

Structure and Function in Living Systems

Name: _____

Unicellular and Multicellular Organisms

Period: _____

Use Chapter 4, Section 3 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 3: The Organization of Living Things (p.128)

1. Anything that can perform life processes by itself is an _____.
- _____ 2. What are the two types of organisms called?
- a. old organisms and new organisms
 - b. large organisms and small organisms
 - c. living organisms and nonliving organisms
 - d. unicellular organisms and multicellular organisms

Unicellular Organisms (p.128)

3. How many horns does a *unicorn* have? _____ How many wheels does a *unicycle* have? _____ So, if something is *unicellular*, how many cells must it have? _____
4. Organisms that are made of one cell are called _____ organisms.
5. A unicellular organism can live even when conditions are _____.

Multicellular Organisms (p.128)

6. Organisms that are made of many cells are called _____.
7. Even though a multicellular organism is made of many cells, it starts as a _____ cell.
- _____ 8. In multicellular organisms, what happens as a single cell becomes many cells?
- a. Cells become disorganized.
 - b. Cells become larger.
 - c. Cells become smaller.
 - d. Cells become differentiated.
- _____ 9. What does it mean when cells become differentiated?
- a. every cell can do everything
 - b. no cell can do anything
 - c. different cells do different things
 - d. all cells grow and divide



The Characteristics of Being Multicellular (p.129)

- _____ 10. How do multicellular organisms become larger?
- a. by making their cells larger
 - b. by making more small cells
 - c. by connecting to other organisms
 - d. by living in a larger group
- _____ 11. What happens to a unicellular organism if its cell dies?
- a. The organism dies.
 - b. The organism lives.
 - c. The organism grows.
 - d. The organism shrinks.
- _____ 12. What happens to a multicellular organism if one cell dies?
- a. The organism dies.
 - b. The organism lives.
 - c. The organism grows.
 - d. The organism shrinks.
13. Because of _____, a multicellular organism is more efficient than a unicellular organism.
- _____ 14. How is having specialized cells like having an assembly line in a factory?
- a. Each job takes a long time.
 - b. No job takes very long.
 - c. More things are done in less time.
 - d. Nothing is done on time.