

all the things you are sheet music Tutorial

All The Things You Are Sheet Music

****All the Things You Are Sheet Music: Unlocking the Beauty of a Jazz Standard****

all the things you are sheet music is a phrase that resonates deeply with musicians,

especially those passionate about jazz and popular standards. This timeless composition

by Jerome Kern with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II has become a cornerstone for jazz

musicians worldwide. Whether you're a pianist, guitarist, vocalist, or a budding

instrumentalist, understanding and engaging with all the things you are sheet music

opens up a world of musical exploration, improvisation, and emotional expression.

In this article, we'll dive into the essence of "All the Things You Are," explore why its sheet

music is so cherished, and offer tips on how to approach learning and mastering this

iconic piece. Along the way, we'll naturally touch on related topics like chord progressions,

jazz standards, and the art of sheet music interpretation.

The Enduring Appeal of "All the Things You Are"

"All the Things You Are" first appeared in the 1939 musical **Very Warm for May**, and

since then, it has transcended its theatrical origins to become a jazz standard performed

and recorded by countless artists. Its popularity lies not only in its beautiful melody but

also in its sophisticated harmonic structure, which provides a rich playground for

improvisers.

Why This Sheet Music Matters

When musicians seek out **all the things you are sheet music**, they are often looking for more than just the notes. This sheet music typically includes detailed chord changes, the melody line, and sometimes even arrangements tailored for different instruments. The song's harmonic complexity makes it a favorite for learning advanced chord substitutions and voice leading techniques.

For example, the tune modulates through multiple keys in a way that's both seamless and challenging, making it an excellent study piece for musicians wanting to improve their understanding of harmony and song form.

Understanding the Structure

The song follows a 36-bar AABA form, which is slightly longer than the typical 32-bar jazz standard. Each section features distinct melodic and harmonic content:

****A Sections:**** The melody is lyrical and flowing, moving through a series of key centers.

****B Section (Bridge):**** Offers a contrasting harmonic landscape, often shifting to distant keys.

By examining the sheet music, musicians can appreciate how Kern's composition cleverly navigates through keys like A-flat major, C major, and E major, offering a rich tapestry of tonal colors.

Using All the Things You Are Sheet Music for Practice

If you're learning this tune, here are some tips to make the most out of your sheet music:

1. Start with the Melody

Before diving into chord changes or improvisation, get comfortable with the melody. Play or sing it slowly, paying attention to phrasing and dynamics. The beauty of the melody is what makes the tune memorable, so it deserves your full attention.

2. Analyze the Chord Progressions

The chord changes in *All the Things You Are* are a masterclass in functional harmony.

Use the sheet music to:

Identify key centers in each section.

Notice chord substitutions (like ii-V-I progressions).

Understand how chords connect smoothly through voice leading.

This analysis will strengthen your harmonic intuition, especially if you're a jazz improviser or arranger.

3. Practice with Backing Tracks or a Band

Once you're comfortable with the melody and chords, try playing along with backing tracks or a live group. This helps you internalize the rhythm, groove, and harmonic movement, essential for jazz performance.

Where to Find Quality All the Things You Are Sheet Music

Thanks to the tune's popularity, there are numerous resources available online and in print for all the things you are sheet music. Here are some options to consider:

Official Music Publishers: These often provide accurate lead sheets and

1.

arrangements suitable for different skill levels.

Jazz Fake Books: Collections like the Real Book include this tune with chord

2.

symbols and melody.

Online Sheet Music Retailers: Websites specializing in jazz standards offer

3.

downloadable PDFs for immediate use.

Educational Platforms: Some sites provide interactive sheet music with playback

4.

features, which can be immensely helpful when practicing.

When selecting sheet music, look for editions that offer clear notation, chord symbols, and

possibly suggested fingerings or voicings if you're a pianist.

The Role of "All the Things You Are" in Jazz Education

Music educators often use all the things you are sheet music as a teaching tool because of

its harmonic sophistication and melodic richness. It's a perfect piece for:

Teaching modulation and key changes.

Practicing voice leading and chord substitution.

Developing improvisational skills over complex changes.

Students learn how to approach a standard beyond just playing the melody ?

understanding the underlying theory is crucial in jazz.

