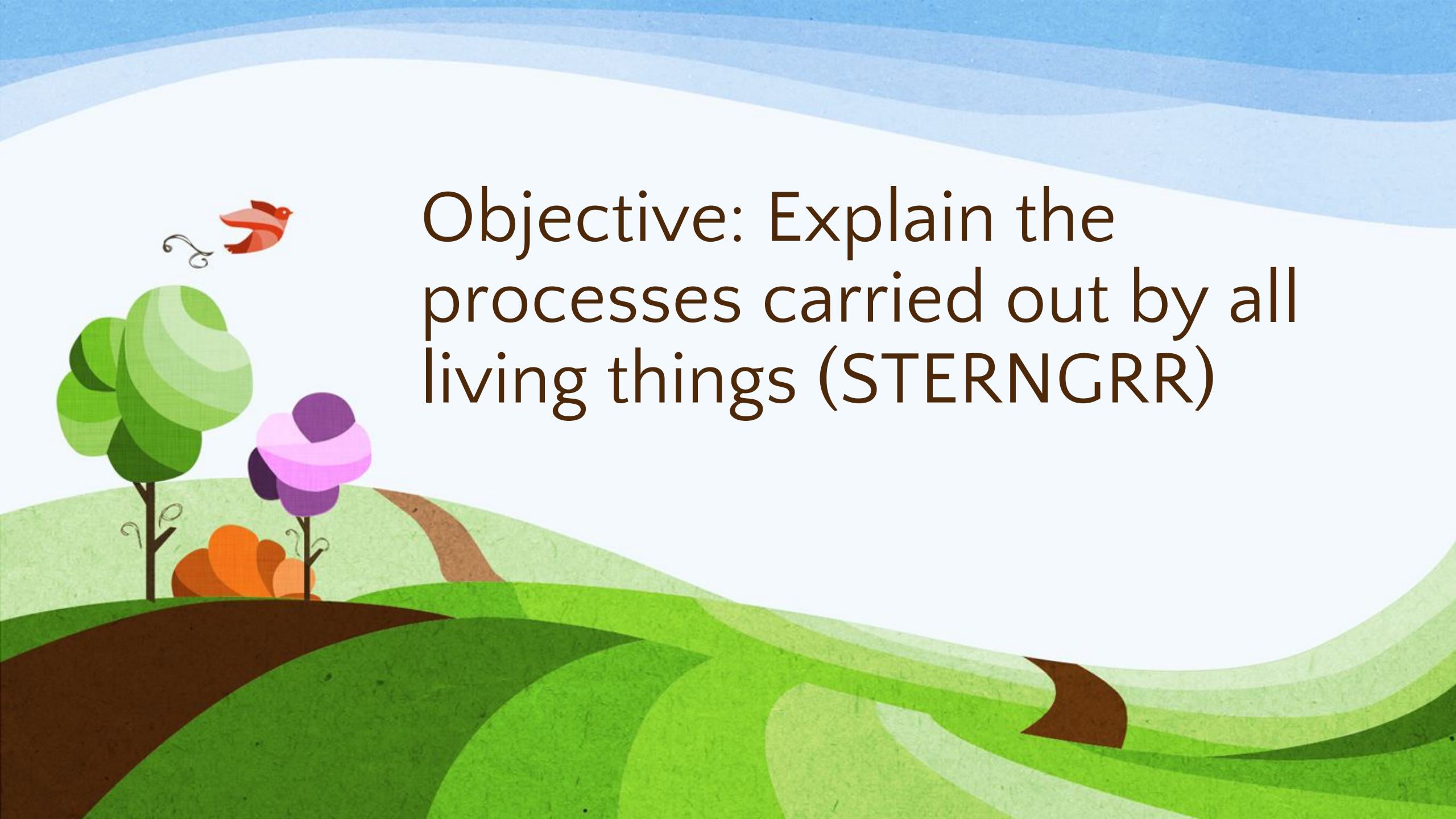


A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with dark brown soil. On the left, there is a green tree, a purple flower, and an orange flower. A small red bird is flying in the sky above the tree. The background consists of layered, wavy blue and white bands representing the sky.

