

Characteristics of Life

- Made up of cells
- Maintains homeostasis = stable internal environment
- Responds to its environment
- Can reproduce
- Has heredity (DNA)
- Uses energy
- Grows

Characteristics of Life

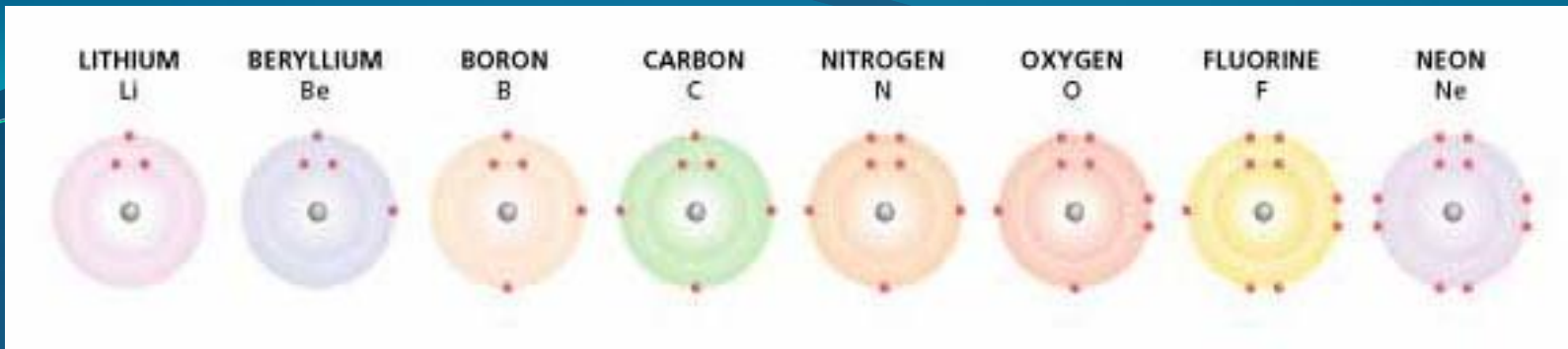
- Objects must have ALL the characteristics to be considered a living thing

