

Chapters 1

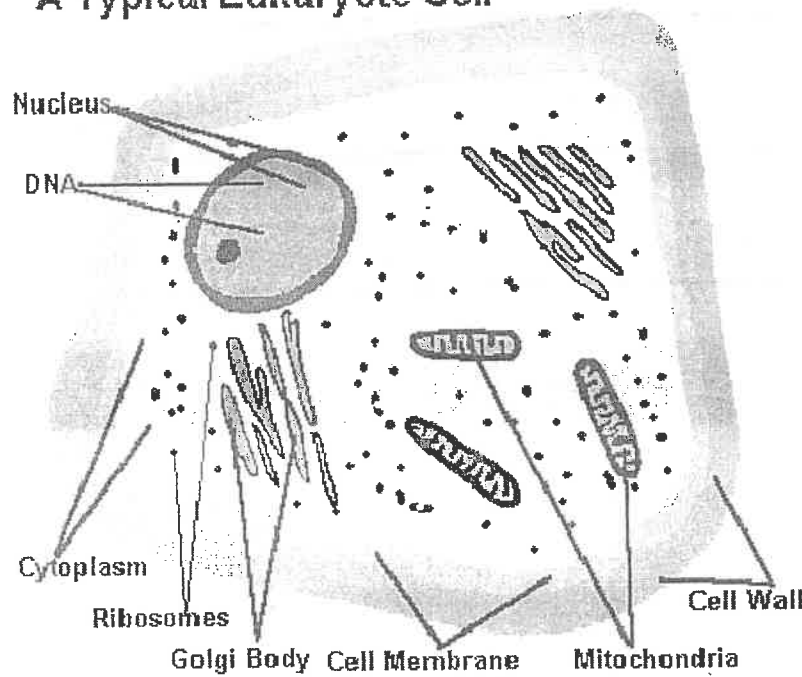
What are the 6 characteristics of life?

- 1. G
- 2. R
- 3. O
- 4. C
- 5. H
- 6. E

Cells

What are cells?