Improvisation Tips Using the Sheet Music

Improvising over **All the Things You Are** can initially seem daunting because of its frequent key shifts. Using the sheet music as a guide, try these approaches:

****Target chord tones:**** Focus your improvisation on the chord tones indicated in the sheet music to create coherent lines.

****Use guide tones:**** Guide tones (usually the 3rd and 7th of chords) help outline harmony effectively.

****Practice scales for each key center:**** Since the tune modulates, practicing the corresponding scales for each section will improve your fluency.

Exploring Different Arrangements

While the original sheet music provides the foundational melody and chords, many musicians enjoy exploring various arrangements of **All the Things You Are**. From solo piano renditions to full big band charts, the tune adapts beautifully to different settings. For example, a solo guitar arrangement might emphasize chord-melody techniques, while a horn section arrangement will explore harmonized lines and counter-melodies. Each arrangement offers new insights into the song's structure and emotional potential.

Customizing the Sheet Music for Your Style

Don't hesitate to personalize your sheet music. Adding dynamics, articulations, and even slight reharmonizations can make your performance unique. Some musicians rewrite certain chords to fit their personal sound or to simplify complex progressions for beginner

players.

Experimenting with *all the things you are sheet music* in this way helps deepen your connection to the piece and enhances your musicianship.

The Cultural Legacy of "All the Things You Are"

Beyond its technical merits, *All the Things You Are* holds a special place in music history. It's been recorded by legends like Charlie Parker, Ella Fitzgerald, and Thelonious Monk, each bringing their own interpretation. The sheet music acts as a bridge between generations, a common language for jazz artists around the globe.

This legacy enhances the value of engaging with the sheet music?not only are you learning a beautiful tune, but you're also participating in a rich cultural tradition.

Every time you open the sheet music and play those first notes, you're stepping into a story that spans decades of musical evolution.

Whether you're a seasoned jazz artist or a beginner eager to expand your repertoire, *all the things you are sheet music* offers a rewarding challenge. It's a doorway to understanding jazz harmony, melody, and expression in a way few other standards can match. Dive in, explore its nuances, and let the music inspire your own creative journey.

Question

Answer

Where can I find free sheet music for 'All the Things You

Are'?

You can find free sheet music for 'All the Things You Are' on websites like IMSLP, MuseScore, and 8notes, which offer public domain and user-uploaded arrangements.

What is the difficulty level of 'All the Things You Are' sheet music for piano?

'All the Things You Are' is generally considered an intermediate to advanced piece for piano due to its complex chord progressions and jazz harmonies.

Are there different arrangements available for 'All the Things You Are' sheet music?

Yes, 'All the Things You Are' has various arrangements including solo piano, jazz band, vocal, and instrumental versions tailored for different skill levels and ensemble types.

Who composed 'All the Things You Are' and when was it

written?

'All the Things You Are' was composed by Jerome Kern

with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II in 1939, and it

has since become a jazz standard.

Can I find 'All the Things You

Are' sheet music in different

keys?

Yes, many sheet music providers and arrangers offer

'All the Things You Are' in multiple keys to

accommodate different vocal ranges and instrumental

tunings.

All the Things You Are Sheet Music: A Professional Overview and Analysis

all the things you are sheet music represents one of the most celebrated and

enduring standards in the jazz and popular music repertoire. Composed by Jerome Kern

with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II, this classic has transcended its Broadway origins to

become a staple for musicians worldwide. Exploring the availability, arrangement

variations, and educational value of all the things you are sheet music offers valuable

insight for performers, educators, and enthusiasts alike.

Understanding the Significance of All the Things You Are Sheet

Music

Originally introduced in the 1939 musical "Very Warm for May," "All the Things You Are" quickly gained prominence due to its sophisticated harmonic structure and memorable melody. The sheet music for this piece serves not only as a guide for performance but also as a study tool for understanding complex chord progressions and melodic phrasing in jazz standards.

Musicians seeking all the things you are sheet music often find multiple versions available, ranging from lead sheets and piano-vocal arrangements to full orchestrations and instrumental transcriptions. This diversity reflects the song's adaptability across genres and performance settings, making it an essential resource for both beginners and seasoned players.

Availability and Formats of All the Things You Are Sheet Music

When searching for all the things you are sheet music, various formats cater to differing needs:

Lead Sheets: These provide the melody, lyrics, and chord symbols, ideal for jazz

1.
improvisers and singers.

