

7th grade Living Things Intro
Week 28 Complete

Looks like

- Eye contact
- Nodding
- Not DOING anything else

Sounds like

- “silent” – while other is speaking
- Asking questions
- responsive

Characteristics of Organisms **C-notes**

How can we tell if something is a living thing (organism) or not?

If something is a living thing it MUST DO (or have) the following things.....

Characteristics of Organisms **C-notes**

- **1-Reproduce:** All organisms make “copies” of themselves.
- **2-Grow/Develop:** All organisms are born, grow or develop over time.
 - Grow: get larger in size
 - Develop: change to become more mature or in some cases change body completely. Example: tadpole to frog

Characteristics of Organisms **C-notes**

- **3-Respond to Stimuli:** All organisms respond to stimuli.
- **Stimulus:** anything that causes a response in a living thing.
Example: If it is hot, you sweat
- **4-Organized:** All organisms have “special” part that do a job. Examples: eye, tail, hands...

****5-ALL ORGANISMS ARE MADE UP OF CELLS (MORE DETAILS LATER)**

Living thing: Needs

- **Energy- Most living things get their energy from eating food, some like plants, can make their own food**

Living thing: Needs

- **Materials- living things need certain materials to survive like: water, oxygen, carbon dioxide, minerals**

Living thing: Needs

- **Living Space-**
living things
need enough
space to get
energy, materials
and to grow

Energy

All living things need energy. The energy comes from "food"...

Consumers

Must "eat" or consume food.

Example:
animals

Producers

Can make their own food.

Example: plants

Decomposers

Recycle dead or dying organisms
Example: bacteria,
mushrooms



Cell Theory

- The 3 Basic Components of the Cell Theory:
 1. All organisms are composed of one or more cells.
 2. The cell is the basic unit of life in all living things.
 3. All cells are produced by the division of preexisting cells.

Five simple rules....

- 1-Follow directions quickly**
- 2-Raise your hand for permission to speak**
- 3-Raise your hand for permission to get out of your seat**
- 4-Make smart choices**
- 5-Keep your dear teacher happy**

Cell: What is it?

C-notes

- The smallest unit that can perform all life processes, that is:

Reproduce

Grow/develop

Respond to stimuli

Organized

- Have the same needs:

1. Energy

2. Materials (water, oxygen, minerals)

3. Living Space

Unicellular vs. Multicellular **C-notes**

- All organisms are made up of cells
- Some organisms are made up of only one cell- they are unicellular organisms
- Examples:
Bacteria, amoeba (ah-mee-bah),
some algae, yeast

Unicellular vs. Multicellular **C-notes**

- Some organisms are made up of many cells - they are multicellular organisms

- **Examples:**

Cat, dog, bee, lion (any organism you can see without a microscope)