



A	B	C9L1- Characteristics of Life
2/9/17	2/10/17	NOTES (P.331-337)
		<p><u>Living</u>  - vs - <u>Nonliving</u> </p>
<p><u>Focus</u> SC.6.L.14.3</p>		<p>1) organized 2) grow + develop 3) reproduce 4) respond 5) use energy 6) homeostasis</p>
<p><u>VOCAB</u> -organism -cell -unicellular -multicellular -homeostasis</p>		<p>• might share some characteristics of living, <u>BUT</u> not all of them.</p>
		<p><u>cell</u> - smallest unit of life <u>unicellular</u> - organism with <u>1 cell</u> <u>multicellular</u> - organism with <u>2 or more cells</u> <u>reproduction</u> - process to make 1 or more new organisms ↳ without reproduction, species would become extinct.</p>
		<p><u>homeostasis</u> - organisms ability to maintain internal conditions</p>
		<p><u>Food web</u> - shows predator/prey relationship ↳ shows energy</p>

A
2/13/17

B
2/14/17

C9 L2 - Classifying organisms

NOTES (P.341-345)

Binomial nomenclature

↓ ↓ ↓
2 name system

FOCUS

SC.6.L.15.1

VOCAB

- binomial nomenclature
- dichotomous key
- cladogram

• gives each organism a two word scientific name

1) species - group of organisms with similar traits

2) genus - a group of similar species

Dichotomous key - uses descriptions to help identify an unknown organism (2 descriptions at each step)



Cladogram - shows relationships among organisms (family tree)

A	B	C9L3- EXPLORING LIFE
2/15/17	2/16/17	<u>NOTES</u> (P. 349-352)
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Microscopes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Anton van Leeuwenhoek</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st microscope (1600's) • <u>Robert Hooke</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observed and named cells (1700's)
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Focus</u></p> <p>SC.6.L.15.1</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>VOCAB</u></p> <p>- microscope</p>		
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Types of Microscopes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Light microscope</u> - uses light and lens to magnify object 2) <u>compound microscope</u> - a light microscope with more than 1 objective lens. 3) <u>Electron microscope</u> - uses a magnetic field to focus a beam of electrons through an object <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used to look at cell structures * <u>Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used to study an object's surface