Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of Living Things**

**\_\_\_\_ 1.** How many characteristics do all living things share?

**a.** 1 **b.** 5 **c.** 6 **d.** 10

**\_\_\_\_ 2.** What is one characteristic that all living things share?

**a.** They have eyes. **b.** They have cells. **c.** They have hair. **d.** They have skin.

**\_\_\_\_ 3.** How many cells do all living things have?

**a.** 0 **b.** only 1 **c.** 1 or more **d.** more than 100

**\_\_\_\_ 4.** What has all the materials necessary for life?

**a.** a cell **b.** air **c.** water **d.** a membrane

**\_\_\_\_ 5.** What keeps a cell’s contents away from its environment?

**a.** an outer husk **b.** a watery cushion **c.** a hard shell **d.** a membrane

**\_\_\_\_ 6.** What are all living things able to do?

**a.** They can sense and respond to change. **b.** They can smell. **c.** They can taste. **d.** They can see.

homeostasis stable shiver stimulus

**7.** A change that affects a living thing’s activity is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**8.** All living things must maintain a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ internal condition.

**9.** The maintenance of a stable internal condition is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to warm up their bodies.

Asexual single-celled reproduce sexual

**11.** One characteristic that all living things share is that they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**12.** Two parents produce offspring through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.

**13.** A single parent produces offspring through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.

**14.** Most living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things reproduce through asexual reproduction.

DNA offspring cells heredity

**15.** The cells of all living things contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**16.** DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, controls the structure and function of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**17.** When living things reproduce, they pass copies of their DNA to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**18.** The passing of traits from parents to offspring is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**19.** Which of the following is NOT an activity of life?

**a.** breaking down food **b.** building cells **c.** making food **d.** changing liquids to gas

**\_\_\_\_ 20.** What is the total of all chemical activities a living thing performs called?

**a.** homeostasis **b.** heredity **c.** metabolism **d.** stimulus

**\_\_\_\_ 21.** What do all living things do during their lives?

**a.** They grow and develop. **b.** They shrink. **c.** They stay the same. **d.** They go through five stages.

**\_\_\_\_ 22.** What happens to a single-celled living thing as it grows?

**a.** It gets larger and divides. **b.** It gains cells and gets bigger. **c.** It gets larger, then explodes. **d.** It gains cells but stays the same size.

**\_\_\_\_ 23.** What happens to a living thing with many cells as it grows?

**a.** It gets larger and divides. **b.** It gains cells and gets bigger.

**c.** It gets larger, then explodes. **d.** It gains cells but stays the same size.

**The Diversity of Cells**

**\_\_\_\_ 1.** Which phrase contains the most important fact about cells?

**a.** discovered with microscopes **b.** are basic units of life **c.** are too small to see **d.** discovered by accident

Animals cells microscopes plants

**2.** Robert Hooke was the first person to describe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Hooke built a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and used it to look at cells.

**4.** Hooke spent most of his time looking at the cells of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Hooke’s microscope could not see the cells of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_\_\_\_ 6.** Where did Leeuwenhoek find what he called *animalcules*?

**a.** in animal blood **b.** in bread dough **c.** in cells **d.** in pond scum

**\_\_\_\_ 7.** Which of these is not a part of the cell theory?

**a.** Most cells are too small to be seen without a microscope. **b.** All organisms are made of one or more cells

**c.** The cell is the basic unit of all living things. **d.** All cells come from existing cells.

**\_\_\_\_ 8.** Why can a chicken egg grow so large?

**a.** It is a single cell. **b.** It has a yolk and a shell.

**c.** It does not have to take in food. **d.** It grows faster than small cells.

**\_\_\_\_ 9.** What limits most cells to a very small size?

**a.** the surface area–to-volume ratio **b.** the size of the nucleus

**c.** the amount of fluid in the cell **d.** the hardness of the cell wall

Cells cytoplasm cell membrane

**10.** The layer that protects a cell from its environment is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**11.** The fluid inside a cell is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**12.** The cell membrane and cytoplasm are two parts of all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\_\_\_\_ 13.** Which sentence is true about most organelles?

**a.** They float outside the cell. **b.** They have specific functions in the cell.

**c.** They live in green algae. **d.** They are always the same.

**\_\_\_\_ 14.** What is the organelle which contains the cell’s DNA called?

**a.** membrane **b.** nucleus **c.** cell wall **d.** cytoplasm

Cells eukaryotic prokaryotic

**\_\_\_\_ 15.** The two groups of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are eukaryotic and prokaryotic.

**16.** Cells that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a nucleus.

**17.** Cells that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not have a nucleus.

**\_\_\_\_ 18.** What is the common name for eubacteria?

**a.** prokaryote **b.** ribosome **c.** bacteria **d.** flagellum

**\_\_\_\_ 19.** What is one way in which archaebacteria differ from eubacteria?

**a.** Archaebacteria lack of a nucleus. **b.** Archaebacteria have a cell membrane.

**c.** Archaebacteria are single-celled. **d.** Archaebacterial ribosomes are different.

**\_\_\_\_ 20.** Which group includes extremophiles?

**a.** eubacteria **b.** archaebacteria **c.** methane gases **d.** eukaryotes

**\_\_\_\_ 21.** What does a eukaryote have that a prokaryote does not?

**a.** one or more cells **b.** cells with a nucleus **c.** cells with DNA **d.** cells with membranes

**\_\_\_\_ 22.** Which of these words describes you and other humans?

**a.** eukaryote **b.** prokaryote **c.** protest **d.** fungus