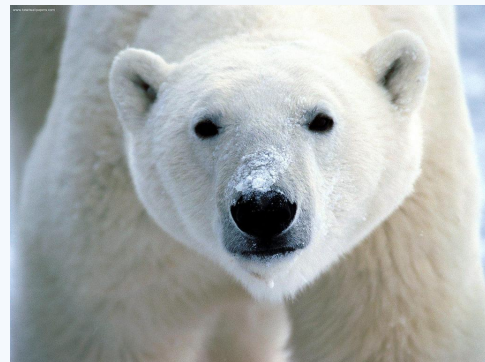
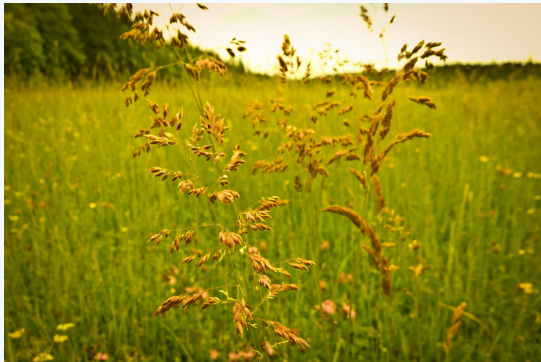
# Characteristics of Life

September 5, 2017



Objective: Explain the processes carried out by all living things (STERNGRR)

# How do you know something is living?



Synthesis

Transport

Excretion

Regulation

Nutrition

Growth and Development

Reproduction

Respiration

Are plants living? How do we know?

Can you think of ways plants carry out STERNGRR?

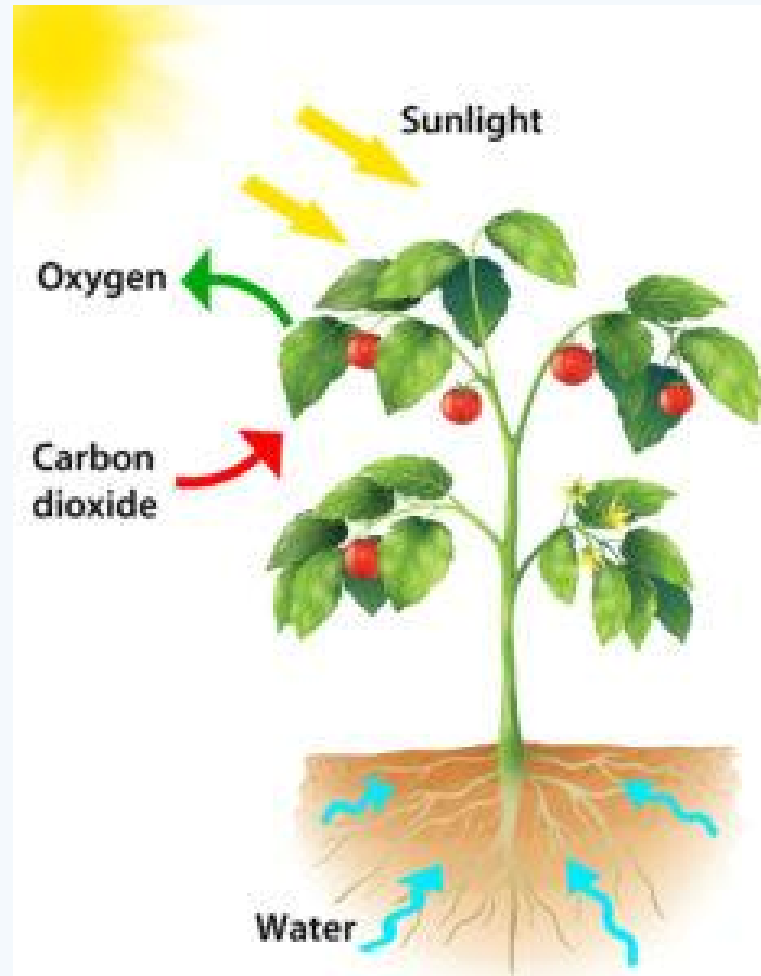
How do plants....

- move nutrients through their body?
- make new plants?
- obtain energy to survive?



