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- a. The sum total of all processes in an Organism which converts energy and matter from outside sources and use that energy and matter to sustain the organisms' life functions.
- b. Anabolism The sum total of all processes in an organism Which use energy and simple chemical. Building blocks to produce large chemicals and structures necessary for life.
- c. Catabolism The sum total of all processes in an Organism which breaks down chemicals to produce energy and simple chemical building blocks.
- d. Photosynthesis The process by which green plants and some other organisms use energy from the sunlight and simple chemicals to produce their own food.
- e. Herbivores Organisms that eat only plants.
- f. Carnivores Organisms that eat only organisms Other than plants.
- g. omnivores Organisms that eat both plants and other organisms.
- h. Producers. Organisms that produce their own food.
- l. organisms that eat living producers and Or other consumers For food.
- j. decomposers. Organisms that break down the dead remains of other organisms.
- k. Autotrophs. Organisms that are able to make their own food.
- l. Heterotrophs, organisms that depend on other organisms for their food.
- m. receptors. Special structures that allow living organisms to sense the conditions of their internal or external environment.
- n. Asexual reproduction. Reproduction Accomplished by a single Organism.
- o. Sexual reproduction, reproduction That requires 2 organisms.
- p. The process by which physical and biological. Characteristics Are. Transmitted from the Parent or parents to the offspring.
- q. Mutation. An abrupt and marked Change in the DNA of an Organism compared to that of It's parents.
- r. Hypothesis An educated guess that attempts to explain an observation or answer to a question.
- s. Theory A hypothesis that has been tested with scientific amount of data.
- t. Scientific law, a theory that has been tested by. And. Is. Consistent with. Generations of data.
- u. Microorganisms Living creatures that are too small to see with the naked eye.

v. abiogenesis the idea that long ago very simple life forms. Spontaneously appeared through chemical reactions.

w. Prokaryotic cell A cell that has no distinct membrane-bounded organisms.

x. Eukaryotic cell. A cell with distinct membrane bounded Organelles.

y. species. A unit of one or more populations of. Individuals that can Reproduce. Under normal conditions. Produce. Fertile offsprings.

z. taxonomy. These signs of classifying organisms.

Aa. Binomial nomenclature. Naming an Organism with its genus and Species Name.

2. 1, All life forms contain deoxyribonucleic Acid, which is called DNA. 2, All life forms have a method by which they extract energy from the surroundings and convert it into energy that sustains them. 3, All life forms consensus changes in their surroundings and respond to those changes. 4, all life forms reproduce.

3. Consumers.

4. Sensing changes in these surroundings and Responding to those changes will be hard for it this wounded Creature.

5. These organisms reproduce sexually. 6. Scientists cannot prove anything.

7. In the scientific method, a person starts by making an observation. The person then develops A hypothesis to explain those Observations or to answer a question the person, often with the help of others and designs and experiment to test the hypothesis. After the hypothesis has been tested by a significant amount of data and it's consistent with all of it. Then it becomes a theory after more testing with. Generations of data, the theory could become a scientific law.

8. the theory of spontaneous generation shows how almost 2000 years of excluding. The scientific method Result in long that was clearly wrong.

9. energy

10. Is a theory that states that life. Bring from nonliving chemicals eons ago. This is an example of spontaneous Generation A form law that Said life could arise from non-life.

11. Kingdom. Phylum. Class. Order. Family. Genus, Species.

12. animalia.

13. eukarya. 14. monera.

15. You cannot tell which domain Without knowing more about the Organism, however, It is either. And archaea or bacteria, depending on its characteristics. 16.