

Topic: Living and Non-living Things (III)

Sub-topic: Differences Between Plants and Animals — Examples, Properties, and Uses

Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

1. State key differences between plants and animals.
 2. Identify examples of plants and animals.
 3. Explain the properties of plants and animals.
 4. List the uses of plants and animals in daily life.
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Revision from Last Week

- Living things show characteristics like movement, nutrition, reproduction, etc.
 - Non-living things do not have life.
 - Plants and animals are examples of living things, but they differ in many ways.
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1. Differences Between Plants and Animals

Feature	Plants	Animals
Movement	Stationary (some parts move slowly)	Move freely from one place to another
Nutrition	Make their own food via photosynthesis	Eat plants or other animals
Response to stimuli	Respond slowly to changes	Respond quickly to changes
Growth	Grow continuously throughout life	Grow to a certain stage then stop
Reproduction	Through seeds, spores, or vegetative methods	Mostly by giving birth or laying eggs

Feature	Plants	Animals
Sense organs	Do not have sense organs	Have well-developed sense organs
Cells	Have cell walls and chlorophyll	No cell walls; no chlorophyll
Waste removal	Through tiny openings (e.g., stomata)	Through organs (e.g., skin, lungs, kidneys)

 Mnemonic: **PRACTICE** (Photosynthesis, Response, Activity, Cells, Type of nutrition, etc.)

2. Examples of Plants and Animals

Plants

Animals

Mango tree, maize, hibiscus Goat, fish, dog, eagle

Orange tree, okra, spinach Cat, frog, rabbit, lizard

3. Properties of Plants and Animals

Properties of Plants

- Have roots, stems, and leaves.
- Green in color due to chlorophyll.
- Need water, light, and carbon dioxide to grow.
- Absorb nutrients through roots.
- Remain fixed in the soil.

Properties of Animals

- Have legs, wings, fins, or other organs for movement.
 - Have different body systems (nervous, digestive, etc.).
 - Depend on food made by plants or other animals.
 - Able to run, fly, swim, or crawl.
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4. Uses of Plants and Animals

Uses of Plants

1. **Food** – Grains, fruits, vegetables.
2. **Medicine** – Herbs used for treatment.
3. **Clothing and fiber** – Cotton, flax.
4. **Building materials** – Timber and bamboo.
5. **Purify air** – Take in carbon dioxide and give oxygen.

Uses of Animals

1. **Food** – Meat, milk, eggs.
2. **Work** – Transportation and ploughing.
3. **Security** – Dogs guard homes.
4. **Pets** – Cats, parrots, etc.
5. **Manure** – Animal dung fertilizes soil.