Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of Living Things**

Living things share many characteristics. While going through the presentation, take notes of the “big ideas” for each characteristic. Do not worry about complete sentences. Use bullets to add information. On the right hand side you should draw a picture to represent the main idea. Be neat and colorful.

**All living things…**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Are made up of cells. They can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(single cell) or multicellular. |  |
| Reproduce. Asexual reproduction is when one parent makes two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_daughter cells. An example would be when an amoeba or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduce. Sexual reproduction is when 2 cells from different parents unite this would include all animal and plant reproduction. |  |
| Contains DNA. |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Grow and develop. Single celled organism just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in size. Multicellular have differentiated cells that have specific jobs. New cells will be produced to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, repair or replace old ones. |  |
| Obtain and use materials. They also need a source of energy. Autotrophs are able to make their own food through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and heterotrophs convert glucose and oxygen in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make energy in the form of ATP. |  |
| Respond to their environment (stimuli). |  |
| Maintain homeostasis – a stable internal environment. |  |
| Groups will evolve or adapt to the changing environment. |  |