

Content Vocabulary

Characteristics of Life

Directions: *Unscramble each word. Then write the correct term next to its definition on the lines provided.*

1. clcl _____

2. samigron _____

3. rainullclue _____

4. steamhissoo _____

5. cruelmalltiul _____

_____ 6. made of one cell

_____ 7. the ability to maintain steady internal conditions when
outside conditions change

_____ 8. the smallest unit of life

_____ 9. made of more than one cell

_____ 10. a thing that has all the characteristics of life

Content Practice A**Characteristics of Life**

Directions: *On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that correctly matches it. Each term is used only once.*

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. a tadpole changing into a frog | A. growth and development |
| _____ 2. a bacterium dividing and becoming two bacteria | B. homeostasis |
| _____ 3. eating because you feel hungry | C. organization |
| _____ 4. your body temperature staying the same | D. reproduction |
| _____ 5. what you need for doing all activities | E. response to stimuli |
| _____ 6. groups of cells working together | F. energy |

Directions: *Circle the term in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.*

7. Something that has only four of the six characteristics of life is
(a nonliving thing/an organism).
8. A living thing that is made of only one cell is a (multicellular/unicellular) organism.
9. Cells in a (multicellular/unicellular) organism usually are organized into groups that have different jobs.
10. Light and temperature are two examples of (external/internal) stimuli.
11. The smallest unit of life is a (cell/tadpole).
12. (Growth/Homeostasis) allows living things to keep a steady internal environment.

School to Home

Characteristics of Life

Directions: Use your textbook to respond to each statement.

- 1. Research** each organism listed in the table. Then give an example of how each organism exhibits the characteristic of life listed next to it.

Organism	Characteristic of Life	Example
Sunflower	organization	a.
Tadpole	growth and development	b.
Snake	response to stimuli	c.
Oak tree	use of energy	d.

- 2.** The ability to maintain a stable internal environment, or homeostasis, is another characteristic of life. Give three examples that illustrate how your body maintained homeostasis today.

Key Concept Builder

Characteristics of Life

Key Concept What characteristics do all living things share?

Directions: *Living things have all the characteristics of life. Unscramble the letters to find a characteristic of living things. Write the characteristic in the blank.*

1. THOWGR DAN VELDEMEOPNT _____

Hint: You have changed since you were born.

2. MEOHOSTSISA _____

Hint: You sweat when you are hot.

3. IOGANORATNIZ _____

Hint: You have different body parts that have different jobs.

4. PRORETIONDUC _____

Hint: Baby birds are in a nest with their mother.

5. NSEPORES OT MULISTI _____

Hint: You are hungry and go to the kitchen.

6. SUE FO ERGYEN _____

Hint: You have been playing soccer for an hour.

Directions: *Write your own hint for each of the six characteristics of living things on the lines provided.*

7. Hint: _____

8. Hint: _____

9. Hint: _____

10. Hint: _____

11. Hint: _____

12. Hint: _____

Key Concept Builder **Characteristics of Life****Key Concept** What characteristics do all living things share?**Directions:** On each line, write the term from the word bank that correctly completes each sentence. Some terms may be used more than once.**development****energy****growth****homeostasis****organization****reproduction****stimulus**

1. Specialized structures in cells are an example of _____.
2. When a plant's leaves and stems grow toward light, the plant is responding to an external _____.
3. A paramecium regulates _____ by pumping water out of the cell.
4. Multicellular organisms have a greater level of _____ than unicellular organisms have.
5. Increasing cell size is _____.
6. Changing from one kind of cell to a specialized cell is _____.
7. The process that makes more living things is _____.
8. All activities carried out by living things use _____.
9. Drinking water helps your body maintain _____.

Key Concept Builder

Characteristics of Life

Key Concept What characteristics do all living things share?

All living things consist of cells. Some organisms are made of one cell. Other organisms are made of organized groups of cells.

Directions: Read each sentence and decide which type of organism it describes. On the line before each item, write U for unicellular, M for multicellular, or B for both unicellular and multicellular.

- _____ 1. These organisms are made of two or more cells.
- _____ 2. Some of these organisms lay eggs.
- _____ 3. These organisms grow as the number of cells increases.
- _____ 4. These organisms use energy for everything they do.
- _____ 5. During development, the cells in these organisms become specialized.
- _____ 6. These organisms are made of only one cell.
- _____ 7. These organisms respond to internal and external stimuli.
- _____ 8. These organisms have specialized cells for reproduction.
- _____ 9. This organism grows only as the cell increases in size.
- _____ 10. Homeostasis is necessary for these organisms to survive.
- _____ 11. These organisms reproduce by dividing and becoming two cells.

Directions: Answer the question on the line provided.

12. What process is considered to be growth when it occurs in a multicellular organism and reproduction when it occurs in a unicellular organism?
- _____

Lesson Quiz A**Characteristics of Life****Matching**

Directions: *On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.*

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. having specialized structures with specialized functions | A. organization |
| _____ | 2. smallest unit of life | B. homeostasis |
| _____ | 3. ability to maintain a stable internal environment | C. cell |
| _____ | 4. process of becoming larger by adding cells and/or by increasing cell size | D. response to stimuli |
| _____ | 5. living things making new living things like themselves | E. growth |
| _____ | 6. adjusting to changes in internal and external environments | F. reproduction |
| _____ | 7. made up of many cells | G. multicellular |
| _____ | 8. something that has all the characteristics of life | H. unicellular |
| _____ | 9. made up of one cell | I. organism |

Multiple Choice

Directions: *On the line before the question, write the letter of the correct answer.*

- _____ **10.** How does a tree get energy?
- A.** It does not need energy.
 - B.** It gets energy from the Sun.
 - C.** It eats food in its environment.

Lesson Quiz B

Characteristics of Life

Completion

Directions: *On each line, write the term that correctly completes each sentence.*

1. A(n) _____ is the smallest unit of life.
2. An organism has all the characteristics of _____.
3. Living things make more living things through the process of _____.
4. An organism's ability to maintain a steady internal environment is called _____.
5. Living things _____ by increasing cell size and/or cell number.
6. Living things respond to _____ in their internal and external environments.
7. Living things use _____ to carry out all life processes.
8. Multicellular organisms have a greater level of _____ than unicellular organisms do.

Short Answer

Directions: *Respond to the statement on the lines provided.*

9. **Explain** how a tree exhibits each characteristic of life.
