

Characteristics of Living Things

Use with textbook pages 8-11.

Identify the characteristic of living things described in each statement. A list of the characteristics is given below.

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|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. reproduce | E. take in nutrients |
| B. use energy | F. respond to stimuli |
| C. made of cells | G. grow and develop |
| D. produce waste | |

1. A tadpole undergoes metamorphosis and becomes a bullfrog. _____
2. Humans breathe out carbon dioxide when they exhale. _____
3. Birds produce guano as a thick white paste consisting of mostly uric acid.

4. A bacterium splits into two equal halves to produce two new daughter cells.

5. Under a microscope, some internal leaf structures are arranged like bricks in a wall.

6. A raft of Steller sea lions consume fish, squid, and octopus as part of their diet.

7. A Western rattlesnake coils up on the road to bask in the sun so that it can stay warm. _____
8. A runner eats a spaghetti dinner to carbo-load the night before the Vancouver Sun Run. _____
9. In order to increase in size, a Dungeness crab has to undergo moulting to shed its exoskeleton. _____
10. A student views *Euglena*, a unicellular organism, under the microscope and makes a sketch of it in her notebook. _____
11. Thousands of spawning salmon can be seen swimming upstream along the Adams River in Kamloops to lay and fertilize their eggs. _____
12. The European wall lizards on the Saanich Peninsula eat lots of insects to have enough energy for their active lifestyle jumping. _____

Interdependent Characteristics

Use with textbook pages 8–11.

Identify two characteristics of living things that are interdependent because they are closely related in each scenario described below.

1. Sunflowers are known to follow and face the Sun as they grow.

2. The body produces new skin cells through cell division to help seal a wound from a cut.

3. A sunflower sea star has the ability to regenerate a lost arm and regrow another one.

4. A black-tailed deer fawn doubles in weight after suckling milk from its mother for the first two weeks of its life.

5. A black bear will eat large quantities of salmon and berries to store up body fat before it hibernates for the winter.

6. When red blood cells reach the lungs, carbon dioxide molecules diffuse out of blood cells into the air sacs for exhalation.

7. As a spider crawls along the leaf of a Venus flytrap, it triggers the hair on the leaf, which causes the trap to snap shut. The plant then digests the spider.

8. A tree absorbs nutrients and water from the soil, takes in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and captures the Sun's energy to produce food and oxygen through the process of photosynthesis.