Levels of Organization of Life

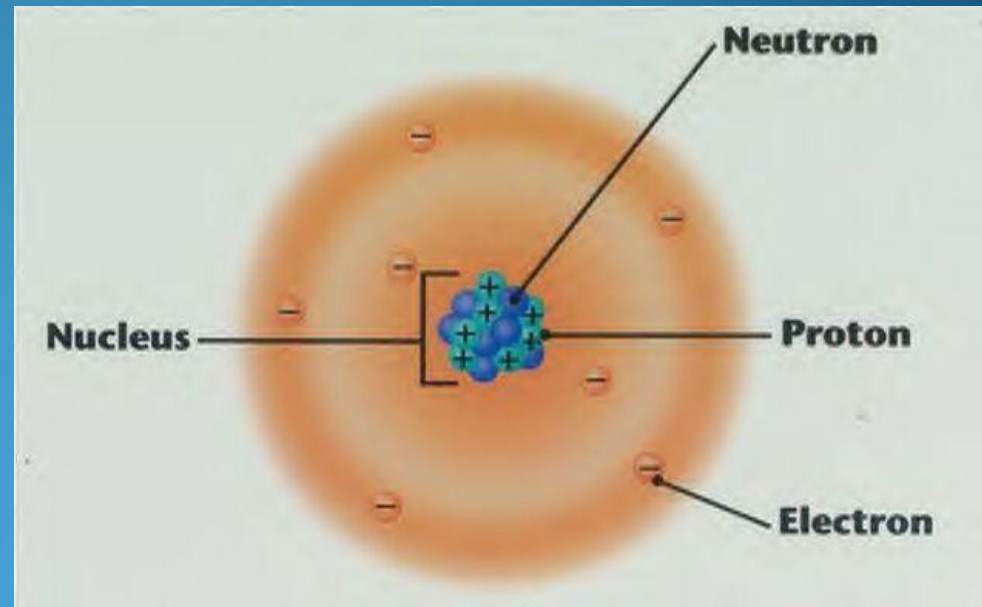
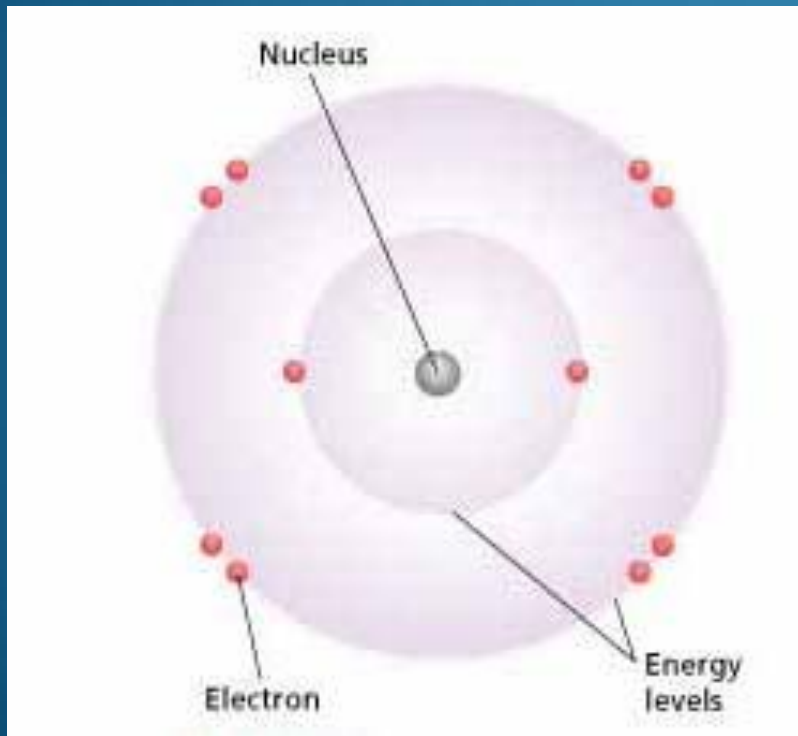
- Atom = Smallest unit of matter that cannot be broken down by chemical means
 - Ex: carbon C, hydrogen H, oxygen O, nitrogen N, and phosphorous P
- Molecule = Group of atoms bounded together
 - Ex: H₂O, O₂, CO₂
- Macromolecule = large molecule
 - Ex: carbs, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids

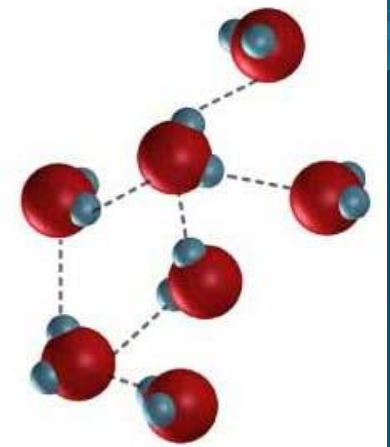
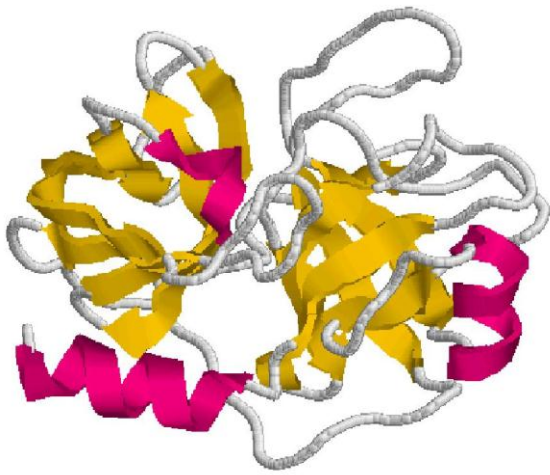
Levels of Organization of Life

- Organelle = Structure that carries out the specific activities of the cell
 - Ex: nucleus, mitochondria, lysosome
- Cell = Highly organized structure enclosed in a membrane
 - Ex: prokaryotic and eukaryotic