Piano/Vocal/Guitar Arrangements: Comprehensive scores that include piano

2.
accompaniment, vocal lines, and chord diagrams for guitarists.

Big Band and Orchestral Scores: Arrangements tailored for larger ensembles,

3.

featuring intricate parts for horns, rhythm sections, and strings.

Digital and Printable Versions: Many retailers offer digital downloads compatible

4.

with various devices, facilitating convenient practice and performance.

The accessibility of these formats allows musicians to choose sheet music that best fits their technical skills and performance contexts.

Analyzing the Musical Structure in All the Things You Are Sheet Music

One of the defining features of all the things you are sheet music is its rich harmonic progression, which serves as a foundational example for jazz theory and improvisation. The song's chord changes navigate through multiple key centers, offering a sophisticated harmonic journey.

Harmonic Complexity and Educational Value

The chord progression in all the things you are sheet music moves through a series of ii-V-I sequences in different keys, providing an excellent framework for understanding modulation and voice leading. This complexity makes the piece a favorite among jazz educators who use it to teach concepts such as:

Chord substitution and extension

1.

Modal interchange

2.

Improvisational strategies over changing tonalities

3.

For students, working through all the things you are sheet music improves sight-reading skills and deepens harmonic comprehension, making it a valuable addition to any jazz curriculum.

Melodic Characteristics and Interpretive Opportunities

The melody of all the things you are is both lyrical and rhythmically engaging, allowing performers considerable latitude in expression. Sheet music versions often include performance notes or suggested tempos to guide interpretation, but the piece's flexibility encourages personal stylistic choices.

Instrumentalists, particularly saxophonists and pianists, frequently use the sheet music as a springboard for improvisation, exploring the modal shifts and rhythmic phrasing that distinguish the tune. Vocalists, meanwhile, benefit from the carefully notated lyrics paired with the melodic line, ensuring clarity in delivery and emotional nuance.

Comparisons with Other Jazz Standards? Sheet Music

To contextualize the importance of all the things you are sheet music, it is useful to compare it with other popular standards such as "Autumn Leaves," "Body and Soul," and "Misty."

Complexity: All the things you are is often considered more harmonically

complex

1.

than "Autumn Leaves," challenging musicians with its rapid key changes.

Popularity: While "Body and Soul" may be more widely recognized by casual

2.

listeners, all the things you are holds a revered status in jazz education and performance circles.

Arrangement Variability: Similar to "Misty," this tune has inspired countless

3.

arrangements, from intimate solo piano versions to elaborate big band charts.

Such comparisons underscore the versatility and pedagogical significance of the all the things you are sheet music.

Pros and Cons of Using Various Sheet Music Editions

Different editions of all the things you are sheet music carry distinct advantages and drawbacks, which musicians should consider before making a purchase.

Authenticity vs. Accessibility: Some editions strive to preserve the original

1.

Broadway arrangement, which may be more challenging for beginners. Others simplify chords and melodies to enhance accessibility but risk losing the tune's full harmonic richness.

Print Quality and Notation Clarity: High-quality printed sheet music often

2.

features clear notation and professional layouts, while cheaper or scanned versions

may present reading difficulties.

Price and Licensing: Licensed versions from reputable publishers ensure legal use

3.

and often include supplemental materials, but at a higher cost compared to free or

public domain alternatives.

Musicians should weigh these factors according to their performance goals and proficiency

levels.

Where to Find Reliable All the Things You Are Sheet Music

The availability of all the things you are sheet music has expanded significantly through

online platforms. Trusted sources include:

Music Publishing Companies: Hal Leonard and Alfred Music offer professionally

1.

edited versions with multiple arrangement options.

Digital Sheet Music Retailers: Websites like Sheet Music Plus, Musicnotes, and

2.

JW Pepper provide instant downloads and printing capabilities.

Educational Institutions: Some university libraries and jazz studies programs

3.

offer access to sheet music collections for student use.

Free Resources: While less common, certain public domain archives or

4.

community-driven platforms may host versions of the tune's sheet music, though

quality varies.

Selecting sheet music from reputable vendors ensures accuracy, legality, and often access to helpful supplementary materials such as backing tracks or instructional videos.

