

Cell Biology

Name: _____

Characteristics of Living Things

Period: _____

Use Chapter 2, Section 1 of your textbook to answer the questions below. The word banks can be used to fill out the sentences below them. A * means a two word answer.

cell	environment	functions	homeostasis	one or more	organisms	quail	shivering
			stimulus	sweating			

Section 1: Characteristics of Living Things (p.52)

- The science term that means "living things" is _____.
- How many characteristics do all living things share? _____



Living Things Have Cells (p.52)

- How many cells do all living things have? _____
- Which characteristic below do all organisms share?
 - All living things have eyes.
 - All living things have cells.
 - All living things have hair.
 - All living things have skin.
- The smallest functional and structural unit of life is called a _____.
- Which of the following separates a cell's contents from the cell's environment?
 - an outer husk
 - a watery cushion
 - a hard shell
 - a cell membrane
- If a living thing has a lot of cells, different cells in it will perform specialized _____.
- Look at Figure 1. Which organism will have different cells with specialized functions?
 The _____ will have different cells with specialized functions.

Living Things Sense and Respond to Change (p.53)

- What are all living things able to do?
 - All living things can sense and respond to change.
 - All living things can smell.
 - All living things can taste.
 - All living things can see.
- Any change that affects an organism's activity is a _____.
- Look at Figure 2. What does the insect do to the Venus flytrap to make it close its leaves?



Homeostasis / Responding to External Changes (p.53)

- Maintenance of a stable internal environment is called _____.
- When you are getting too hot, your body will respond by _____.
- When you are getting too cold, your body will respond by _____.
- Some organisms control their body temperature by moving from one _____ to another.

turn this page over for more questions

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asexual reproduction asexually DNA energy energy heredity metabolism
sexual reproduction sexually

Living Things Reproduce (p.54)

16. The process in which *two* parents produce offspring that share both parents' characteristics is called

_____ . *

17. The process in which *one* parent produces offspring that are identical to the parent is called

_____ . *

18. Look at the bears in Figure 3. Do they reproduce asexually or sexually? _____

19. Look at the hydra in Figure 4. Do hydras reproduce asexually or sexually? _____

Living Things Have DNA (p.54)

20. The cells of all living things contain _____, also known as deoxyribonucleic acid.

21. The passing of traits, or _____, happens when parents pass copies of their DNA to their offspring.

Living Things Use Energy (p.54)

_____ 22. How do living things carry out the chemical activities of life?

- a. by shivering b. by reproducing c. by growing d. by using energy

23. When your body is breaking down food, what does it use? _____

24. When your body is building new cells, what does it use? _____

25. _____ is the sum of all chemical activities that occur in an organism.

Living Things Grow and Develop (p.55)

_____ 26. Which of the following statements about growth and development is NOT true?

- a. All living things grow during parts of their lives.
b. A single-celled organism grows and divides.
c. A multicellular organism shrinks and divides.
d. Living things may develop and change.