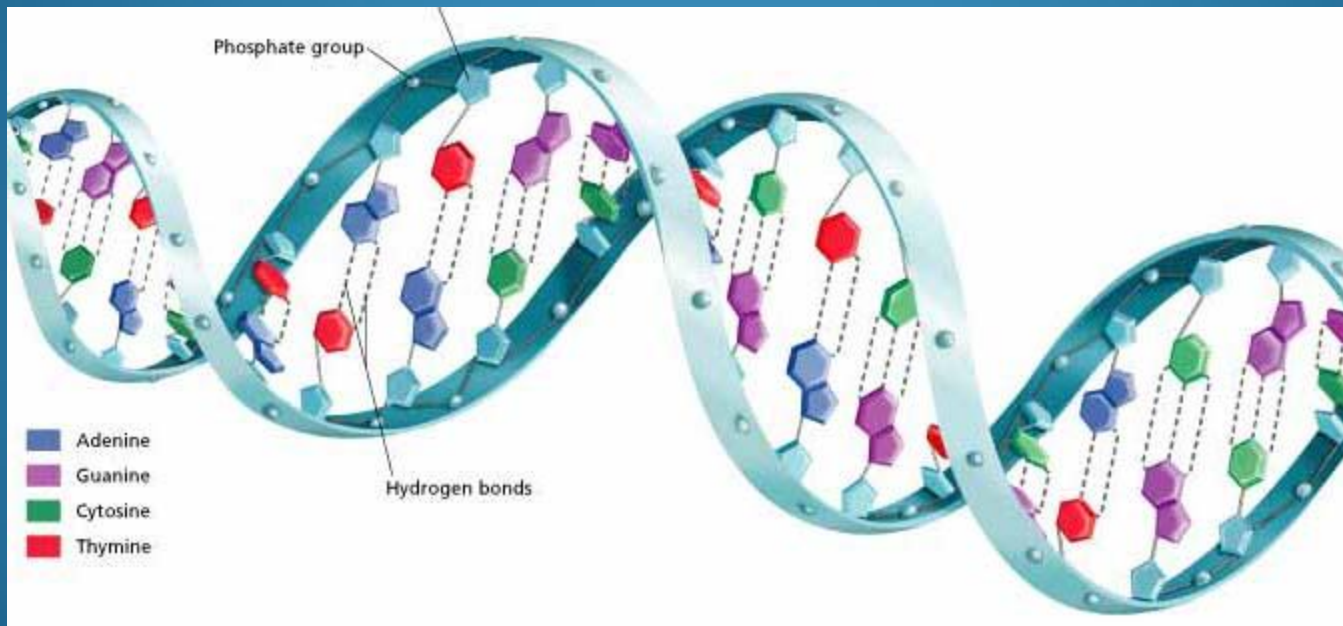


ATOM



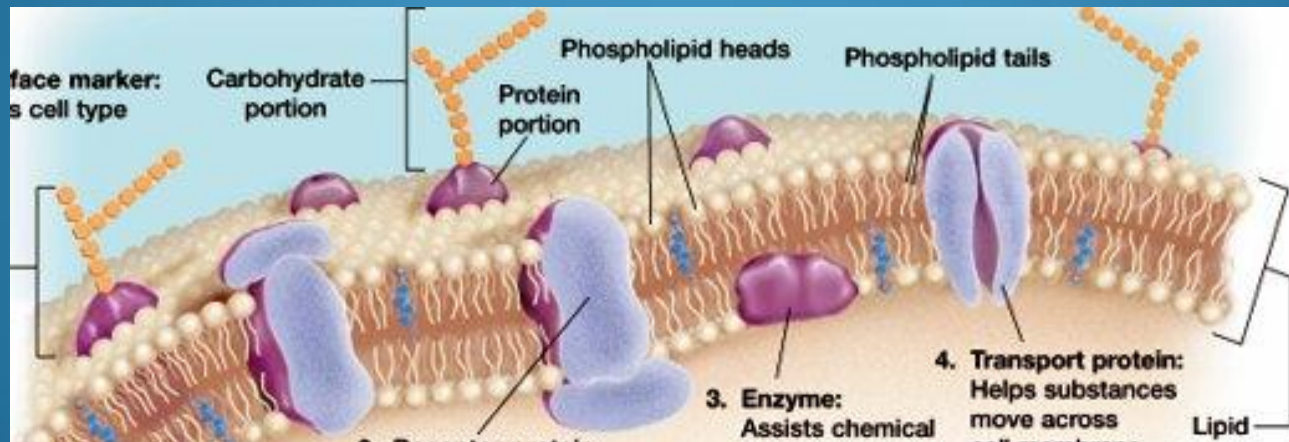


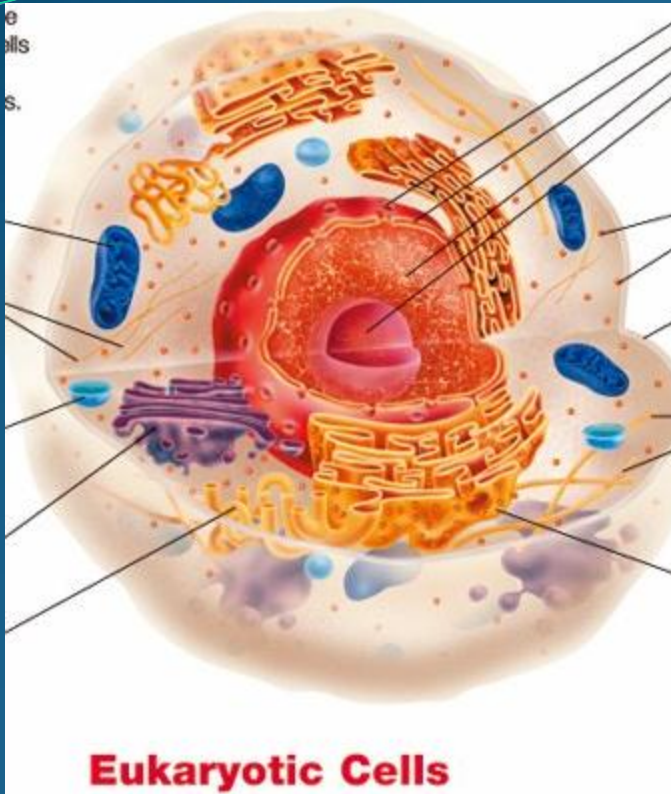
