | | | | |
| PROTIST | | | | |
| FUNGI | | | | |
| BACTERIA OR MONERA | | | | |

## 5 Read the text and answer the questions below.

The cellular structure and nutrition of living things help us classify it into the five kingdoms. The cellular structure can either be cells with a defined nucleus, like plants, animals, algae and protozoa; or it can be cells with no defined nucleus, like bacteria. When we think of nutrition, some living things make their own food, like plants, algae and bacteria; while others, the predators, eat other living things.

a) What parts of living things do we study to classify the five kingdoms? .....

b) Which kingdoms have cells with a defined nucleus? .....

c) Which kingdom has cells with no defined nucleus? .....

d) Which kingdoms make their own food? .....

e) Which kingdoms are predators? .....

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