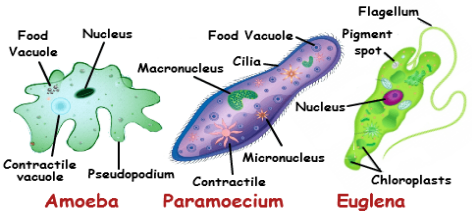
Notes

Unit 1 Wrap Up



VOCABULARY

UNICELLULAR

the organism's body is made of only ONE cell

- Found almost anywhere on Earth: water, soil, high altitudes, in and on you!
  - DOMAINS: Archaea (prokaryotes), Bacteria (prokaryotes), Eukarya (eukaryotes)
  - KINGDOMS: Archaebacteria, Eubacteria, Protista, Fungi

MULTICELLULAR

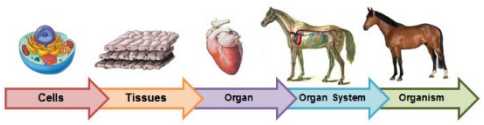
organism's body is made of MANY cells

- DOMAINS: Eukarya (eukaryotes)
  - KINGDOMS: Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia

SPECIALIZED CELLS - the cells are specialized to perform specific life processes or functions

Examples: Nerve cells, blood cells, taste cells, bone cells, skin cells, liver cells, etc.

CELLULAR ORGANIZATION -



Unicellular Challenges of Life

(fill-in-the-blanks)

- **Get and Use Energy:**
  - ___ (photosynthesis or chemosynthesis),
  - ___ (eat other organisms), or
  - ___ (feed on decaying organic matter)
  - Examples:
    - Getting Water, CO_2, and sunlight to make food
    - Digestion
- **Reproduce:**
  - ___ (splitting in half – to make another organism)
    - Which can result in the production of a ___, or
  - ___ (a new cell grows & breaks off the parent)
- **Maintaining Structure:** all life's process occur INSIDE the ___ cell while it lives in its environment
  - Example: breaking down food or dead matter and removing wastes

Unicellular Benefits and Disadvantages

Benefits to being Unicellular

• <type here>

Disadvantages to being Unicellular

•<type here>

Multicellular Benefits and Disadvantages

Benefits to being Multicellular

• <type here>

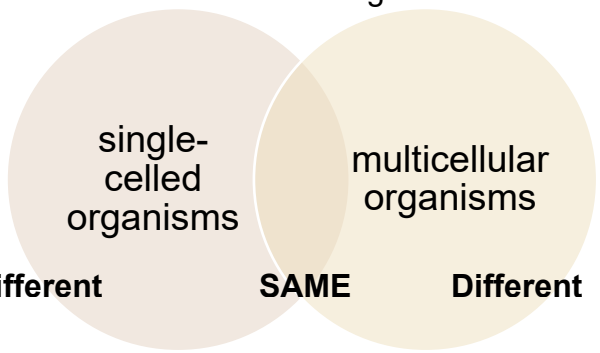
Disadvantages to being Multicellular

•<type here>

More on Page 2

Unicellular vs. Multicellular Life

TASK: ENTER at least two (2) facts (F) and one (1) picture (P) for each section of the Venn Diagram in the table below.



Unicellular	BOTH	Multicellular
F =	F =	F =
F =	F =	F =
P =		P =