

Chapter 1

Living Things

Lesson 1 – Cells

1. organism – a living thing
2. cell – the smallest unit of living things that can carry out the basic processes of life
3. unicellular – having only one cell
4. multicellular – having many cells
5. chlorophyll – a chemical in plant cells that absorbs sunlight
6. tissue – a group of similar cells that work together at the same job
7. organ – a group of tissues working together to do a certain job
8. organ system – a group of organs that work together to do a certain job

Lesson 5 – Micro-organisms and Disease

1. microorganism – an organism that is too small to be seen with just our eyes
2. infectious disease – a disease caused by a virus, bacterium, fungus, or protist that is spread from an infected organism or the environment to another organism
3. pasteurization – the process of heating foods to high temperatures to slow the growth of bacteria
4. antibiotics – a chemical that kills disease-causing bacteria
5. vaccine – a preparation made from dead or weakened pathogens that can help prevent some diseases

Lesson 2 – Classifying Life

1. classification – the science of organizing categories of living things
2. kingdom – the broadest group into which an organism is classified
3. species – a group of similar organisms in a genus that can reproduce more of their own kind
4. vertebrate – an animal that has a backbone
5. invertebrate – an animal that does not have a backbone
6. vascular plants – plants that have tubes or vessels that run up and down the plant
7. nonvascular plants – plants that do not have tubes or vessels that run up and down the plant

Lesson 3 – Classifying Animals

1. asymmetrical – something that cannot be divided into mirror images (sponges)
2. radial symmetry – a body plan in which all parts of an organism are arranged around a central point (cnidarians, such as jellyfish)
3. bilateral symmetry – a body plan in which an organism can be divided along only one plane of its body to produce two mirror images (all worms)

Lesson 4 – Animal Systems

1. skeletal system – the organ system made of bones, tendons, and ligaments
2. muscular system – the body system made of muscles that move bones
3. digestive system – the organ system that breaks down food so it can be absorbed into the bloodstream
4. excretory system – the organ system that removes cellular wastes from the body
5. respiratory system – the organ system that brings oxygen to the body and removes waste gas
6. circulatory system – the organ system consisting of the heart and blood vessels that moves blood through the body
7. nervous system – the body system that works with other body systems to help organisms respond to stimuli