

Kentucky Class Notes

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BIO 152 Danley
Spring 2012
Test 1

January 12, 2012

Vocabulary to know:

Eukaryote: a member of the domain Eukarya; an organism whose cells contain a nucleus, numerous membrane-bound organelles, and an extensive cytoskeleton. May be unicellular or multicellular

Multicellular: being composed of many cells that adhere to each other and do not all express the same genes with the result that some cells have specialized functions

Species: a distinct, identifiable group of populations that is thought to be evolutionarily independent of other populations and whose members can interbreed. Generally distinct from other species in appearance, behavior, habitat, ecology, genetic characteristics, etc.

Adaptation: any heritable trait that increases the fitness of an individual with that trait, compared with individuals without that trait, in a particular environment

Diversity: multiple, variable forms of an organism

Extinction: when an entire species has died out and is no longer present on Earth

Hypothesized origin of eukaryotic cells:

- Prokaryotic cell gains nucleus by plasma membrane surrounding DNA

Seven Characteristics of Life

- Living organisms are composed of one or more cells
- Living organisms are organized and complex



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- Must be able to construct complex structures from simple raw ingredients
- Organization occurs at the molecular, cellular, tissue and whole organism levels
- Living things must be able to acquire and use energy
 - Maintenance and growth
- Living organisms must be able to respond to stimuli
 - Change moment to moment
- Living things must be able to grow
 - Cell division - formation of new cells
 - Cell enlargement – increase in size of cell
- Living organisms must be able to reproduce
 - Necessary for survival
 - Asexual reproduction – without sperm and eggs
 - Sexual reproduction – with sperm and eggs
 - Species: group of similar, interbreeding individuals that can produce fertile offspring (which can also successfully reproduce)
- Living organisms must be able to adapt
 - Long term changes (vs. moment to moment)
 - Behaviors or structures modified to fit a changed environment = adaptations



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