Digital Innovations and Interactive Sheet Music

Recent advancements in digital music notation software and apps have enhanced how all the things you are sheet music is used in practice. Interactive sheet music formats enable features such as:

Adjustable tempos and looped sections for targeted practice

1.

Automated accompaniment tracks to simulate ensemble settings

2.

Annotations and fingering suggestions embedded directly into the score

3.

Cross-platform compatibility for tablets, smartphones, and computers

4.

These innovations contribute to more efficient learning and richer musical experiences,

particularly beneficial for students and self-taught musicians.

Exploring all the things you are sheet music reveals a multifaceted resource that extends beyond mere notation. Its role in performance, education, and the broader jazz tradition underscores the tune's enduring legacy. Whether approached as a challenging harmonic study or a beloved standard for improvisation, sheet music for this composition remains an indispensable asset for musicians worldwide.

all the things you are piano sheet music, all the things you are jazz sheet music, all the things you are lead sheet, all the things you are guitar tabs, all the things you are chords, all the things you are fake book, all the things you are music score, all the things you are easy piano, all the things you are vocal sheet music, all the things you are arrangement

LIVING AND NONLIVING THINGS PASSAGE SECOND GRADE

living and nonliving things passage second grade

Understanding the differences between living and nonliving things is an important part of a second-grade science curriculum. This knowledge helps young students develop their observation skills, expand their vocabulary, and foster a sense of curiosity about the world around them. A well-structured passage on living and nonliving things can serve as an engaging educational resource, helping children recognize and categorize the objects they see every day.

In this article, we will explore the characteristics that define living and nonliving things, provide examples of each, and suggest activities to reinforce learning. Whether you're a teacher preparing a lesson plan or a parent helping your child with homework, this comprehensive guide aims to make the topic clear and accessible for second graders.

What Are Living Things?

Living things, also known as organisms, are beings that grow, reproduce, respond to their environment, and have cells that make up their bodies. They are alive, meaning they have life processes that sustain their existence. Understanding what makes something living is key to distinguishing between living and nonliving things.

Characteristics of Living Things

Living things share several defining features:

- **Growth:** Living things grow larger over time. For example, a seedling grows into a big tree.
- **Reproduction:** Living organisms can produce new living things, such as a puppy having puppies or a plant producing seeds.
- **Response to Stimuli:** They can react to changes in their environment. For instance, plants bend toward sunlight, and animals move away from danger.
- **Cells:** All living things are made up of tiny building blocks called cells.
- **Need for Food:** Living things require food to get energy and stay alive.
- **Breathing:** Many living things breathe, taking in oxygen or other gases.

Examples of Living Things

Here are some common examples of living things that second graders might observe:

- Animals: dogs, cats, birds, fish, insects
- Plants: trees, flowers, grass, bushes
- Humans: boys, girls, adults
- Microorganisms: bacteria, fungi (though microscopic, they are living)

What Are Nonliving Things?

Nonliving things are objects that do not grow, reproduce, or respond to their environment in the ways living things do. They do not have cells or life processes. These objects can sometimes resemble living things but lack the essential characteristics of life.

Characteristics of Nonliving Things

Nonliving things:

- Do not grow or change on their own

- Never reproduce or create new objects
- Do not respond to stimuli in a way that indicates life
- Are not made up of cells
- Do not need food or water to survive

Examples of Nonliving Things

Common nonliving objects include:

- Rocks and stones
- Plastic toys and utensils
- Clothing and shoes
- Books and furniture
- Sunlight and air (non-solid nonliving things)

How to Tell the Difference Between Living and Nonliving Things

Helping second graders distinguish between living and nonliving things involves observation and understanding their characteristics. Here are some simple ways to identify each:

Steps for Identification

- Look for movement or growth: Is the object growing or moving on its own?
- Check if it needs food or water: Does the object require nutrients or hydration?
- Observe response to environment: Does it react when touched or exposed to light?
- Consider if it can reproduce: Can it make more of itself?

Using these questions, children can practice sorting objects into living and nonliving categories.

Activities to Reinforce Learning

Engaging activities can make the concept of living and nonliving things more memorable and fun for second graders.

1. Nature Walks

Take children on a walk in the school yard, park, or garden. Encourage them to observe and note what they see.

- Ask them to identify at least three living things (e.g., a bird, a flower, an ant).
- Identify nonliving things (e.g., a rock, a bench, a piece of paper).
- Discuss how they know which are living and which are nonliving.