Today we will cover the first 4 processes: **STER**

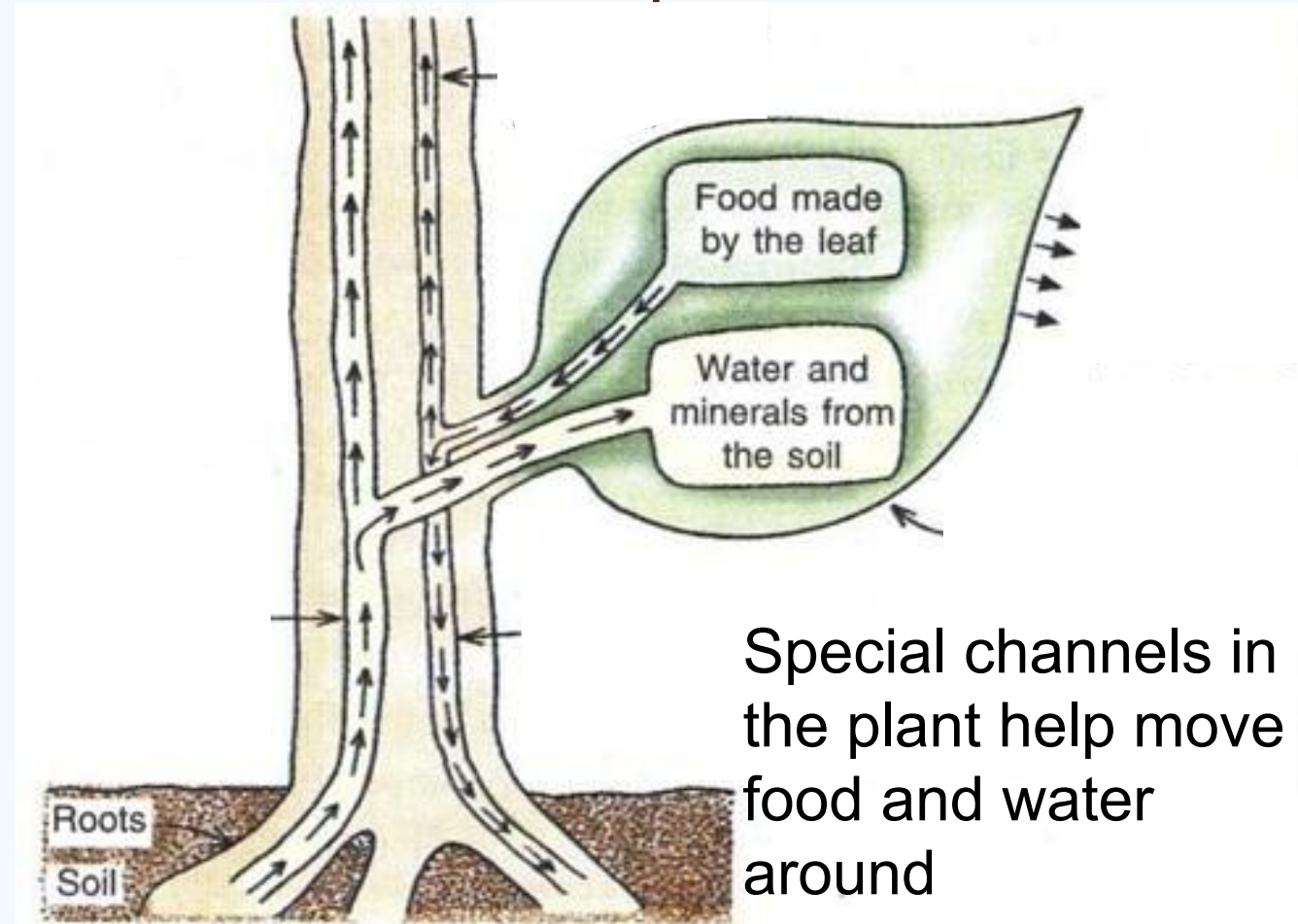
## Synthesis



Plants make (synthesize) sugar in a process called "Photosynthesis"

# Today we will cover the first 4 processes: STER

## Transport



Today we will cover the first 4 processes: **STER**

Excretion



Latex excretion from rubber plant

Today we will cover the first 4 processes: STER

Regulation



Openings on the leaf help maintain levels of oxygen and other gasses



A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with dark brown soil patches. On the left, there is a green tree, a purple flower, and an orange flower. A small red bird is flying in the sky above the tree. The background consists of layered blue and white wavy bands representing the sky.

