

## Cell Biology

### Characteristics of Living Things

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Use Chapter 2, Section 1 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

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

1. How many characteristics do all living things share? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Living Things Have Cells (p.52)

2. How many cells do all living things have? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which characteristic below do all living things share?

- a. All living things have eyes.
- b. All living things have cells.
- c. All living things have hair.
- d. All living things have skin.



4. The smallest functional and structural unit of life is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following separates a cell's contents from the cell's environment?

- a. outer husk
- b. watery cushion
- c. hard shell
- d. cell membrane

6. If a living thing has a lot of cells, different cells in it will perform specialized \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Look at Figure 1. Which living thing will have different cells with specialized functions?

The \_\_\_\_\_ will have different cells with specialized functions.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What are all living things able to do?

- a. All living things can sense and respond to change.
- b. All living things can smell.
- c. All living things can taste.
- d. All living things can see.

9. A change that affects an organism's activity is a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. 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)

11. Maintenance of a stable internal environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.

12. When you are getting too hot, your body will respond by \_\_\_\_\_.

13. When you are getting too cold, your body will respond by \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Some organisms control their body temperature by moving from one \_\_\_\_\_ to another.

*turn this page over for more questions*

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**Living Things Reproduce (p.54)**

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

\_\_\_\_\_ .

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

\_\_\_\_\_ .

17. Look at the bears in Figure 3. Do they reproduce asexually or sexually? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Look at the hydra in Figure 4. Do hydras reproduce asexually or sexually? \_\_\_\_\_

**Living Things Have DNA (p.54)**

19. The cells of all living things contain \_\_\_\_\_, also known as deoxyribonucleic acid.

20. The passing of traits, or \_\_\_\_\_, happens when parents pass copies of their DNA to their offspring.

**Living Things Use Energy (p.54)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. How do living things carry out the chemical activities of life?  
a. by shivering      b. by reproducing      c. by growing      d. by using energy

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sum of all chemical activities that occur in an organism.

**Living Things Grow and Develop (p.55)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. 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.