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These are some common misunderstandings about fire. They acknowledge that children have made reasonable sense of the ideas based on their experience and should be validated as such. Keep them in mind while teaching and address them as they come up.Materials like wood or paper disappear House fires are fuelled by the things we have in our houses our furnishings.Rights: New Zealand Fire ServiceIn combustion, students frequently believe materials like wood or paper are just used up and disappear. In their view, air (oxygen in the air) has little to do with burning. In fact, the wood or paper react with oxygen to form compounds such as water and carbon dioxide, but these compounds are colourless gases so cannot be seen. The energy and mass from the original materials are conserved theyve changed, not disappeared.Charcoal (carbon) appears from the burning rather than the material In burning carbon-based materials such as wood, students believe that charcoal (carbon) appears from the burning rather than the material. After the fire has been burning for a while, most of the hydrocarbons have been released (burned) so that all that is left is charcoal, which is almost pure carbon with some minerals.Fire is alive Students often view fire as alive rather than the visible evidence of an energy change in a chemical reaction. We support this by using words like feeding the fire watch it die, watch it grow. One way of remembering the scientific definition of living things is to remember MRS C GREN. The letters stand for things that are relevant to living things Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Circulation, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion, Nutrition. (Fire fits all parts of this description except fire does not have a circulation system moving substances to and from cells.)Chemical change is something being added Students often see chemical changes as something being added (for example, carbon dioxide and water being added in the process) rather than the chemical change being interactive (for example, volatile gases interacting with oxygen to produce different products not added products such as carbon dioxide and water).Heat is a substance or a measure of hotness Students often see heat as a substance or as a measure of hotness, rather than the flow of energy from a warm object to a cooler one.Heat could be perceived as a substance because students believe something has been added to a material.Heat is perceived as a measure of hotness because we often use heat as an everyday word to mean something warm or hot This has a great deal of heat in it.Heat is not energy Students will often not regard heat as energy. They perceive heat more as a measure of hotness or a substance (see above), rather than the result of the movement of tiny particles called atoms, molecules or ions in solids, liquids and gases.Heat only travels upwards Students often say that heat only travels upwards. This is probably because they often hear the phrase heat rises. It does go up through convection currents, but can travel anywhere through conduction and radiation as well. See Heat energy.Heat and temperature mean the same thing To students, heat and temperature often mean the same thing.Heat is the transfer of energy between two objects or substances of different temperatures (the flow going from the hotter object to the cooler one).Temperature is the measure of particle movement or kinetic energy of the object, which determines the degree of how hot or cold an object is.Temperatures of objects depend on their size Students often think temperatures of objects depend on their size. Temperature does not depend on the amount of material there is. Both a very small and very large object could be the same temperature (have similar particle movement in them), but the large object would have much more heat energy than the small object. This is because the large object has a lot more matter and therefore has a lot more tiny particles moving or vibrating than the smaller object.Smoke is part of the wood released when the wood burns Students often think smoke is part of the wood that is somehow released when the wood burns, rather than unburnt particles of carbon and gases produced by the burning process.Smoke is harmless Some students have the concept that smoke is harmless. Its actually very dangerous 75% of people who die in fires die from the smoke, not the flames. This is due both to the toxic gases and particles in smoke that are inhaled and to the invisibility of smoke that stops people from seeing their way out of a fire.Furniture will protect you from a fire Children have been found hiding under beds during a fire, believing the bed will protect them. All furniture, including beds, is fuel for fires that help increase the speed and intensity of a fire.Published: 18 November 2009In order for something to be considered 'living', it must fulfil specific criteria that are true of all living organismsThese criteria can be remembered using the acronym MRS C GREN, which stands for:MovementRespirationSensitivityControlGrowthReproductionExcretionNutritionIf something does not carry out all of these life processes, it is either dead or non-livingViruses are a good example of non-living particles/agentsOrganisms must obtain food to provide energyEnergy is necessary to carry out life processes e.g. movement, respiration and excretionPlants use sunlight, carbon dioxide and water to produce oxygen and glucose in the process of photosynthesisBecause plants create their own food for energy, they are described as being autotrophicAnimals consume other living organisms in order to obtain the energy they requireThey break down larger complex molecules into simpler molecules through the process