2. Sorting Game

Provide pictures or objects representing various items.

- Have children sort them into two groups: living and nonliving.
- Ask them to explain their choices based on the characteristics discussed.
- This activity helps reinforce understanding through hands-on experience.

3. Drawing and Labeling

Ask children to draw a scene from nature, including both living and nonliving things.

- Label each item as living or nonliving.
- Describe why they categorized each object that way.

4. Classify and Compare

Create a chart with two columns: Living Things and Nonliving Things.

- Fill the chart with examples provided by the children.
- Discuss the differences in characteristics.

Key Vocabulary for Second Grade

Introducing and reinforcing key vocabulary helps students articulate their understanding:

- **Living:** Alive, grows, reproduces, responds
- **Nonliving:** Not alive, does not grow or respond
- **Cell:** The tiny building block of living things
- **Reproduce:** Make more of the same kind
- **Stimulus:** Something in the environment that causes a response

Summary

Understanding the difference between living and nonliving things is fundamental for second graders. Living things have life processes such as growth, reproduction, and response to stimuli, while nonliving things do not. By observing their surroundings, engaging in sorting activities, and discussing examples, children can develop a clear understanding of these concepts.

Encouraging curiosity and exploration through outdoor activities and hands-on experiments makes learning about living and nonliving things both fun and educational. As students become more familiar with the characteristics that define each, they build a strong foundation for future science studies and a greater appreciation for the natural world around them.

Whether at home or in the classroom, this knowledge helps children develop critical thinking skills and a scientific mindset that will serve them well as they continue to explore and learn about the world.

Living and Nonliving Things Passage Second Grade: An In-Depth Review

Understanding the concepts of living and nonliving things is a fundamental part of early science education, especially for second graders. Introducing young students to these ideas through passages and passages-based activities helps build a strong foundation for future scientific learning. In this article, we will explore the importance of these passages, their structure, benefits, challenges, and tips for making the learning process engaging and effective.

The Importance of Living and Nonliving Things Passages in Second Grade

Teaching second graders about living and nonliving things is a critical step in fostering their curiosity about the natural world. Passages designed for this age group serve as an accessible entry point into scientific classification and observation skills.

Why are these passages important?

- Early Scientific Literacy: They help students recognize and differentiate between living and nonliving things.
- Vocabulary Development: Introduce age-appropriate scientific terminology.
- Observation Skills: Encourage students to observe characteristics and features of various objects.
- Critical Thinking: Promote reasoning about what makes an organism alive or not.
- Preparation for Future Topics: Lay the groundwork for more complex science concepts like ecosystems, habitats, and life cycles.

Features of Effective Passages

- Age-appropriate language
- Clear definitions
- Engaging illustrations
- Interactive questions
- Real-life examples

Structure of a Typical Living and Nonliving Things Passage

Most passages aimed at second graders follow a simple, student-friendly structure designed to facilitate comprehension and retention.

Introduction

- Briefly introduces the topic, such as "What are living and nonliving things?"
- Uses relatable examples, e.g., animals, trees, toys, rocks.

Key Characteristics

- Describes features that distinguish living things (growth, movement, reproduction, need for air and water).
- Describes features of nonliving things (no growth, no movement without external cause, no reproduction).

Examples and Comparisons

- Provides examples of living things like cats, plants, insects.
- Provides examples of nonliving things like chairs, water, rocks.
- Uses side-by-side comparisons to highlight differences.

Interactive Activities or Questions

- Includes questions like "Is a car living or nonliving?" or "What do plants need to grow?"
- Promotes active engagement and critical thinking.

Summary and Conclusion

- Reiterates main points.
- Reinforces distinctions through simple summaries.

Pros of Using Living and Nonliving Things Passages in Second Grade

Utilizing well-designed passages offers numerous benefits for young learners.

Features and Benefits

- Enhances Reading Skills: Integrates science content with literacy development.
- Visual Learning: Illustrations and photographs help visual learners understand concepts.
- Builds Scientific Vocabulary: Introduces words like ?alive,? ?growth,? ?reproduce,? ?nonliving.?
- Encourages Observation: Prompts students to observe their environment actively.
- Fosters Curiosity: Engages students? natural interest in the world around them.
- Supports Differentiated Learning: Can be adapted for varied reading levels.