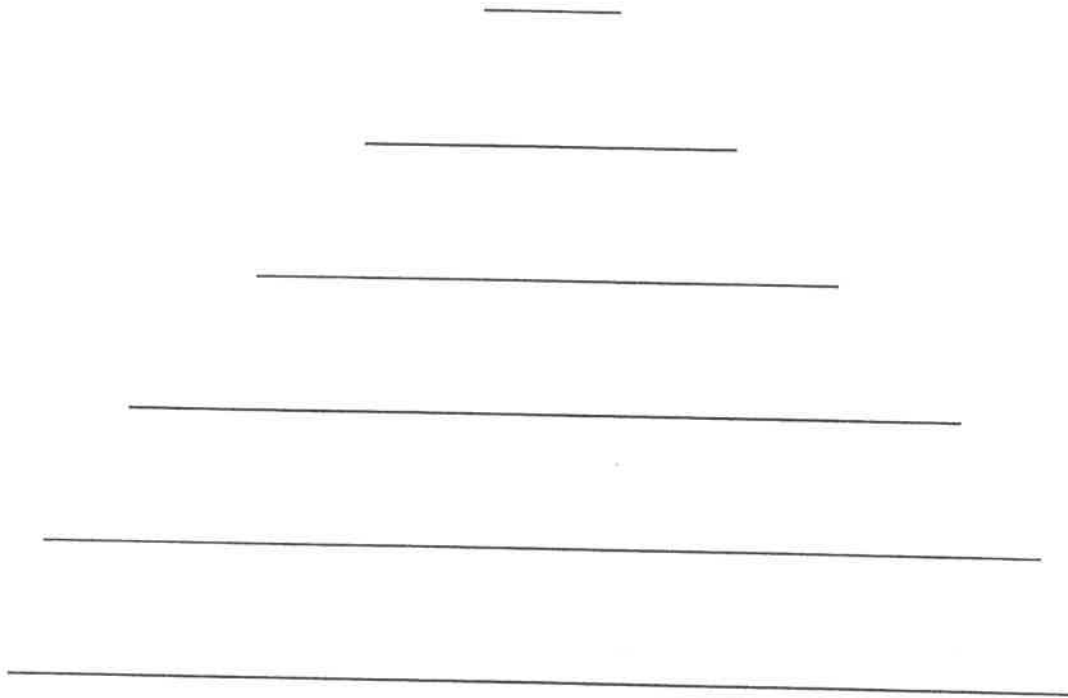
A Typical Eukaryote Cell



Unicellular organisms:

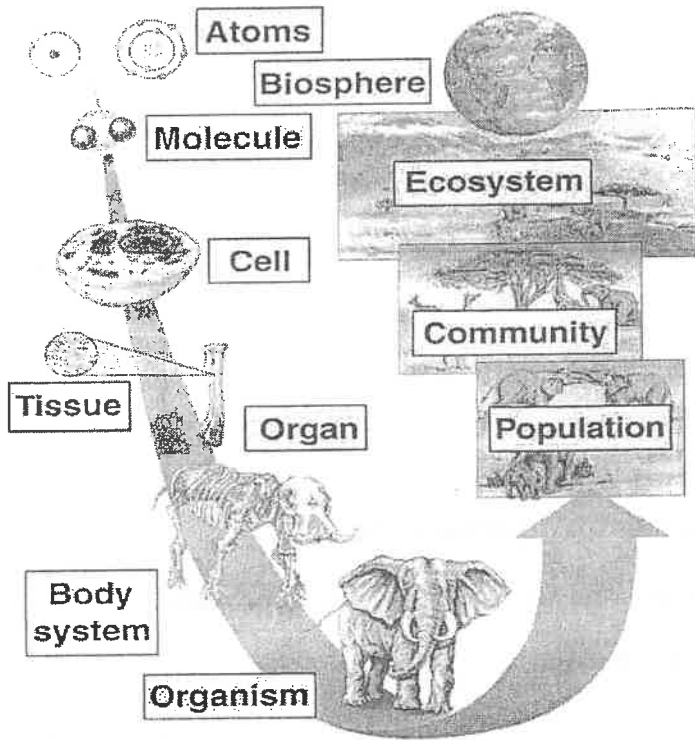
Multicellular organisms:

ORGANIZATION OF MULTICELLULAR ORGANISMS



How are cells grouped together?

What is different about each organism?



Harcourt, Inc.

Example of Organization

Other examples: Smooth, Skeletal, and cardiac muscle, circulatory system

ENERGY

What is energy used for?

1. M
2. G
3. R
4. R
5. R
6. B

All living things need energy to carry out chemical reactions in the cells.

METABOLISM: The sum of all the chemical processes that occur in an organism.

Living organisms are made up of five basic elements:

1. C
2. H
3. O
4. N
5. P

Where does the energy com from?

PLANTS:

ANIMALS:

Where can most of the energy used by living things be tracked back to?

HOMEOSTASIS

What is homeostasis?

Examples:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What are 2 other terms for homeostasis?

- 1.
- 2.

GROWTH

What are the 2 types of growth that cells undergo?

- 1.
- 2.

What is differentiation?

Humans begin as a _____ and grow through cell division, cell enlargement, and differentiation in adult organism with about _____ cells.

REPRODUCTION

All living things can reproduce which is not essential for the organism, but is essential for the survival of the species.

What are the 2 types of reproduction?

- 1.
- 2.

DNA:

There are many organisms that have not been identified yet. WHY?

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Steps of the scientific method:

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

Scientific Method details

1. STATE THE PROBLEM
2. COLLECT INFORMATION
3. HYPOTHESIS

4. EXPERIMENT

Control vs. Experimental Group

Independent vs. Dependent variables

5. ANALYZE DATA

6. CONCLUSION

7. VERIFY AND COMMUNICATE

What is a Theory?

