

OPTIONAL SUMMARY OF MODULE 1

Review the vocabulary words listed in question 1 of the study guide.

Fill in the blanks. Many blanks contain more than one word.

1 Four characteristics of life:

- a. All life forms contain _____, which is called _____.
- b. All life forms have a method by which they _____ from the surroundings and convert it into _____.
- c. All life forms can _____ in their surroundings and _____.
- d. All life forms _____.

2 DNA provides the _____ necessary to take a bunch of lifeless chemicals and turn them into _____.

3 _____ can be split into two categories: (1) _____, which involves using energy and simple chemical building blocks to produce large chemicals and structures and (2) catabolism, which involves _____.

4 The vast majority of energy that sustains life comes from _____. _____ use that energy to make food for themselves via a process called _____. Consumers get energy from the producers by _____. Consumers can be split into three categories:

_____ (which eat only plants), _____
 (which eat only nonplants), and _____ (which eat plants
 and nonplants). The energy of dead producers and consumers is recycled back into
 creation by the _____.

5

Producers are often called _____, the Greek roots
 of which literally mean "self-feeder." Consumers and decomposers are often called
 _____, which literally means "_____."

6

Living organisms are equipped with structures called _____,
 which receive information about their surroundings. God's creation is always
 _____, which is why these structures are necessary for survival.

7

In asexual reproduction, the characteristics and traits inherited by the offspring are, under
 normal circumstances, _____ to the parent. In sexual reproduction,
 under normal circumstances, the offspring's traits and characteristics are _____
 _____. When _____
 occur, the offspring can possess traits that are incredibly different from those of the
 parent or parents.

8

In the scientific method, the scientist starts by _____ the world around
 him. He then forms a _____ to explain some aspect of how the
 world functions. He then _____ in an attempt to test
 his _____. If a large amount of _____

confirms the _____, it becomes a _____, which is tested with even more _____. If it continues to be confirmed over several generations, it might become a _____.

9

Scientists once believed that life could spring from non-living things. This was called _____, and it was refuted in the mid 1800s by a scientist named _____. The story of how the scientific community believed in it for so long demonstrates that science has _____.

10

The newest version of spontaneous generation is called _____, and it claims that long ago, _____.

11

The groups used in our classification scheme, from largest to smallest, are:

_____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____,
_____.

12

The five kingdoms we use in this course are: _____,
_____, _____, _____, and
_____.

- 13 A cell with no membrane-bounded organelles is _____, while one with membrane-bounded organelles is a _____. Members of kingdom Monera are composed of _____.
- 14 A unit of one or more populations of individuals that can reproduce under normal conditions, produce fertile offspring, and are reproductively isolated from other such units is called a _____.
- 15 A series of questions that is designed to classify organisms is called a biological _____.
- 16 When we call wolves "*Canis lupus*," we are using _____.
- 17 In the _____-_____, system of classification, the three basic groups are _____, _____, and _____. Members of kingdom Monera are placed in either _____ or _____ and all other kingdoms are placed in _____.
- 18 A creationist taxonomy scheme that attempts to classify organisms based on the kind of organism God made during creation is called _____.
- 19 Multicellular autotrophs are typically placed in kingdom _____.

20 Single-celled creatures made of eukaryotic cells are placed in kingdom _____.

21 Multicellular consumers are typically placed in kingdom _____.

22 Decomposers made of eukaryotic cells are mostly found in kingdom _____.

23 Organisms made of prokaryotic cells are found in kingdom _____.