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1. a. Metabolism - Total of processos of an organism which converts energy and matter from outside sources and uses the matter and energy to maintain the organism's life functions.

b. Anabolism - Total of processes in an organism that use energy and chemical building blocks to make large chemicals and structures necessary for life.

c. Catabolism - The total of all processos in an organism that break down chemicals to produce energy and simple chemical building blocks.

d. Photosynthesis - The process by which green plants and some other organisms use the energy of sunlight and simple chemicals to make their own food.

e. Herbivores- Organisms that only eat plants.

f. Carnivores - Organisms that only eat organisms other than plants.

g. Omnivores - Organisms that eat both plants and other organisms.

h. Producers - Organisms that produce their own food.

i. Consumers - Organisms that eat living producers 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 food.

m. Receptors - Special structures that allow living organisms to sense the conditions of their internal or external environment.

n. Asexual reproduction - Reproduction by a single organism.

o. Sexual reproduction - Reproduction that requires two organisms.

p. Inheritance - The process that physical and biological characteristics are transmitted parent/parents to the offspring.

q. Mutation - An abrupt and marked change in the dna of an organism compared to that of its parents.

r. Hypothesis - A guess that attempts to explain an observation or answer a question.

s. Theory - A hypothesis that has been tested with a significant 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 with no distinct, membrane- bounded organelles.

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 offspring, and are reproductively isolated from other units.

z. Taxonomy - The science 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 can sense changes in their surroundings and respond to those changes. 4. All life forms reproduce.
3. Heterotrophs/Consumers
4. Receiving info about their surroundings.
5. Sexually.
6. Science cannot prove anything.
7. Make observations, Form a hypothesis, collect data to test the hypothesis, it becomes a theory, continue to test the theory with generations of data, theory becomes a law.
8. Because scientists are just making educated guesses.
9. The Bible.
10. That life can spontaneously generate from non living matter.
11. Animalia, chordata, aves, falconiformes, accipitridae, haliaeetus and leucocephalus.
12. Animalia.
13. Eukarya
14. Monera
15. Archaea
16. a. Animalia, Chordata, Aves, anura b. Protista, Arthropoda, Insecta, Diptera