MOLECULE



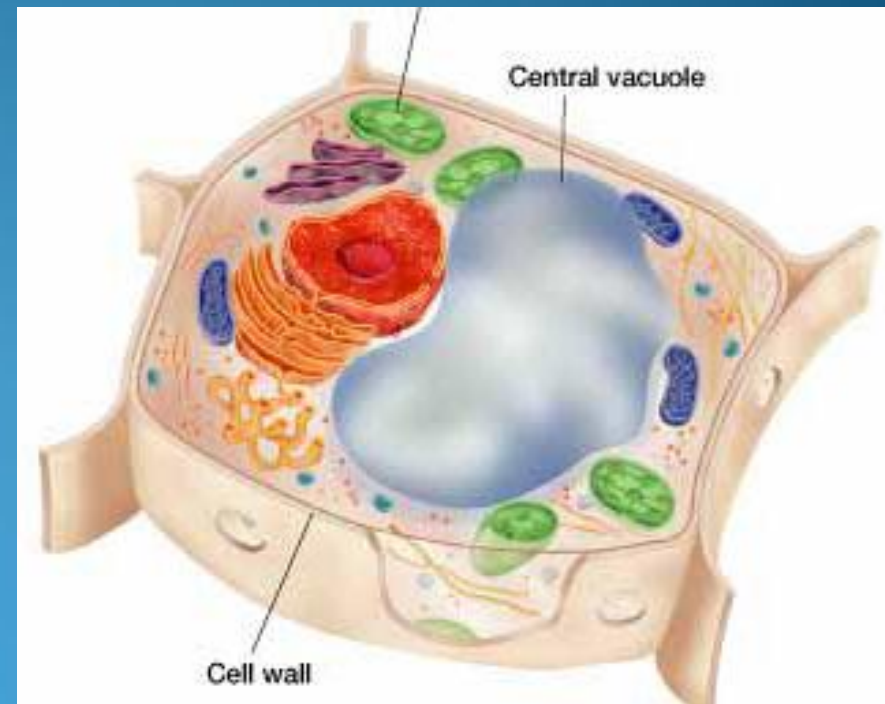


ORGANELLE





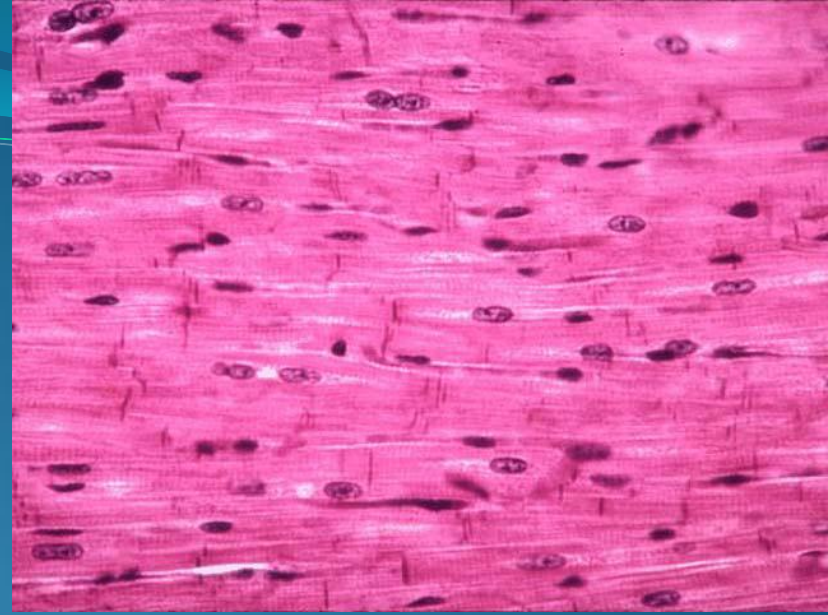
CELL



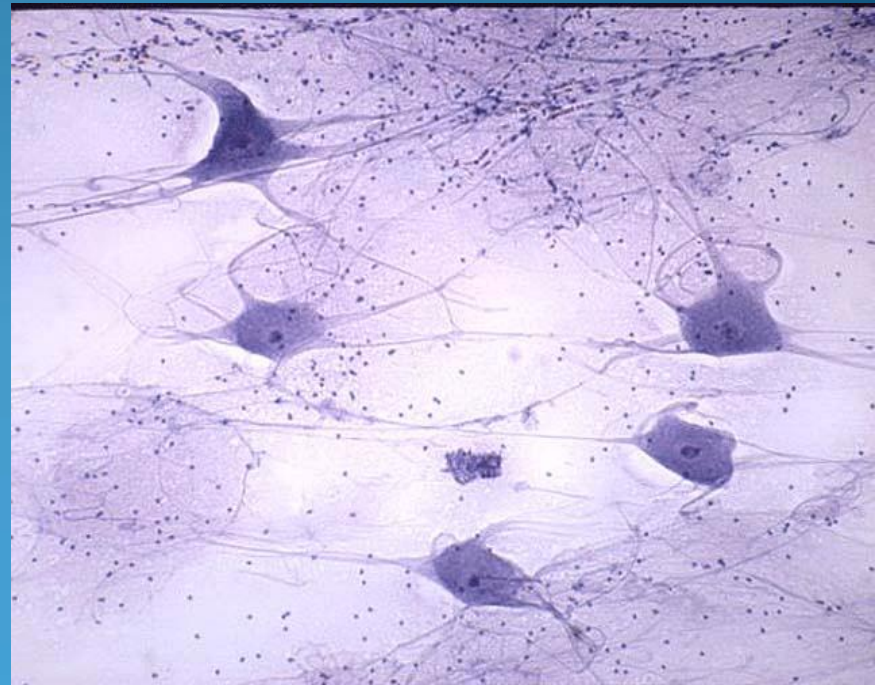
Levels of Organization of Life

- Tissue – group of cells
- Organ – group of tissues
- Organ system – group of organs