Pros Summary

- Combines literacy and science education effectively.
- Encourages hands-on and visual learning.
- Easy to incorporate into daily lesson plans.
- Suitable for diverse classroom settings.

Challenges and Cons of Living and Nonliving Things Passages

Despite their many advantages, there are some challenges associated with using these passages in second-grade classrooms.

Potential Drawbacks

- Simplification Risks: Over-simplifying concepts might lead to misconceptions.
- Limited Depth: Passages may not cover all aspects or nuances of the topic.
- Engagement Variability: Not all students may find static passages engaging.
- Dependence on Visuals: Over-reliance on pictures may hinder understanding for some learners.
- Language Barriers: English language learners may need additional support with vocabulary.

Addressing Challenges

- Use a variety of teaching methods alongside passages, such as hands-on activities.
- Incorporate videos, experiments, and outdoor observations.
- Clarify misconceptions through discussion.
- Provide vocabulary supports, like word banks or visual aids.

Effective Strategies for Teaching Living and Nonliving Things

To maximize the effectiveness of passages, educators can employ various strategies:

Interactive Reading

- Encourage students to predict, ask questions, and summarize as they read.
- Use think-pair-share activities to promote discussion.

Hands-On Activities

- Sort objects into living and nonliving groups.
- Plant seeds and observe growth over time.
- Collect natural items from outside and classify them.

Visual Aids and Models

- Use charts, diagrams, and pictures to reinforce concepts.
- Create a classroom "nature corner" with real examples.

Discussion and Reflection

- Ask open-ended questions to stimulate thinking.
- Have students draw or write about what they learned.

Assessment and Reinforcement

- Use simple quizzes or worksheets based on passages.

- Conduct informal observations during activities.

Sample Passage for Second Grade: Living vs. Nonliving Things

Living things are things that grow, change, and reproduce. They need air, water, and food to stay alive. Animals, plants, and insects are living things. For example, a dog can grow bigger, and a sunflower can produce seeds.

Nonliving things do not grow, reproduce, or need food. They are not alive, but they can still be useful. Examples include rocks, chairs, and water. Nonliving things can change because of weather or human activity, but they do not grow or have babies.

Questions for Students:

- Is a tree a living or nonliving thing? Why?
- Name two nonliving things in the classroom.
- What do living things need to stay alive?

This simple passage introduces core ideas clearly and encourages students to think critically about their environment.

Conclusion: Making Living and Nonliving Things Passages Effective

Living and nonliving things passages are a vital tool in second-grade science education. They serve as accessible, engaging, and educational resources that help young learners grasp basic scientific concepts. When carefully designed with age-appropriate language, vivid visuals, and interactive elements, these passages can foster curiosity, improve literacy, and lay a solid foundation for future scientific exploration.

While there are some challenges, such as oversimplification and engagement issues, these can be mitigated through diverse teaching strategies, hands-on activities, and ongoing discussions. Ultimately, the goal is to cultivate a sense of wonder and understanding about the natural world, empowering students to observe, question, and appreciate the living and nonliving things around them.

By integrating well-crafted passages with active learning approaches, educators can create a dynamic and meaningful science learning experience for second graders that nurtures their natural curiosity and supports their educational growth.

Question What is a living thing? A living thing is something that grows, breathes, and

needs food and water, like a dog or a tree. What is a nonliving thing? A nonliving thing is something that does not grow, breathe, or need food, like a rock or a chair. Can a plant be a living or nonliving thing? A plant is a living thing because it grows and needs water and sunlight. Is the sun a living or nonliving thing? The sun is a nonliving thing because it does not grow or need food. Do animals need food to live? Yes, animals are living things and need food to grow and stay healthy. Are rocks living or nonliving? Rocks are nonliving because they do not grow or breathe. What are some examples of living things? Examples of living things are cats, flowers, and fish. What are some examples of nonliving things? Examples of nonliving things are toys, water bottles, and buildings. Why do plants need sunlight? Plants need sunlight to make their food and grow. How can you tell if something is living or nonliving? You can tell if something is living if it grows, needs air or water, and can move or respond. Nonliving things do not do these things.

Related keywords: living things, nonliving things, plants, animals, rocks, humans, environment, characteristics, habitats, classification

Read the full article online: [Living And Nonliving Things Passage Second Grade](#)