

Characteristics of Life Notes Organizer

1. _____ is the study of *life and living organisms*.

2. So...what is life? List the **characteristics of all living things**:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

3. Define **organism**:

4. What is the difference between *biotic and abiotic factors* in an environment?

5. **All living things are made of one or more cells.**

a. The _____ is the basic unit, or building block, of all living things.

b. Define **unicellular**:

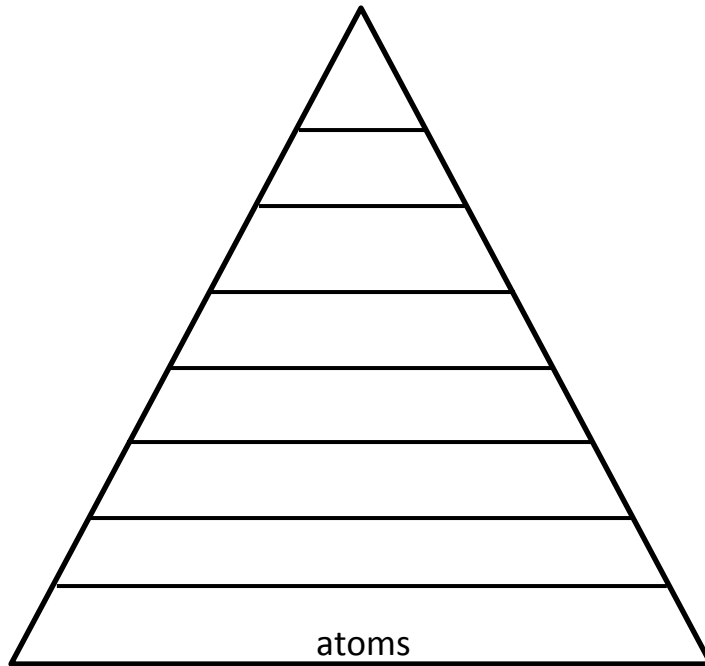
c. Define **multicellular**:

d. All cells contain _____ information, which carries the instructions for life.

6. All living things display organization.

- a. Give an example of a structure found in a living thing which has a very specific function.

- b. Fill in the chart below which illustrates *how living things are organized*.



7. All living things grow and develop.

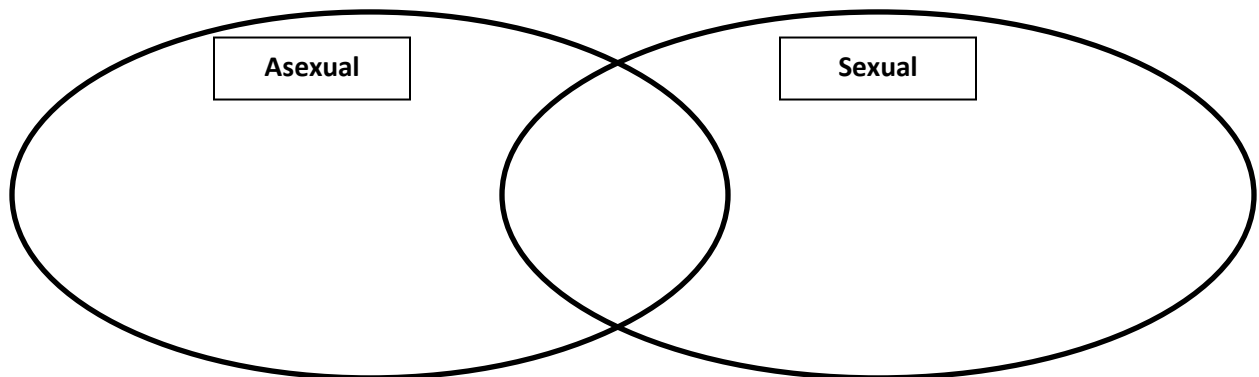
- a. What is the difference between *growth and development*?

8. All living things are capable of reproduction.

- a. Reproduction is the production of _____.

- b. What is the *purpose* of reproduction?

- c. Compare and contrast sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.



9. All living things respond to stimuli.

- a. Living things will make _____ in response to their environment.
- b. Define **stimulus**:
- c. Define **response**:
- d. *I jump out from behind a corner and you scream!*
 - i. In this scenario, what is the **stimulus**?
 - ii. In this scenario, what is the **response**?

10. All living things require energy.

- a. _____ is required for all life processes.
- b. Fill in the chart below regarding *how organisms obtain energy*.

Autotroph	Heterotroph	Decomposer
<i>Definition:</i>	<i>Definition:</i>	<i>Definition:</i>
<i>Example:</i>	<i>Example:</i>	<i>Example:</i>

11. All living things maintain homeostasis.

- a. **Homeostasis** is the regulation of an organism's _____ condition.
- b. Give an example of how humans maintain an internal temperature of 98.6°F.

12. All living things adapt to their environment.

a. What is an ***adaptation***?

b. An organism which is well adapted to its environment is more likely to _____.

c. Complete the following:

A strong species.....

13. Place the following terms in the appropriate columns as either biotic (living) or abiotic (nonliving) factors.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Rocks | Trees | Bacteria | Amoebas |
| Mushrooms | Water | Sunlight | Dogs |
| Sand | Temperature | Fish | Paramecium |
| Clams | Wind | Butterflies | Snakes |

Biotic Factors	Abiotic Factors

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