	11 1 01 11-4-01
Name:	Living Organisms Unit Overview

LIFE ON EARTH:

Objective: The 7th grade student will be able to understand the processes, structures, and functions of living organisms that enable them to survive, reproduce, and carry out the basic functions of life.

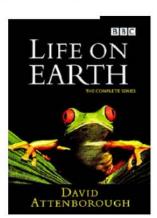
Sounds simple, right? But in reality, this topic is



We will break this gargantuan task down into 4 units:

- Unit 4: Structures & Functions of Single-celled Organisms
- Unit 5: Cellular Biology
- Unit 6: Structures & Functions of Multicellular Organisms
- Unit 7: Genetics

Before we can start any of them, though, we need to know what it means for something to be ALIVE!



The 7 Characteristics of Life:

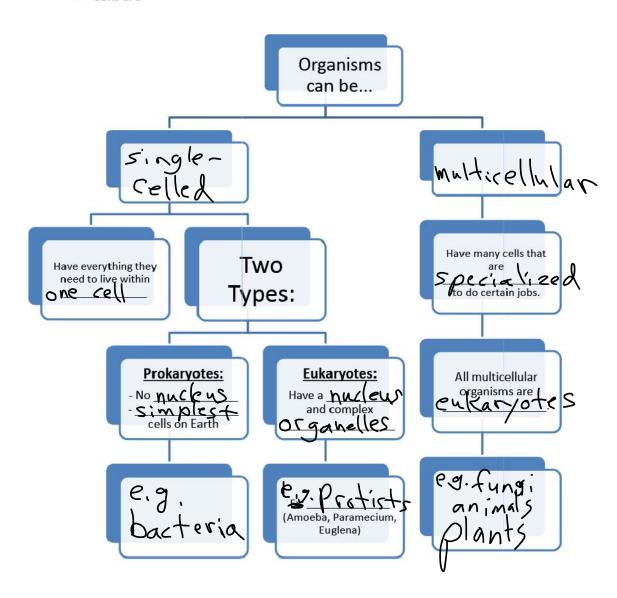
- 1. Living Things are COMPOSED of (ells.

 2. Living Things Have Different /evels of organ, zation.
- 3. Living Things USe CNCrg
- 4. Living Things respond to their environment
- 5. Living Things of COV
- 6. Living Things reproduce
- dapt to their environment 7. Living Things ____

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1. Living Things are Composed of Cells

· Cells are



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 2. Living Things Have Different Levels of Organization Single-celled organisms have different <u>functional</u> <u>structures</u> that work together for the survival of the whole <u>organism</u>. Multicellular organisms are organized at <u>levels</u>: 		
epidernis dernis tissues cells		
3. Living Things Use Energy		
• All organisms take \mathbf{k} energy from the $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v}$ and use it for		
• All organisms take energy from the Sun and use it for Maintchake and growth.		
 Examples: Plant: San → photosynthes's → glucuse Herbivore: Eats the plant Carnivore: Eats the herbivore that ate the plant 		
4. Living Things Respond To Their Environment		
• Organisms make changes in their MOVEMCht or <u>hehavior</u> in response to <u>Stimuli</u> in their environment.		
environment.		

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• Examples: • Plants 9 cow • Deer Start! • Humans Salw 5. Living Things Grow • Growth is A A A • Occurs at the Cellulary grow to their Mature • Occurs at the Organ Mumber of cells in 6. Living Things Reproduce • Reproduction is not essenti	toward the sun. e when they hear a predator. late when they smell freshly baked bread. Atural of interesting the sunst of interesting the survival of interesting the s
Producing Without the use of gametes (sex cells). Producing Froducing Froduction Reproduction Reproduction Reproduction	All living things reproduce in one of the following ways: Se xual Reproduction Producing offspring by the Joining of gametes (sex

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	adapts		
•	Things Adapt To Their Environment Adaptation is the adjustment or change in a species' De hau or or a natowy to become better suited to the <u>ehuiron ment</u> . Example: Sunbirds and Rat's Tails The sunbird has developed a long Sender beak to reach we talk at the bottom of the flower. The rat's tail has developed a talk sturdy Stalk to attract pollinators looking for a <u>Safe perch</u> .		
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So, what is alive?

There are basically _____ categories of living things that meet all 7 criteria.

