Life Science

Chapter 7 Part 1 Living Things

Characteristics of Living Things

- All living things are composed of cells
- All living things are composed of the four basic chemicals of life
- All living things utilize energy
- All living things grow and develop
- All living things respond to their environment
- All living things must be able to reproduce



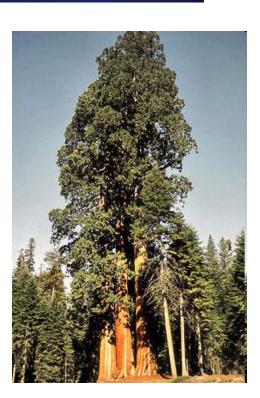






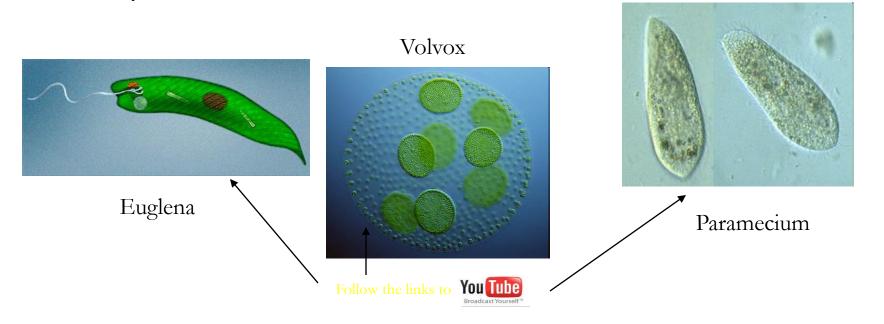






All living things are composed of cells

- Unicellular organisms Microscopic, composed of a single cell include all Archaebacteria, Eubacteria and most organisms from the Kingdom Protista.
- Multicellular organisms include the small microscopic colonial organism <u>Volvox sp.</u>, all the way up to the Blue whale composed of trillions and trillions of cells.

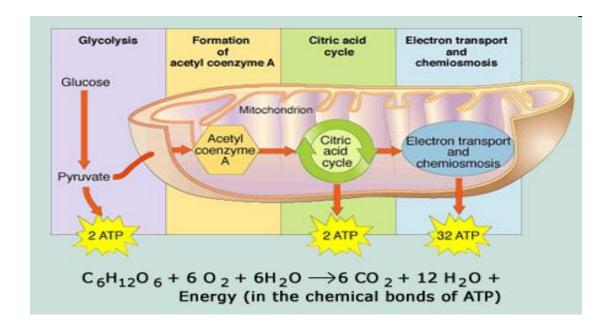


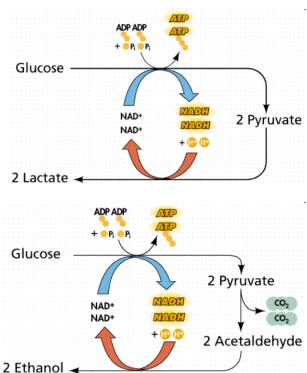
All living things are composed of the four basic chemicals of life:

- Proteins which are composed of amino acids
- Carbohydrates: made of long chains of simple 5 and 6 carbon sugars
- Lipids: composed of fatty acids & glycerides
- Nucleic Acids which include DNA (deoxyribonucleic Acid and RNA (Ribonucleic Acid)

All living things utilize energy

- Aerobic respiration:
 - $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$
- Anaerobic respiration
 - a. Alcohol Fermentation:
 - b. Lactic Acid Fermentation

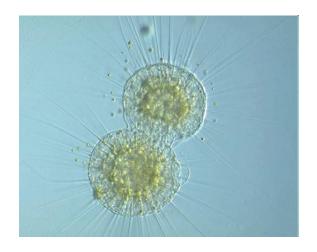


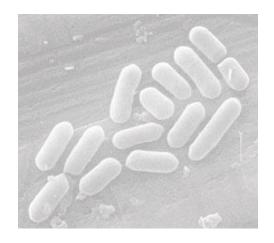


All living things grow and develop

- Growth is the process of an organism getting larger
- **Development** is the process a Multicellular organism undergoes when the cells specialize into specific cell types. (ie embryos developing cardiac, bone, lung and digestive cells)







All living things respond to their environment

- A change in the environment which causes the organism to react is a Stimulus
- Its reactions to the stimulus is called a response









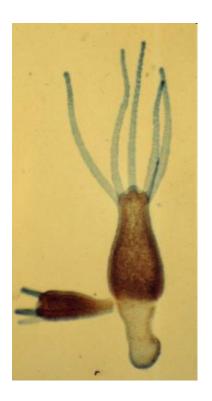
All living things must be able to reproduce

- Asexual reproduction mitotic cell divisions resulting in genetically identical offspring
- Sexual reproduction results in genetically diverse organisms



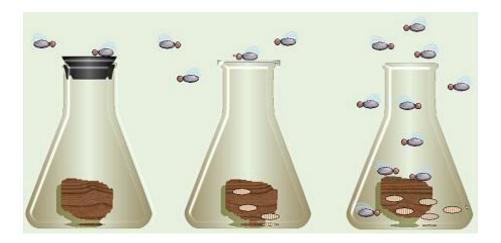


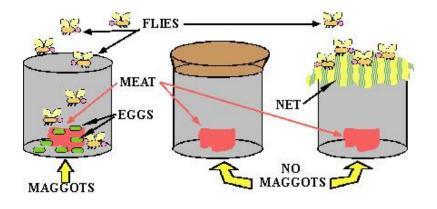


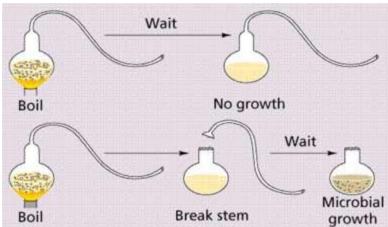


Life comes from Life

- Spontaneous generation the believe that living things came from nonliving sources
- Francesco Redi helped disproved the idea w/ the experiment using decaying meat, jar, flies and cheese cloth.
- Louis Pasteur also helped disprove
 Spontaneous generation with the
 experiment w/ broth that was sterilized
 by heat and then exposed to air
 resulting in contamination by bacteria.







The needs of living things: Food, Water, Shelter & Homeostasis

- Autotrophs plants use chlorophyll and photosynthesis to produce their own food.
- Heterotrophs are unable to manufacture their own food
- Homeostasis: maintenance of stable internal conditions despite fluctuating environmental conditions







End of Chapter 7 Part 1