of digestionAs animals obtain their food from a range of different sources, they are described as being heterotrophicUse this imageAutotrophs make their own food whereas heterotrophs obtain it from a range of food sources.Sometimes understanding the origin of a word can help us to remember the meaning, for example:Autotroph comes from:'auto' = 'self''trophic' = 'feeding'Heterotroph comes from:'hetero' = 'different''trophic' = 'feeding'Respiration is a chemical reaction carried out in all living organismsEnergy is released from glucose either in the presence of oxygen (aerobic respiration) or the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)The reactions ultimately result in the production of carbon dioxide and water as waste productsEnergy is transferred in the form of ATPUse this imageThe equation for aerobic respirationMake sure not to confuse respiration with gas exchange. Gas exchange involves getting oxygen into the cells and carbon dioxide out. Respiration uses the oxygen supplied from gas exchange to release energy in the form of ATP.Chemical reactions that take place inside living cells are described as metabolic reactionsMetabolic reactions produce waste products, some of which may be toxicThese toxic products must be eliminated from the bodyExcretion is the removal of toxic materials and substances from organismsWaste products excreted by animals include:Carbon dioxide from respirationWater from respiration and other chemical reactionsUrea which contains nitrogen resulting from the breakdown of proteinsUse this imageExcretion in humans, the waste products and organs involved.Excretion in plantsWaste products excreted by plants include:Oxygen from photosynthesisCarbon dioxide from respirationWater from respiration and other chemical reactionsUse this imageExcretion in plants, the waste products and the difference between day and night.Excretion is often confused with egestion. Remember that the waste products removed through excretion have originated from chemical reactions in the cells. However, the waste products produced in egestion are in the form of faeces and originate from the remains of the substances not absorbed during digestion.The sensitivity of an organism refers to its ability to detect and respond to stimuli in its surroundingsResponding to the environment around them gives an organism the best chances of survivalIn humans, the nervous system provides a complex system of receptors, neurones and effectors which detect and respond to different stimuli using electrical impulsesThe endocrine system also allows a response to stimuli using chemical messengers, which travel in the blood, called hormonesUse this imageThe nervous system and endocrine system allow humans to respond to their environment.Sensitivity responses in plantsIn plants, responses are controlled by chemicals and are usually much slowerGeotropism describes a plants response to gravity which causes the roots to grow down into the soilPhototropism describes a plants response to light which causes shoots to grow towards sunlightUse this imagePhototropism and geotropism allow plants to respond to their environment.Movement is an action by an organism causing a change of position or placeThe movement of an organism from place to place is called locomotionPlants cannot move from place to place but can change their orientationFor example, sunflowers track the sun and so change their orientation throughout the dayUse this imageSunflowers track the sun throughout the day.Living organisms must control their internal environment in order to keep conditions within required limitsThis is called homeostasisThermoregulation refers to the control of body temperatureThe optimum human body temperature is 37CIf body temperature increases e.g. during exercise, mechanisms for control will be initiated to return the temperature back to the optimumMechanisms include sweating or vasodilationOther homeostatic mechanisms in humans include glucoregulation (control of blood glucose levels) and osmoregulation (control of water levels)Use this imageThermoregulation is an example of homeostasis required to maintain a body temperature of 37C.Homeostasis in plantsPlants use transpiration to maintain a suitable temperatureWater evaporates from the stomata on the underside of the leaf, leading to heat lossUse this imagePlants maintain an optimum temperature through transpiration.Reproduction is the process that leads to the production of more of the same kind of organismReproduction is fundamental to the survival of a population and ultimately, the speciesThere are different types of reproduction: sexual and asexualIn this type of reproduction, the male and female gametes fuse togetherIn humans, the male gamete is the sperm and the female gamete is the eggIn plants, the male gamete is in the pollen grains and the female gamete is the ovuleThe DNA of the offspring is composed of both maternal and paternal DNASexual reproduction involves the fusing of two gametes to form a zygote that contains DNA from both parents.Asexual reproductionCells or whole organisms can also reproduce using asexual reproductionMitosis is an example of asexual reproductionThere is only one parent involved so an exact clone is producedThe DNA of offspring is identical to parental DNAPlants can reproduce asexually through tubers, budding or runnersSingle-celled organisms such as bacteria or amoeba reproduce asexuallyAsexual reproduction in bacteria involves creating exact copies of the parent cell.Growth is defined as a permanent increase in sizeIn animals, an individual grows larger between the zygote and adult stage with changes in proportion or shapeIn plants, an individual grows larger throughout their whole life with new shoots, leaves, branches etc. forming year after yearDid this page help you?Living things display certain characteristics that may be absent from material objects. MRS GREN is an acronym often used to help remember all the necessary features of living organisms: Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition.MOVEMENTThe first letter of MRS GREN stands for movement. Although some organisms are pretty much immobile they will always have some level of self-powered movement, be it their entire body or particular body parts. Movement is evolutionarily important for organisms because it improves the chances of catching food or avoiding capture for both predator and prey. Organisms that arent able to move freely will usually have strong defences against predation or prolific