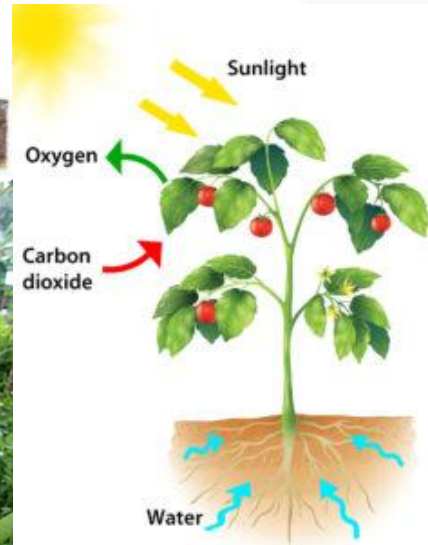
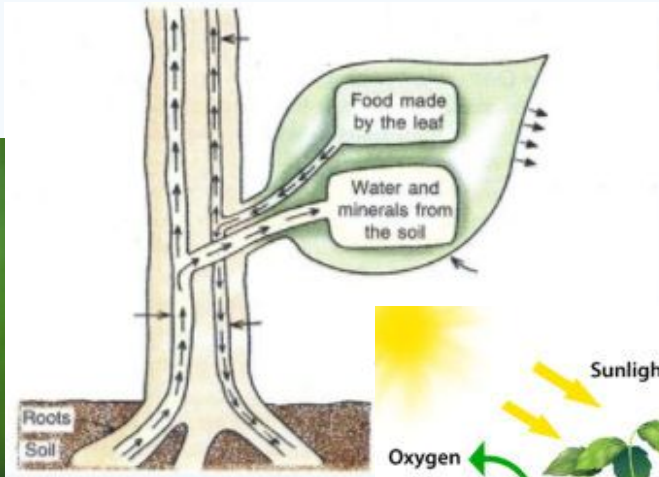
# Characteristics of Life

September 6, 2017

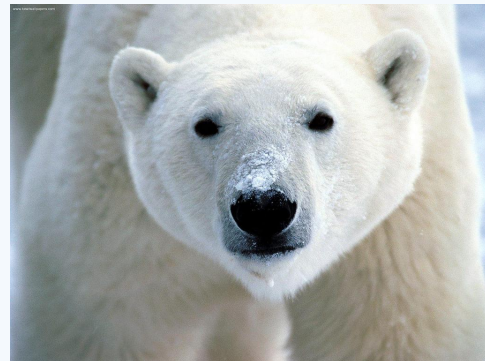
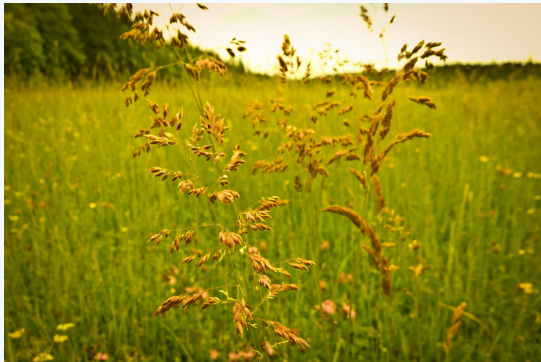
# How do you know something is living?

