NAME _____ H.R._____

Characteristics of Living Things Outline

Life Functions

- The processes of activities, common to all living things.
- An _____ is considered to be alive as long as its cells perform certain _____.
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Nutrition

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- Some organisms, such as green plants, can make their own food.
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- Other living things must obtain their food already formed.
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- Food is taken in from the environment by _____.
- Ingested food is not usually in a form that can be used by the body and must be _____ into a usable form.

- _____ is the process that changes food into a form that can be used by the cell.
- During digestion, _____ complex molecules are broken down into _____ simple molecules.

Transport

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  - _____ are the parts of food that can be used by the cell.
- The movement of materials within the cells or throughout an organism is _____.
- During _____, usable materials are taken into the cell.
- Along with nutrients, _____, _____, and _____ are transported throughout a cell or organism.

Respiration

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- An organism's energy is stored in _____.
- _____ organisms need oxygen for respiration
- _____ do not need oxygen for their respiratory processes.

Excretion

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- These wastes are _____ to the organism and must be removed.
- Products commonly excreted from cells are _____ and _____.
- _____ is the process that removes undigested materials from the body.
  - Do not confuse the process of _____ (getting rid of

solid wastes), with _____ (the elimination of gaseous or liquid wastes of cellular respiration).

Regulation

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- The _____ and _____ systems are responsible for regulation.
- Regulation allows organisms to _____ to changes in the environment.
  - They can find food, avoid danger, and respond to light.
- A change in the internal or external environment is known as a

  _____.
  - Example: light, temperature

Synthesis

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- During this process, the _____ food molecules produced

  during _____ are put together to make the

  _____ materials needed by the organism.
  - Example: During photosynthesis, green plants "make" complex compounds (sugar) from simpler materials.

Growth

- Growth results from synthesis.
- **Growth** is

- The complex materials produced during _____ are used

  for _____.

- When cells grow, the size of the _____ changes,

  but not the size of the _____.

Reproduction

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- This is the only life process that is _____ necessary for the life of an individual organism.

- It is necessary for the continued existence of a particular group of organisms.
- Cells reproduce by _____.
  - Cell division involves a series of _____ in the cell

    leading to the production of _____ new cells.
  - In organisms made up of _____ cells, the production of

    new cells also results in the _____ and

    _____ of damaged tissues.

Metabolism

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- Metabolism is the total of all the

Homeostasis

- The maintenance of a _____ _____ (inside) environment in spite of changes in the _____ (outside) environment is called **homeostasis**.
- When the body is in homeostasis, it is in a _____ or

  "_____" state (condition).