

What are Living Things?

Name: _____

Date: _____

What Are Living Things?

- Genesis 2:7 records how God “formed man of _____ from the _____.”
- It is interesting that both people and dirt contain a number of the same _____.
- _____, Carbon, _____, Nitrogen
- The same verse explains that man became “a living being” only after God _____ into him the breath of _____.
- Even if scientists _____ all the right elements, they cannot turn them into something _____.

Signs of Life: Organisms

- How can studying living things help us better _____ God’s Creation?
- Through their studies, scientists have learned that all living things, or _____, have certain characteristics in common.
- Characteristics of life include:
 - Is made up of _____
 - _____ and _____
 - Uses _____
 - Responds to _____

Signs of Life: All Living Things are Made Up of Cells

- The _____ is the basic unit that makes up all living things.
- Because cells are so small, we need _____ to study their parts.
- Most organisms on Earth are _____.
- A _____ is made up of one cell.
- Bacteria and _____ are examples of unicellular organisms.
- _____ are made up of more than one cell.
- _____, _____, and fungi are examples of multicellular organisms.

- God designed the cells of multicellular organism to be _____.
- Specialized cells do jobs that _____ be done by other cells.
- In animals, some cells become _____ cells or _____ cells.
- In plants, cells are found in _____, stems, and _____.
- Complex _____ inside each cell directs that cell to carry out its _____ job.

Signs of Life: Living things Grow and Develop

- All living organisms go through _____ in their life cycle.
- As organisms go through their life cycle, they _____.
- Unicellular organism grow because they take in _____ and _____.
- Multicellular organisms grow because their cells _____ and increase in _____.
- As organism grow, they also _____, or change and mature.

Signs of Life: Living Things Reproduce

- _____ is the process in which organisms produce new organisms or offspring that are like themselves.
- Unicellular organisms simply _____ themselves and then _____, making two identical single-celled individuals.
- Many multicellular organisms produces special reproductive cells called _____ and _____.
- In sexual reproduction, _____ is the process in which an egg cell and sperm cell join.
- When an egg is fertilized, a new _____ is produced.
- Plants often demonstrate _____ reproduction, such as budding and spores.
- When an organism reproduces, it passes its _____ on to its _____.
- Traits are _____ such as eye color, hair or fur color, hair or fur patterns such as stripes or spots, tooth or beak shape, and bone size.
- When an organism, they ensure that their species will _____ to exist on Earth.

Scripture Spotlight

- Read **Genesis 6:19-21**. Why did God send animals by pairs into the ark?

Signs of Life: Living Things Use Resources

- _____ is vital to living things.
- More than _____ of a cell is water.
- What might happen to a cell that did not get enough water?
- Organisms also need _____ to carry on the activities in their cells.
- How do organisms obtain energy?
- What do green plants do with the Sun's energy?
- In animals do not get energy in the same way as plants, where do they get their energy?
- Resources include _____ than just water and energy supplies.
- Like humans, animals also need space to _____, materials to build their _____, and clean _____ and water.
- Every living thing in an area must _____ for the resources that are available.
- In a resource runs out, what must an animal do in order to survive?

Scripture Spotlight

- *What kind of resources does 1 Peter 2:1-3 recommend for growing Christians?*

Signs of Life: Living Things Move & Respond to Stimuli

- As conditions in the environment _____, living things must _____ to ensure their survival.
- Something that causes a living thing to change is called a _____ (plural *stimuli*).
- Living things can _____ react to a stimulus, like the involuntary response of your leg kicking when the knee is tapped.

- Living things are also capable to self-initiated or _____ movement, such as your turning the page of your book when you reach the bottom.
- What are some ways God designed animals to adapt to changes in their surroundings?
- Why do you think God gave living organisms the ability to respond to stimuli?
- It might be easy to see how animals _____ to changes in the environment.
- But how do plants respond to changes?
- God designed plants to grow _____ the resources they need.
- Plants _____ to light, gravity, and water in their environment.
- Plant leaves will _____ toward light so that they can get the energy they need for _____.
- Roots grow _____ because of _____, but they also grow toward water.
- Some plants have leaves or flowers that will _____ when touched.
- Plant stems grow _____ to support the leaves.

Signs of Life: Keeping Body Systems Stable

- God designed humans, plants, and animals to _____ in order to keep their body systems stable.
- How does your body respond to your environment?
- What happens when you get hot or cold?
- These kinds of responses are handled in your body _____.
- Most living things are able to respond _____ to stimuli around them by regulating their body systems through a process called _____.
- Homeostasis maintains the body's _____ by regulating things like temperature, carbon dioxide, and concentrations of nutrients and wastes.
- Most animals are also _____ with bodies equipped to deal with environmental _____ such as heat, cold, and lack of water.
- God gifted some animals with body parts that enable them to cope with _____.