Synthesis  
Transport  
Excretion  
Regulation

Nutrition  
Growth and Development  
Reproduction  
Respiration



# How do you know something is living?

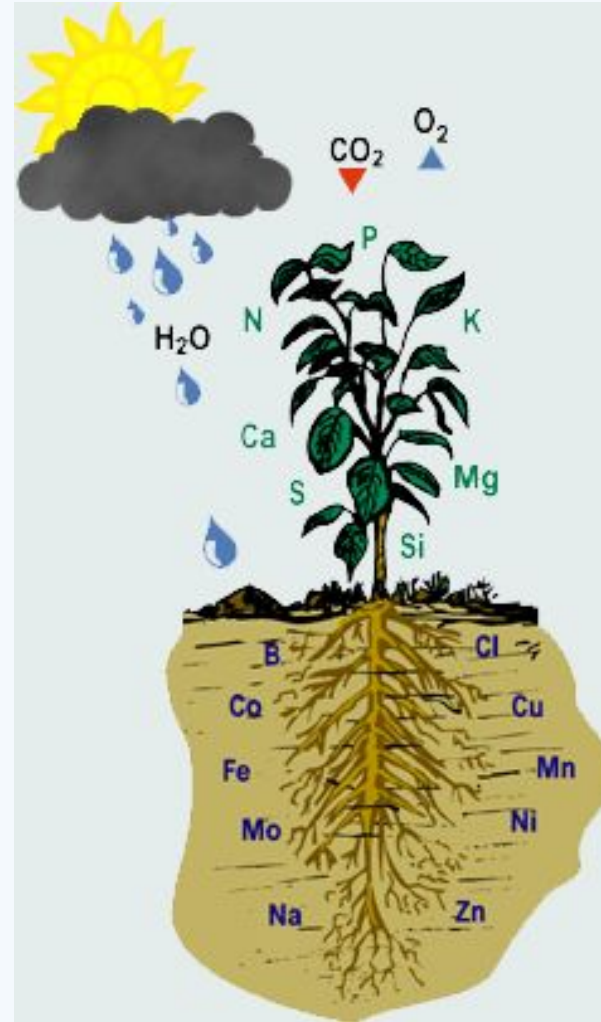


Synthesis  
Transport  
Excretion  
Regulation

Nutrition  
Growth and Development  
Reproduction  
Respiration

Today we will cover the second 4 processes: **NGRR**

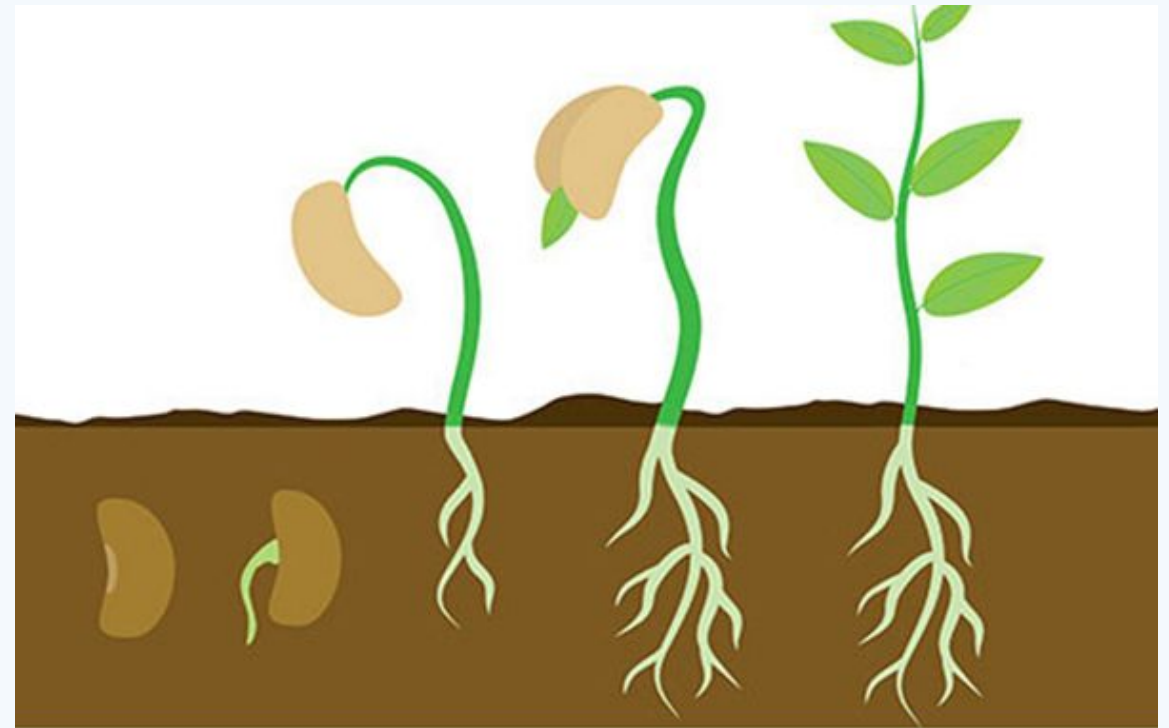
## Nutrition



Plants obtain minerals from the soil through their roots

Today we will cover the second 4 processes: **NGRR**

Growth & Development



Increase in height, number of leaves,  
development from seed to mature plant

Today we will cover the second 4 processes: NGRR

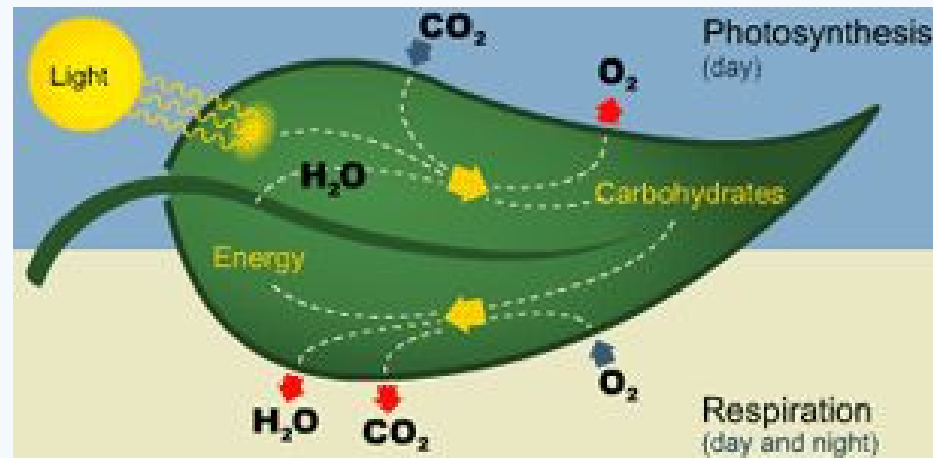


A new plant can come from a seed or from vegetative propagation (cloning)

Reproduction



Today we will cover the second 4 processes: NGRR



Plants use their own sugar to produce energy needed to function

Respiration



Parts of Plants and STERNGRR

September 11, 2017



Do Now:

Draw the plant diagram and label the following:

Dibuje el diagrama de la planta y etiquete lo siguiente

- Stem
- Leaf
- Flower
- Root



# The 4 Groups of Plants / Los 4 Grupos de Plantas

	<b>Mosses</b>	<b>Ferns</b>	<b>Pine Tree</b>	<b>Apple Tree</b>
<b>Vascular System</b>				
<b>Spores</b>				
<b>Seeds</b>				
<b>Fruits/ Flowers</b>				

Which plant is this? Which plant part(s) does this plant have?

¿Qué planta es esta? ¿Qué partes de plantas tiene esta planta?



Which plant is this? Which plant part(s) does this plant have?

¿Qué planta es esta? ¿Qué partes de plantas tiene esta planta?



Which plant is this? Which plant part(s) does this plant have?

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Which plant is this? Which plant part(s) does this plant have?

¿Qué planta es esta? ¿Qué partes de plantas tiene esta planta?



Which STERNGRR process is being described below?

- Root hairs are specialized cells that allow for faster absorption of water.
- Carnivorous plants have leaves modified to trap and eat insects
- Gymnosperms have pollen in male cones which fertilizes egg in female cones. The fertilized egg becomes a seed.

¿Qué proceso STERNGRR se describe a continuación?

- Los pelos radiculares son células especializadas que permiten una absorción más rápida del agua.
- Las plantas carnívoras tienen hojas modificadas para atrapar y comer insectos
- Las gimnospermas tienen polen en los conos masculinos que fertiliza el huevo en conos femeninos. El huevo fertilizado se convierte en una semilla.