

SCIENCE

NAME:

PERIOD:

DATE:

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISMS CLASSWORK

Answer all questions as best you can. Use your notes to help. Be specific. Be scientific.

PART ONE: Clozes - Use the words in the word banks above the writing to fill in the blanks in the writing. Each word is used once.

WORD BANK #1

non-living organisms grow dead reproduce living

1. In this unit we are learning about _____ things, in other words, _____.

All living things have to have certain characteristics such as _____ which means getting larger, and being able to _____ which means making more of their own kind.

Things that do not have or meet all the required characteristics are either dead or non-living.

_____ means that the thing was a living organism, but is no longer alive. On the other hand, _____ means an object that was never living and won't ever be.

WORD BANK #2

adaptations response resist senses stimulus homeostasis

2. Organisms must be able to notice what is happening in their environment. This can happen in a lot of ways. Organisms use their _____ to detect what happens in their environment. Anything an

organism can detect with their senses is a _____ and what they do after noticing one is

called a _____. An example would be that you hear someone say your name, and you

turn and look. Over long periods of time, a group of organisms can develop features that help them

survive in their environment. These special characteristics are called _____. An

example would be an eagle's sharp beak or a frog's long sticky tongue. Organisms also

_____ change. For example, when it is hot outside, your body sweats to try and keep your

body temperature from changing. When an organism's body tries to keep conditions the same, this is an

example of _____.

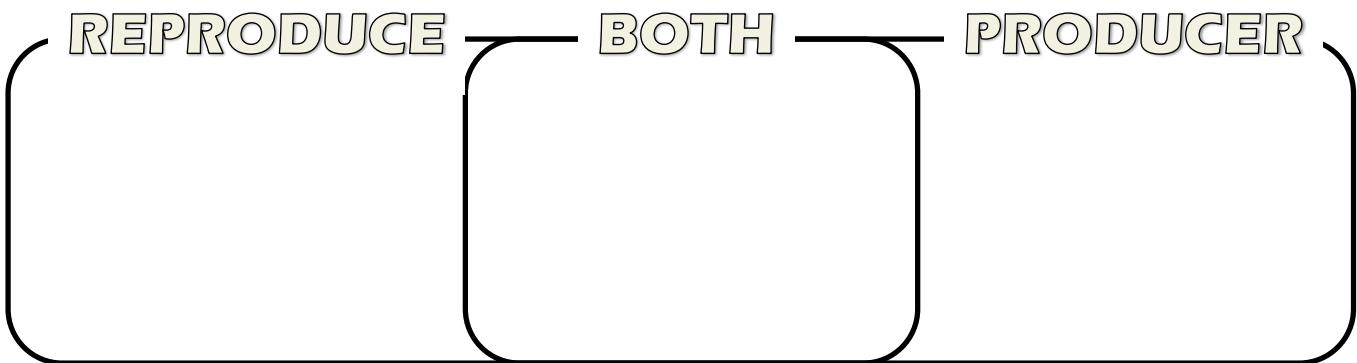
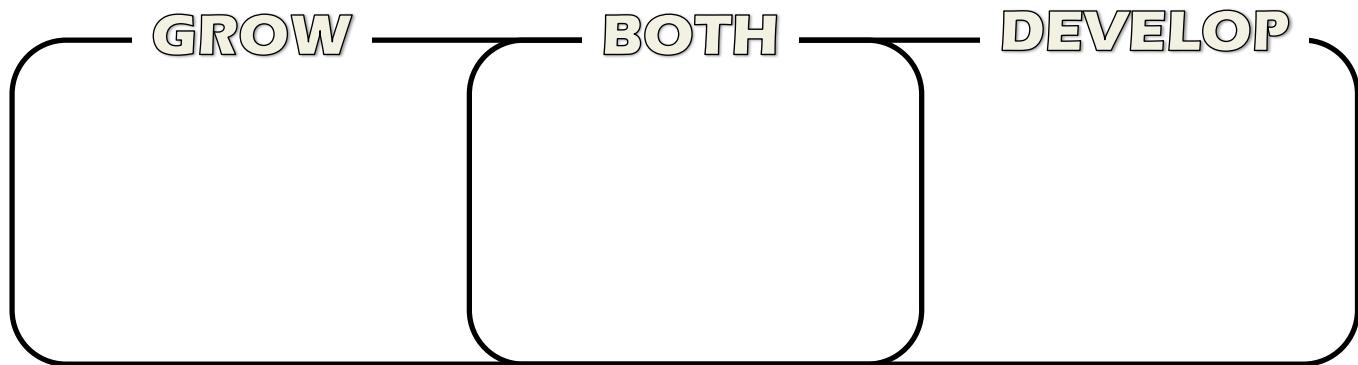


WORD BANK #3**herbivores****producers****energy****consumers****plants**

3. One of the characteristics that organisms have is that they must use _____. This means they eat some sort of food, usually breathe some kind of gas, and make some type of waste product. Organisms that can make food from materials that are not food are called _____. Some examples would be _____ and pond scum. Other organisms cannot make their own food and must eat other organisms instead. They are called _____. Carnivores, _____, omnivores, decomposers, and scavengers are all examples.

PART TWO: Venn diagrams – make a Venn diagram for each set of words.

STIMULUS — **BOTH** — **RESPONSE****PRODUCER** — **BOTH** — **CONSUMER****UNI-CELLULAR** — **BOTH** — **MULTI-CELLULAR**



PART THREE: **FIX THE FALSE** – All of the following statements are false. Underneath them, write a sentence that is the true version of the false statement.

1. Not every living thing can move. For instance, plants can't move.
2. The amount of time an organism lives is its lifespan.
3. All living things are made up of many cells.
4. Hearing your alarm clock go off is a response. Getting out of bed is a stimulus.
5. When you develop, you get larger.

6. A piece of plastic or a cup of water is dead.
7. Organisms can get adaptations quickly when their environment changes.
8. When your body tries to keep a stable blood pressure, that's an example of being sessile.

PART FOUR: **ANIMAL EXAMPLE** – use your own personal knowledge to give an example of each of these.

1. An organism with a long lifespan _____
2. An organism that is made of only one cell _____
3. An organism with a unique adaptation _____
organism _____ adaptation _____
4. An organism that is sessile _____
5. Draw pictures and explain them while showing how an organism develops in the space below