reproduction.RESPIRATIONRespiration is the conversionof energy from carbohydrates and fatsinto energy that can be used by cells. In multi-cellular organisms, respiration is built around the breakdown of sugars with the use of oxygen. This produces carbon dioxideas a by-product. Somemicroorganisms, in areas where there is not very much oxygen, use other molecules, such as nitrates and iron, to help break down sugars.SENSITIVITYSensitivity refers to the way organisms respond to their environment. All organisms are able to sense changes in their environment and will respond accordingly. For example, barnacles will close their shells during low tide to prevent themselves from drying out, squid release ink when they feel threatened, and deer run away when they are startled by a noise.CONTROL (HOMEOSTASIS)MRS GREN is sometimes known as MRS C GREN to recognize the importance of how living things control their internal environment. 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Asexual reproduction is where one organism produces a new organism entirely by themselves. In sexual reproduction, the genetic material from each parent is split in half and combined with the genetic material of thesecondparent. This creates a unique individual with a mix of genes from two parents.EXCRETION REMOVAL OF WASTE PRODUCTSAll organisms produce wastes that need to be removed. Normal functions in cells and tissues of organisms produce waste such as urine and dead cells. If waste products stay inside an organism they can become toxic. All organisms, therefore, have methods for removing waste products from their body. Excretion is the term used to define the removal of waste products from an organism.NUTRITION TAKING IN NUTRIENTS/FOODNutrition is the final component of MRS GREN. In order for organisms to survive they require food for energy and nutrients. Energy and nutrients are essential for growth, survival and reproduction. 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Something is considered to bealiveif it follows all 7 criteria for living creaturesAn easy way to remember these characteristics is to use the acronym Mrs Gren (or Mrs Nerg):Movement they move or change positionRespiration they get energy from their foodSensitivity they respond to stimuli such as light, sound, temperatureGrowth they grow and developReproduction they have the ability to reproduceExcretion they get rid of waste productsNutrition they need food for energyA Spider Monkey ExampleMovement the Spider monkey will move in the trees to look for food and avoid predatorsRespiration they breathe oxygen and make energy from its foodSensitivity the monkey can see with its eyes, can taste food and hear noiseGrowth they grow from being a baby and develop into adultsReproduction they have the ability to reproduce and have childrenExcretion they get rid of waste products via urine and fecesNutrition they need to eat food regularly for energyLI: To understand the meaning behind the acronym MRS C GREN.The above google draw is a collaborative work of Lukah, Ong, Tanisha and me. It showcases what the acronym MRS C GREN stands for and an example which is the life cycle of a sunflower. The acronym stands for the life processes in a living organism which are movement, respiration, sensitivity, cells, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition. I knew the meaning of the words earlier but didn't know about the acronym and how it is used in different plants and animals. To complete this task we used collaboration, smart searching skills by skimming and scanning for key words which was useful to select and reject the information. I really enjoyed to work with my group and increase my knowledge in the field of biology. mrs. flowers:there was a black women called mrs. flowers, she rarely smiledto anyone, but when it stops to a girl named Marguerite she alwaysgives her hat simple smile. while mrs. flowers was shopping in themarket, Marguerite's mom sent Marguerite's sister with mrs. flowersbut mrs. flowers insisted to have Marguerite helping her. When theyarrived home, mrs. flowers invited Marguerite for some Lemonade andsome crisp sugar cookies, mrs. flowers had a book stand filled withromantic books, poem books, etc. Marguerite loved reading, she wasgood at marks and studying but she rarely talks, mrs. flowers readfor her a poem:"It was the best of times, it was the worst oftimes. . . ." Marguerite really liked the poem, mrs. flowers saidthe she will give her some books to read them out loud, and shewill never accept to have the books back without any benefit.Marguerite started reading it out loud and having courage, shelived her life that she thought she would never live. (this is theshortest summary I can make lol if u needed more help in any storyi would like to help c: email: icansmile4ever@hotmail.com thatemail is only for help. lmml_storyhelper@yahoo.com)Living things display certain characteristics that may be absent from material objects. 