

Warm up 8-29-17

- Identify the kingdom (Archaea Bacteria, Eubacteria, Protista, Fungi, Plant, Animal) for these organisms...
1. Organism A: Eukaryotic, heterotroph, produces sexually.
 2. Organism B: Prokaryotic, lives in extreme conditions, unicellular
 3. Organism C: Eukaryotic, unicellular, autotroph, that moves by cilia

Warm up 8-25-17

- Identify the kingdom (Archaea Bacteria, Eubacteria, Protista, Fungi, Plant, Animal) for these organisms...
1. Organism A: Eukaryotic, multicellular, decomposer and reproduces both sexually and asexually.
 2. Organism B: Prokaryotic, lives in pond, unicellular and reproduces asexually.
 3. Organism C: Eukaryotic, producer and can not move around.

Warm Up 8-24-17

An organism is MOST closely related to another organism that is in the same

- a. Family, but a different genus
- b. Class, but a different order
- c. Kingdom, but a different phylum
- d. Genus, but a different species

An organism is eukaryotic. It is a heterotroph, has a cell wall made of chitin and has no chlorophyll. In which kingdom should the organism be classified?

- a. Archaeobacteria
- b. Protista
- c. Fungi
- d. Plantae

Warm up

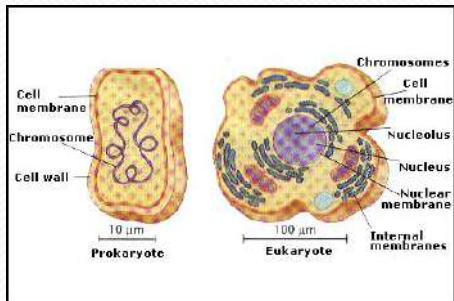
8-22-17/8-23-17



1.is the basic unit of life.
2. All the living things are also called.....
3. All the living things need and use.....
4. Organism whose body is made of only one cell is
● called.....

WARM UP 8-18-17

1. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROKARYOTIC AND EUKARYOTIC CELLS?
2. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AUTOTROPHS AND HETEROTROPHS?
3. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASEXUAL SEXUAL REPRODUCTION?



Warm Up 8-17-17

- Bacteria and archaea are two types of prokaryotes. Which of the following characteristics describes only archaea?
 - a. They lack a nucleus
 - b. They have cell walls
 - c. They are unicellular
 - d. found in extreme environments

- What are the three main types of archaea?
 - a. Heat lovers, methane makers, and salt lovers
 - b. Prokaryotes, eukaryotes, and bacteria
 - c. Cyanobacteria, bacteria, and eukaryotes
 - d. Producers, consumers, and decomposers

Warm Up 8-15-17/8-16-17

List the six traits that all living things have in common. Also provide an example

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Warm Up 8-14-17

1. The ability to respond to environmental stimuli is observed in
 - a. Rocks
 - b. Rain drops
 - c. Plants
 - d. Sugar crystals
2. Which statement correctly describes ALL living things
 - a. They reproduce sexually
 - b. Their cells have a nucleus
 - c. They are made of at least one cell
 - d. They can change energy from the Sun into food.
3. Kelly wanted to find out how many different types of bacteria were on the doorknobs at school. To find this out she could
 - a. Design an experiment
 - b. Take a guess
 - c. Ask her teacher
 - d. Use an encyclopedia

Warm Up 8-11-17

- Scientists classify organisms by
 - a. Arranging the organism in groups based on shared characteristics.
 - b. Giving the organisms many common names
 - c. Deciding whether the organisms are useful
 - d. Putting the organism in groups based on their color
- When the eight levels of classification are listed from broadest to narrowest, which level is sixth in the list?
 - a. Class
 - b. Order
 - c. Genus
 - d. Family

Warm Up 8-10-17

Think about different ways humans classify things.
List five things that humans classify and how they are classified.

Warm Up 8-8-17/8-9-17

- In a controlled experiment,
 - a. Control group is compared with experimental groups
 - b. There are at least two variables
 - c. All factors should be different
 - d. A variable is not needed

- Two scientists disagree about what the results of an experiment mean. What should they do?
 - a. Refuse to talk to each other
 - b. Run further tests
 - c. Never work together again
 - d. Study something else

Warm Up

- Match the following stages of a robbery investigation to the steps of the scientific method:
- Gathering clues – **collecting information**
- Interrogating suspects – **testing the hypothesis**
- Realizing that a crime has taken place and wondering who did it - **State the question**
- Solving the crime - **drawing a conclusion**
- Determining suspects – **forming a hypothesis**

Warm Up 8-7-17

- Match the following stages of a robbery investigation to the steps of the scientific method:
- Gathering clues
- Interrogating suspects
- Realizing that a crime has taken place and wondering who did it
- Solving the crime
- Determining suspects

Warm Up 8-4-17

- T or F: It is Ok to pick up broken glass with your bare hands as long as you place it in the trash.
- When using a razor blade or scalpel, always cut material _____.
 - a. Away from you
 - b. In your hand
 - c. Toward you
 - d. Perpendicular
- Long hair in the lab must be _____.
 - a. Cut short
 - b. Held away from the experiment with one hand
 - c. Always neatly groomed
 - d. Tied back with a hair band

Warm Up 8-3-17

- T or F: Work areas should be kept neat and tidy.
- Horseplay, practical jokes, and pranks are _____.
 - a. Always against the rules
 - b. OK
 - c. Not dangerous
 - d. OK if you are alone
- If you do not understand the directions to a lab you should _____.
 - a. Figure it out as you go
 - b. Ask your teacher
 - c. Skip it
 - d. Try several things until you find what works

Warm Up 8-2-17

- Answer the below prompt with 3-5 well written sentences.
- Do you think you might become a scientist? Why or why not?

Warm Up 8-1-17

- Answer the below prompt with 3-5 well written sentences.
- Which is more important Knowledge or Imagination? Explain why.