

Living Things & Classification

B-P Ch 1 Section 1 – What is Life?

organism	cell	unicellular
multicellular	development	stimulus
response	reproduce	spontaneous generation
autotroph	heterotroph	homeostasis

- What are the 6 characteristics shared by all living things?
- What are the major chemicals found in cells?
- Do organisms arise from non-living matter? Explain.
- Who were the scientists and what experiments did they conduct to disprove spontaneous generation?
- What are the 4 needs of living things?

Controlled Experiments

Francesco Redi	Louis Pasteur	controlled experiment
scientific questions	hypothesis	variables
controlled variable	manipulated variable	responding variable
observations	data	repeated trials
conclusion	inference	model

- What are the steps of a controlled experiment?
- How does DRY-MIX relate to graphing data?

B-P Ch 1 Section 3 - Classifying Organisms

classification	taxonomy	Aristotle
Carolus Linnaeus	binomial nomenclature	species
genus	scientific name vs. common name	
Charles Darwin	evolution	field guide
taxonomic key	7 levels: kingdom; phylum; class; order; family; genus; species	

- Why do scientists classify organisms?
- Identify three scientists made important contributions to classification? What were their contributions?
- What was the naming system for organisms devised by Linnaeus?
- Why use scientific names? How can you recognize a scientific name?
- What are the seven (major) levels in the modern classification system?
- How (on what basis) are organisms classified?
- What are two resources that can be used to help identify organisms?

B-P Ch 1 Section 4 - The Six Kingdoms

prokaryote	eukaryote	nucleus	
autotroph	heterotroph	unicellular	multicellular

- What are three characteristics used to classify organisms into kingdoms?
- Identify the 6 kingdoms based on their characteristics.

Kingdom	Characteristics
archaeobacteria	
eubacteria	
protists	
fungi	
plants	
animals	