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Flowers turn to face the sun.R= Respiration: exchange of gases (oxygen for carbon dioxide)and the chemical reaction where glucose is converted to energy (oxygen+glucose=water+carbon dioxide+energy)S= Sensitivity: responding to touch, smell, light, gravity and soundC= Control: being able to control their own internal environmentG= GrowthsR= Reproduce: making more of the same type of organism (asexually or sexually)E= Excretion: urination, defecation, sweatingN= Nutrition: eatingIn other words MRS C GREN is the definition of life.A story of an example of MRS C GREN;About a year and a half ago, my grandparents came here from Russia for a holiday and they planted a seed into a pot. We thought it wouldn't grow but then half a year later Mrs C Gren started showing. First of all, We saw it Growing, it was became into a young tree (Growth). This is a special tree because at night its leaves close just like a flower (Sensitivity and Movement). It hasn't made any offsprings yet because it is still a young tree but our bean plant has made seeds (Reproduction). It probably started doing Respiration but I don't really see it that much, but our orange tree has made oranges which give us sugars (Respiration). When we water the tree, the water disappears which means the tree's root hairs take it in which means it circulates the water in it's veins (Circulation). I am not sure if the tree does Excretion or not but I don't really know how they do it either but I am sure they do it somehow (Excretion). My orange tree has produced oranges somehow, which means it did Photosynthesis. This means it used the foods needed for Photosynthesis (Nutrition). MRS GREN stands for: Movement All living creatures can change direction when moving. Respiration All living creatures can get energy from food. Sensitivity All living creatures can respond to changes in the environment. Nutrition All living creatures can take on new materials for movement, growth and repair.What does the C mean in Mrs C Gren?MRS GREN is an acronym often used to help remember all the necessary features of living organisms: Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition.What are the seven life processes Mrs Gren?There are seven essential processes in common: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition or MRS GREN.How do I remember Mrs Gren?The phrase MRS GREN is one way to remember them:Movement all living things move, even plants.Respiration getting energy from food.Sensitivity detecting changes in the surroundings.Growth all living things grow.Reproduction making more living things of the same type.Excretion getting rid of waste.Why is Mrs Gren movement important?Movement is evolutionarily important for organisms because it improves the chances of catching food or avoiding capture for both predator and prey. Organisms that arent able to move freely will usually have strong defences against predation or prolific reproduction.How do you remember the 7 characteristics of life? For example, a really common mnemonic device used in biology is MRS GREN. This acronym is used to help us remember the 7 characteristics of life (Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion, Nutrition).What does Mrs NERG stand for?To help us remember them we have found a friend to remind you Mrs Nerg. Although her name sounds a bit strange, the letters in it stand for the life processes movement, reproduction, sensitivity, nutrition, excretion, respiration and growth.Is fire a living thing Mrs C Gren?Fire is non-living but judge it with MRS GREN with your 11 year old child hat on and it might not be so clear: Movement fire spreads. Respiration fire consumes oxygen (not visible but might be prior knowledge) Sensitivity when you blow on fire it moves.What does M in Mrs NERG stand for?Although her name sounds a bit strange, the letters in it stand for the life processes movement, reproduction, sensitivity, nutrition, excretion, respiration and growth.What does every living thing do?All living organisms share several key characteristics or functions: order, sensitivity or response to the environment, reproduction, adaptation, growth and development, homeostasis, energy processing, and evolution.What does Mr Green stand for?what does MR GREEN stand for? Movement. Reproduction. Growth. Response.What does Mrs Gren stand for in science? MRS GREN stands for Movement; Respiration; Sensitivity; Growth; Reproduction; Excretion; Nutrition (seven characteristics of life) Suggest new definition. This definition appears rarely and is found in the following Acronym Finder categories: Science, medicine, engineering, etc. Which is a by-product of the process of respiration?Respiration is the conversion of energy from carbohydrates and fats into energy that can be used by cells. In multi-cellular organisms, respiration is built around the breakdown of sugars with the use of oxygen. This produces carbon dioxide as a by-product. How does respiration take place in a living organism?Respiration, when it comes to living organisms, refers to the conversion of energy from macromolecules into energy that can be used by cells. The respiratory system differs depending on whether the body is a multi-cellular organism or a microorganism. In multi-cellular organisms, respiration is possible through the breakdown of sugar with oxygen. Where are the Mrs C Gren flashcards located?THIS SET IS OFTEN IN FOLDERS WITH IGCSE Edexcel Biology: The Eye12 Terms MartMullan Edexcel IGCSE Biology Blood20 Terms LGSBiologyTEACHER Edexcel IGCSE: Digestive System38 Terms bennyzhou Microscopes13 Terms ScienceRocks115 Features Quizlet Live Quizlet Learn Diagrams Flashcards Mobile Help Sign up Help Center Honor Code Community Guidelines

What does mrs c gren stand for. What is the c in mrs c gren. Mrs c gren stand for. Mrs c gren meaning. What does the m stand for in mrs grenc. What does the c mean in mrs c gren.