TISSUE

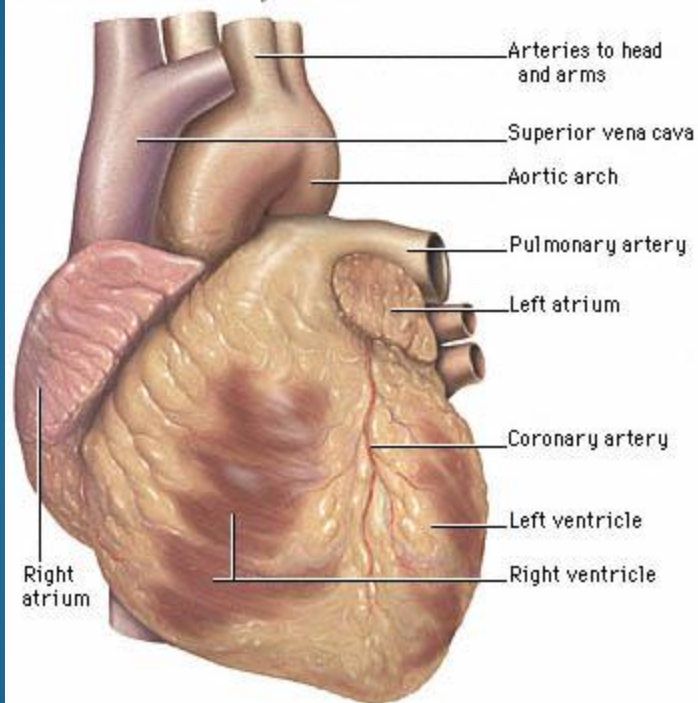


Adipose Tissue, White



ORGAN

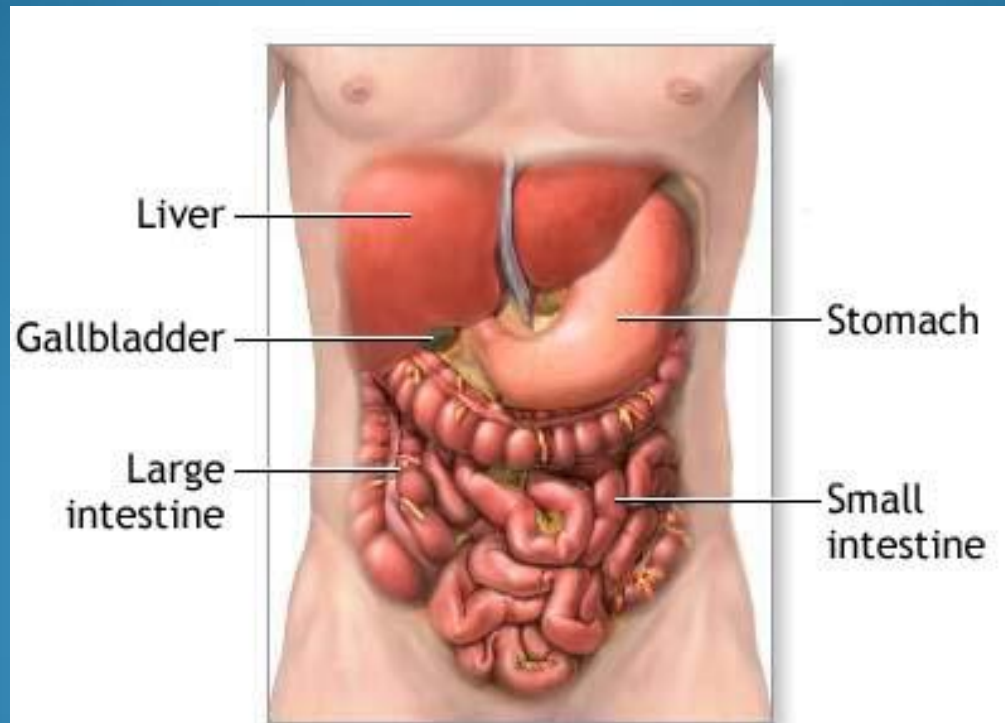
Exterior structures of the heart



Cirrhosis of the liver



ORGAN SYSTEM



Levels of Organization of Life

- Organism = one living thing
- Population = group of the same species living in the same place at the same time
- Community = all living things in an area
- Ecosystem = all living and nonliving things
- Biosphere = thin volume of Earth and air above that supports life

Additional Vocab

- Biotic = living
- Abiotic = nonliving



ORGANISM



The Scottish Deer Centre



POPULATION

COMMUNITY



ECOSYSTEM



BIOSPHERE

