

Characteristics of Living Things

<http://eschooltoday.com/science/characteristics-of-living-organisms/characteristics-of-living-things.html>

There are five characteristics of life that the fish has, which the rock does not have.

1. It is made up of _____.
2. It _____ and _____.
3. It _____.
4. It _____.
5. It _____ to _____ in its environment.

It is the _____ for all living things (_____ and _____). It also includes very tiny organisms that our eyes cannot see. They are known as _____, and include viruses, _____ and fungi.

It is possible to have a _____ object display a _____ of the _____ of _____. Example: _____

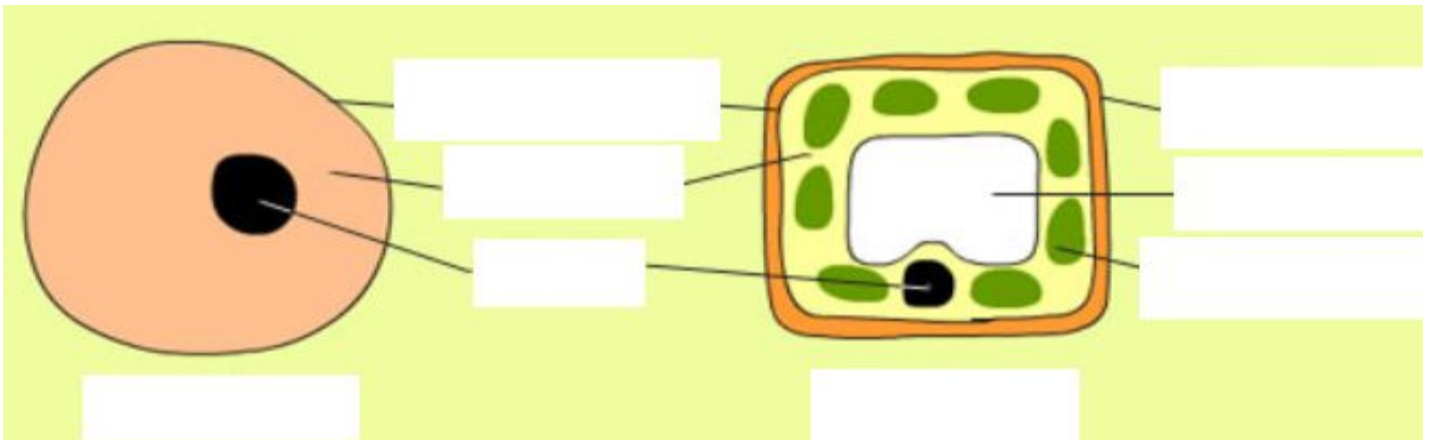
This means for _____
organism, it must display _____ of the characteristics listed above.

1) Living organisms are made up of _____.

A cell is the _____ of all organisms.

It is the _____ unit of _____ in a living thing.

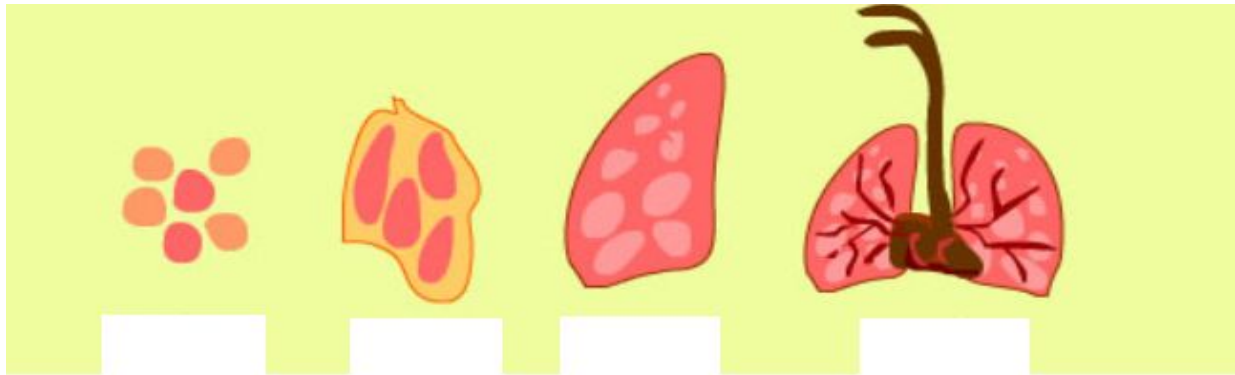
Directions: Using the picture from the website, label the types of cells being shown and their organelles in the picture below.



Some _____ are made up of only _____ cell, while other _____ organisms such as an ant or a lion are made up of _____ of different cells.

- _____ organism:
 - An organism with only _____ cell is called a unicellular organism. They include: _____
- _____ organism:
 - These are organisms that are made up of _____ cell. In a multicellular organism, _____ of the _____ are very important. Here is an illustration of cell organization:

Directions: Using the picture from the website, label the different levels of organization of cells in the picture below.



2) Living things _____ and use _____.

Cells _____ on their _____. They need _____ to stay alive. They need _____ to perform functions such as _____, maintaining balance, _____, reproduction, _____ and defense.

For example green plants produce their own food from a process called _____. They use the _____ in their cells to _____ energy in _____.

Other organisms _____ green plants (which has a store of the energy they produce) to _____ energy.

3) Living things _____ and _____.

Every living organism _____. Unicellular organisms may stay as one cell but they grow too. Multicellular organisms _____ to form more _____ and _____ as they grow. _____ and _____ of living organisms are not the same things. _____ is the _____ in _____ and _____ of that organism.

Cell growth and _____ include its _____. As cells grow old, they wear off. Sometimes they suffer injury and bruises, but they are able to repair themselves by growing new cells in a process called _____.

4) **Living things** _____.

_____ is the process by which _____ organisms (offsprings) are _____.

There are ___ main types of reproduction:

- _____ Reproduction:

This involves _____ of the same species, _____ a _____ and _____. Here the male and female sex cells come together for _____ to take place. After this the newly fertilized cell goes on to become a new organism, the _____.

- _____ reproduction:

This form of reproduction occurs _____ the involvement of _____. Asexual reproduction is very common in _____ and in many plants. There are many forms of asexual reproduction. _____, fission, _____, fragmentation, sporulation and vegetative reproduction are all examples of asexual reproduction. In unicellular organisms, the parent cell just _____ to produce _____. The term for kind of cell division is _____.

Directions: Using the picture from the website, draw the process of mitosis in the box below.



But can you imagine what will happen to a species if it had no new ones (offspring) to replace them? They will be _____. This means reproduction is _____ for the _____ of all species.

5) Living things _____ to their _____.

Response to _____ is an important characteristic of life. Anything that _____ a living organism to _____ is called a _____ (plural is stimuli). Stimuli can be external or _____.

It helps the organism to stay in _____. Living organisms have some _____ (sight, smell, touch, taste, etc) that help them to detect changes in their external environment, as well their internal balance and _____ to them.

Homeostasis

Just like all the changes that occur outside of our bodies (external environment), there are _____ in our _____ environment too.

The term used to describe the ability of an organism to _____ in its _____ environment is called "_____."

Adaptation is the _____ that _____ an organism _____ in its environment.

ANALYSIS:

1) What are the five characteristics of life? _____

2) How many of these characteristics should an item have to be considered "living?" _____

3) What does "respond to stimulus" mean? _____

4) What is homeostasis? _____
