

## Life processes

Every living organism performs three main life processes:

— and —.

Depending on the organism, each of these three functions occur differently.

### Nutrition

All living organisms take in \_\_\_\_\_ from their environment to obtain \_\_\_\_\_. This energy allows them to grow and function properly.



\_\_\_\_\_ use sunlight to make their own \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ cannot make their own food, so they take in \_\_\_\_\_ from other \_\_\_\_\_ organisms.



\_\_\_\_\_ feed on the remains of \_\_\_\_\_ organisms. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are decomposers.

### Interaction

All living organisms react to \_\_\_\_\_. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the environment. It produces a reaction in an organism. Any reaction to stimuli is a \_\_\_\_\_. Animals respond quicker to stimuli, but plants respond slower.

### Reproduction

Living organisms need to \_\_\_\_\_ for their species to \_\_\_\_\_. Most plants grow from seeds. Most animals lay eggs or have babies.

Reproduction can be:

- \_\_\_\_\_, which involves one organism. It is common in unicellular organisms, such as bacteria.
- \_\_\_\_\_, which involves a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of the same species.



A lioness with her cub.